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NEW-YORK.

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE.



NEW-YORK:

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE;

COMPRISING A

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS PRESENT CONDITION,

AND

AN ESTIMATE OF ITS FUTURE INCREASE.

BY E. PORTOR BELDEN, M. A.,
PROJECTOR OF THE MODEL OF NEW-YORK.

SECOND EDITION.

NEW-YORK:
GEORGE P. PUTNAM, 155 BROADWAY.

1849.

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TO

ALBERT GALLATIN, LL.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

ESTEEMED FOR HIS NUMEROUS

POLITICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND LITERARY SERVICES

TO HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY,

AND BELOVED BY ALL WHO KNOW HIM

FOR THE

VIRTUES AND QUALITIES

THAT ADORN HIS PRIVATE LIFE,

AS A TRIBUTE OF THE

AUTHOR'S REGARD,

THIS VOLUME IS BY PERMISSION

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PREFACE.

In the construction of the Model of New-York, a vast number of statistical details were collected, some of which varied exceedingly from statements in print, but most of which had never been given to the public. The attention of the author was thus directed to the subject. On investigation it appeared that no history of the city had ever been published, and that no accurate descriptive work had been issued during the last twenty years. The contents of the ordinary guide-books proved to be in great part plagiarized from gazetteers and other works not professing the accuracy of local manuals, and, where original, to be grossly erroneous. A desire to present truth to the public, has led to the preparation of the present work. In the prosecution of the object, no statement has been made that is not drawn from original sources, and no statistical information given that is not based upon the official papers of the city or the most authentic personal communications.

The author would acknowledge his indebtedness to the Corporation of New-York for having, by public act, placed at his disposal the records and documents of the city; to David T. Valentine, Esq., the clerk of the Common Council, Martin E. Thompson, Esq., the street-commissioner, Talman J. Waters, Esq., late controller, Moses G. Leonard, Esq., the Alms-House commissioner, and the other municipal officers, for the courtesy they have exhibited, and the pains they have taken to collect and furnish information connected with their respective departments; to J. R. and Geo. H. Moore, Esqs., the late and present librarians of the New-York Historical Society, and Edward C. Herrick, Esq., librarian of Yale College, for having with great politeness unclosed the treasures of the invaluable historical and literary repositories of which they have the supervision, and afforded to him every possible facility in prosecuting his researches; and to Alfred Terry, Esq., the town-clerk of New-Haven, for having thrown open to his inspection the records of the neighbors and rivals of New-Netherland.

The historical sketch in the present issue, is an epitome of this portion of the work as it will appear in the regular edition now in course of preparation. A vast amount of local material has been collected. The documents procured in England, Holland, and France, by J. R. Brodhead, Esq., throw much light upon the rise and progress of New-York, and will enable the author to present many facts that have hitherto escaped notice. And the services of any individual who can contribute to his materials, by communicating a duly authenticated incident, or by placing within his reach a document, which elucidates or illustrates any event or principle in the history of the metropolis, will be highly appreciated.

New-York, 1849.

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PART III.

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NEW-YORK—THE PAST.

"Now turn your view, and mark from Celtic night
To present grandeur how my Britain rose."

Thompson.


H U D S O N R.
E A S T R I V E R
BALLAHOUT BAY
MAP OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
Prepared for the
MODEL OF NEW YORK.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

[This portion of the work in the full edition will be seventy-five or one hundred pages longer than in the present issue.]

WHAT race first peopled the island of Mannahata?* They were; but are not: the vestiges of their arts are the study of the antiquary.

Sixteen centuries of the Christian era rolled away, and no trace of civilization was left on the spot where now stands a city renowned for commerce, intelligence, and wealth. The wild children of nature, unmolested by the white man, roamed through its forests, and impelled their light canoes along its tranquil waters. But the time was near at hand when these domains of the savage were to he invaded by strangers, who would lay the humble foundations of a mighty state, and scatter everywhere in their path exterminating principles which, with constantly augmenting force, would never cease to act until the whole aboriginal race should be extirpated, and their memory, like that of a nation on which once fell, in a high degree, divine displeasure, be almost hlotted out from under heaven. Civilization, originating in the east, had reached the western confines of the old world. It was now to cross the barrier that had arrested its progress, and penetrate the forests of a continent that had just appeared to the astonished gaze of the millions of Christendom. North American barbarism was to give place to European refinement.

On an autumn day, in the year 1609, a strange sight appeared to the Indians that crowded the shores of Manhattan. It was the bark of Henry Hudson, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, who, on a voyage in search of a north-west passage to the Indies, had entered, on the 3d of Septemher, the southern waters of New-York. Warlike by nature, and perhaps foreboding the future, the Manhattœ* extended not to the stranger the civilities offered by the neighboring trihes. Twice, during Hudson's stay of a month in these waters, did they attack the new-comers; and ten of their number fell before

* This is the name applied to the island of New-York in the journal of the first exploration of the river. Purchas's Pilgrims, III. 567—610.

the superior power of civilized warfare. The vessel ascended the river which will bear the name of the distinguished navigator to posterity; it descended; and the white man disappeared.*

Have these waters ever before been disturbed by European adventurers? Was New-York a part of ancient Vinland, and visited by the Scandinavians?† Did the wanderings of prince Madoc bring him to this portion of the American coast?‡ Did Verrazani, in 1524, enter the harbor of New-York?§ Or, as is asserted, with perhaps more reason, had persons in the employ of a Dutch Greenland Company resorted here as early as 1598 to provide a place of shelter for the winter months?‖ Have the jealousies of the fierce aborigines of Mannahata been excited by former acquaintance with civilized man? Our curiosity cannot be satisfactorily gratified. But, if the inhabitants of this island have now for the first time beheld individuals of a new race, will this be the only visit of the strangers to their shores?

The Dutch, having achieved their independence, and risen to eminence as a commercial power, were not the people to allow important discoveries to pass unimproved. It was at once perceived that, though the desired passage to India had not been found, the voyage of Hudson had opened the way to a valuable traffic in furs. A few months passed away, and, before the close of the following year, a Dutch ship was again seen by the natives.¶ A successful voyage was succeeded by others; posts were established on the river, and, as early as 1614, four houses, it is asserted, had been erected on the island whose inhabitants had, five years before, exhibited so much hostility at the approach of the white man.** For the next three years the exclusive privilege of trading to the Manhattans, was granted to a company formed for the purpose, called "The United New-Netherland Company."†† This company, soon after its organization, fortified a redoubt near the southern extremity of the island, which became the central point of the trade.‡‡ Valuable cargoes of furs were procured from the Indians in exchange for articles

* Purchas, *ut supra*. De Laet's New-World. Coll. N. Y. Hist. Soc. (2d ser.) I. 289—291. Van der Donck's New Netherlands in same, I. 135, 136. Lambrechtsen's New-Netherlands, Ibid. I. 84—86. Joost Hartgers, Ibid. II. 368—370. Heylyn's Cosmography, IV. 95, 96. Forster's Voyages, 332, 333, 421, 422. Belknap's Amer. Biog. I. 398—400.

† Moultons's New-York, p. 111 *et seq.* Bancroft's U. S. I. 6.

‡ Moulton, 53—57.

§ Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 295—300. N. Y. Hist. Coll. (2d Ser.) I. 45, 46, 49, Comp. Belknap, I. 33, Miller's Discourse, N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 24, 25, and Dunlap's New-York, I. 12, 13.

‖ O'Callaghan's New-Netherland, I. 29.

¶ De Laet, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 291. Lambrechtsen, Ibid. I. 88. Belknap, I. 401.

** Plantagenet's New-Albion, 18.

†† Wassenaer in Brodhead's Memoir, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 358, 359. Ogylby's America, 168. O'Callaghan, I. 74—76.

‡‡ De Laet, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I, 291. Lambrechtsen, Ibid. I. 89. Heylyn, 96 Moulton, 344. Belknap, I. 402, 403.

of trifling value, and an alliance was concluded with the great confederacy of the Five Nations which was kept inviolate by both parties to the end of the Dutch rule in New-Netherland.* From the expiration of the charter of "The United New-Netherland Company," in 1618, special licenses for prosecuting voyages were granted to individuals,† until all the rights and privileges relating to the commerce of the New World were, on the 3d of June, 1621, merged in one of the most remarkable commercial associations mentioned in history—the Dutch West India Company.‡

The company did not commence its operations for about two years; but, in the mean time, several voyages were undertaken, with the approval of the States General, by private individuals. The subject of colonization began now to be agitated, and communications respecting it passed between the States and the company; but there being yet no constituted authorities in New-Netherland, the matter was postponed.§

The first director-general of the new association, Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, commenced his administration at Manhattan Island in 1624. He was succeded, in 1625, by William Van Hulst, who, in 1626, gave place to the third director, Peter Minuit. Some of the company's ships had visited the country previously to the commencement of the regular government, and new fortifications had been erected both on the North and South Rivers.‖ But the commercial operations of the company were now to be conducted on a regular establishment. To the Director and his council, consisting of five persons, was committed, under the supervision of their superiors at home, the legislative, judicial, and executive authority of the colony, composed principally of persons in the employ of the association.¶

The success of the new arrangements was soon apparent. During the four years succeeding the arrival of Director Mey, the exports were valued at about sixty-eight thousand dollars, and the imports at about two-thirds of this amount.**

The company had acquired from the original occupants no title to the island on which their settlement had been commenced. Attention was therefore turned to this matter in 1626; and the whole island

* Colden's Hist. of the Five Nations, 33.
† O'Callaghan, I. 81.
‡ Chalmer's Polit. Annals, 569. Hazard's State Papers, I. 121—131.
§ O'Callaghan, I. 93. 94. 98.
‖ This account of the administrations of the early directors, varies from all previous statements. Moulton and O'Callaghan, who are the most critical of any of the writers that have alluded to the history of New-Netherland, state that Minuit was the first director, and that he arrived in 1624. The researches of Mr. Brodhead in England, during the past few months, bring to light the administrations of two earlier directors.
¶ Moulton, 366—369.
** De Laet in Hazard, I. 397.

was purchased of the Indian proprietors for twenty-four dollars. A block-house was added to the fortifications on the island, and to the station was given the name of Fort Amsterdam.*

An association like that which settled New-Netherland, would not overlook any opportunity of advantageously extending their commercial relations. The colony of Plymouth had been established for nearly seven years, and no communication had passed between the Pilgrims and the Dutch in North America. The Director-general, who had received from the Indians frequent reports of his Plymouth neighbors, now dispatched his secretary, Isaac de Razier, to their settlement, with a letter of congratulation, and a proposition for mutual traffic. The offer was gladly accepted, and was the foundation of prolonged and mutually advantageous intercourse.†

Thus far attention had been given solely to trade; but, in 1629, a charter of peculiar privileges and exemptions was granted to all who should plant colonies in New-Netherland; in consequence of which large purchases, in behalf of certain directors of the West India Company, were made on the North and South Rivers and Staten Island. The planting of two colonies followed these purchases, that of Zwanendal, or the valley of Swans, on the South River, which was soon entirely exterminated by the Indians, and that of Rensselaerswyck, the feudal rights of which were eventually vested in the heirs of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. Disputes connected with this method of colonization, soon arose between the partners of the company, the directer-general was recalled, and the settlement of the country retarded.‡

The administration of Wouter Van Twiller, who arrived as director-general in the spring of 1633, was destined to be disturbed by a controversy that was not to end until the whole Dutch dominion in North America should fall before English cupidity. A few weeks after his arrival, Van Twiller caused a tract of land on the Connecticut, or Fresh River, about sixty miles from its mouth, to be purchased of the Indians, on which was erected a fortified building, called "the House of Good Hope." Soon after, he learned that the king of England had granted the whole territory on both sides of the Connecticut to persons who were speedily to occupy it. His protests, as well as those of his successor, were of no avail. The guns of Fort Good Hope were disregarded. Flourishing

* Lambrechtsen, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll., I. 91, 92. De Laet. Ibid., I. 373. Let. of Isaac de Rasieres. Ibid. II 345. O'Callaghan. I 104.

† Bradford's Letter Book, Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. III 51. II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 360. Baylies's Plymouth, I. 146, 147. Morton's New-England's Memorial, (Davis's Edit.) 133. 386, 387. Neal's New-England, (2d edit.) 126. Winthrop's Journal, (Savage's Edit.) I. 138. Hubbard's New-England, 99. 100.

‡ Moulton, 387, 399—407, 413—416, 419. O'Callaghan, 110, 112, 121—130, 137, 138. Lambrechtsen, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 91. Voyages of De Vries, Ibid. I. 261. Acrelius's New Sweden, Ibid. I. 408. Ferris's Settlements on the Delaware, 21—23.

towns sprang up on the river: they spread along the sea coast: and the rights of the Dutch were driven nearer and nearer to the Hudson River.*

The successor of Van Twiller was Willem Kieft. Imperious and vindictive in his character, the whole period in which he held the reins of state, from 1638 to 1647, was marked by a series of bloodless and of sanguinary hostilities. The Swedes who, under the Swedish West India Company, had established a colony on the South river in 1638,† and the English who were constantly encroaching on the territories of New-Netherland, gave occasion for a most violent contest of words. But in the Indian tribes he met with enemies that involved him in more serious difficulties. His policy towards them was harsh and calculated to provoke hostility. Twice was he obliged to sustain a general war with nearly all the surrounding tribes. Many of the settlements and plantations were entirely destroyed, and the whole country reduced to the greatest distress. At length the arms of the Dutch proved victorious, and peace was restored. But the maladministration of Kieft had been brought before the States General. He was recalled, and, on his return to Holland, perished by shipwreck, with all the companions of his voyage.‡

New-Netherland now received a governor whose talents were equal to the station he occupied. General Peter Stuyvesant arrived as director-general in 1647. The commencement of his administration was signalized by a concession to popular rights. Previously, in season of difficulty or of danger, the people had been twice called upon to appoint a board of representatives who, without possessing any power, might make known the wishes of the people.§ Now a board of nine men was constituted to represent the commonalty, whose opinions were to be received on important occasions, and who were to become arbitrators in such civil cases as might be referred to them. The seeds of liberty rapidly germinated among the people. In vain did the director-general

* De Vries, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 254, 261, 274. Lambrechtsen, Ibid. 92, 99' 100. Winthrop, I. 112, 113, 166, 173, 175, 217, 259. II. 129. Morton, 172, 395. Neal's New-England. 164—166. 169, 170. Neal's Hist. of the Puritans. (Choules's Edit.) 317, 339, 340. Hubbard, 171, 172, 179. 244, 245, 322, 323. 432, 433. Mather's Magnalia, I, 76. Trumbull's Conn. I. 35, 59, 96, 118, 122. 155—158

† Representation of New-Netherland, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 282. Acrelius's New-Sweden, Ibid. I. 409. Clay's Annals of the Swedes. 18 Ferris. 35—39. The assertion of Thomas Campanius Holm, (N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 355.) copied by many of the early historians, that the settlement of the Swedes was made in 1631, is entirely without foundation.

‡ Van der Donck. I. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 162. De Vries, Ibid. I. 266—272,288—293. Bancroft. II. 288—293. O'Callaghan, I. 270—278, 282—303, 312—317. 347, 348, 384. II. 34, 35. Colonial Records, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 275, 276, 278. 279. Plantagenet, 19. Heylyn, 96, Winthrop, II. 96, 97, 135, 136. 157. Neal's New-Eng. 194. Mather, I. 448. Hubbard, 365, 441, 442, 444. Belknap's New-Hampshire, 50. Trumbull, 138—140. Simplicitie's Defence, 23. Force, Vol. IV. No. 6.

§ De Vries, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 266. Representation of New-Netherland, Ibid. 299, 300. Colonial Records, Ibid. I. 277. O'Callaghan, I. 242, 243, 283—285.

contend for the full exercise of the prerogative. In vain did his superiors in Holland long oppose the wishes of the people. In 1652, New-Amsterdam, with a population of nearly a thousand souls, received an act of incorporation, by which the government of the city was placed in the hands of a schout, burgomasters, and schepens.*

In 1654, the Swedes, against whom protests had been of no avail, seized upon Fort Casimir, and took possession of the whole territory of the South river. This was followed, the next year, by an expedition against them from New-Amsterdam, which resulted, without bloodshed, in the entire expulsion of Swedish dominion from North America.†

The contests which it was found necessary to wage with the Indians, were far more sanguinary. Two wars with the Esopus Indians, in 1659 and 1663, were attended with all the horrors of Indian barbarity. But the aborigines were, as in all cases, compelled to purchase peace; and the attention of the director-general was turned to more powerful enemies that threatened the infant state.‡

The English had continued their encroachments.§ They had often called upon the government at home to adopt hostile measures against the Dutch settlement, and the Protector, in the war with Holland, in 1654, had even gone so far as to send a fleet to this country for that purpose, whose operations were only suspended by the re-establishment of peace.‖ English jealousy still existed; and, in 1664, Charles II. gave a grant of the whole territory of New-Netherland to his brother James, Duke of York, who at once determined to subjugate the country. A fleet, under the command of Col. Richard Nichols, arrived at Boston in the summer of that year, and summoned the aid of the New-England colonies. It appeared before New-Amsterdam on the 28th of August, and demanded the surrender of the city and of the province. The bravo Stuyvesant would have resisted, but, constrained by the united expostulations of the burghers, agreed, on the 8th of September, 1664, to articles of capitulation by which the province was delivered, on the most honorable and advantageous terms, into the hands of its enemies. Colonel Nichols now assumed the government of the country. The name of the

* O'Callaghan, II. 20, 36—40, 59, 66, 67, 84, 85. 89—94, 140—144, 156, 157, 169, 170, 192, 193, 210—214, 540. Representation of New-Netherland, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 308. Records of Burgomasters and Schepens, I. 105 109.

† Acrelius. II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 414—418. Holm, Ibid. (1st Ser.) II. 357. 358. S Smith's New-Jersey, 33, 34. O'Callaghan, II. 274—276, 284—289. Clay, 28—30. Ferris, 81—98.

‡ O'Callaghan, II. 394—401. 407—413, 415—420, 473—482.

§ Lambrechtsen, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. I. 94, 101—106. 110, 111. Van der Donck, Ibid. I. 144. Trumbull, I. 258. Let. of Stuyvesant. Mass. Hist. Coll. VI. 209, 210.

‖ Thurloe's State Papers, II. 418—420, 425, 426. Trumbull, 212, 219, 220. Bancroft, II. 295, 308.

province, as well as that of the metropolis, was changed, in honor of the proprietor, to that of New-York.*

In 1665, the city received a charter from Gov. Nichols, placing it under the care of a Mayor, Aldermen, and a Sheriff. English customs, during the few succeeding years, were rapidly introduced, to the exclusion of the modes of life and the usages of the Knickerbockers.†

The city had been but nine years under British rule, when the fortunes of war restored it to the original proprietors. A rupture had occurred between England and Holland. On the 30th of July, 1673, a Dutch squadron entered the harbor, and demanded the immediate surrender of the province. Their demand was not complied with, and their guns were opened upon the fort. Capt. Manning, the commandant, was ill supplied with ammunition, but defended the place until resistance was, in his opinion, useless. After the surrender, Anthony Colve was appointed, by the commanders of the squadron, governor of the province, but his office was brought to a close by the treaty of the following year, which restored the country to the dominion of England.‡

The Duke of York, to secure his title to the territory to which he had given his name now, procured a new patent, by which he enjoyed nearly absolute control over New-York until he ascended the throne in 1685, when all his rights became vested, with new and more important powers in the crown.§

The city of New-York had, until this time, formed so important a part of the body-politic, and its interests had been so identified with those of the country at large, that its history thus far is almost the history of the province. But the metropolis began to assume a distinct character, and new interests, purely local, were gradually developed.

* Minutes of Common Council of N. Y. II. 318—322. Bancroft, II. 312—315. Smith's New-York, I. 14—33. Aitzema's Hist. of the United Provinces, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 379, 380. Lambrechtsen, Ibid. I. 112. Morton, 310, 311. Neal's New-Eng. 360, 361. Hubbard, 577. Ogylby, 169. S. Smith, 35—46. Trumbull, 266—269.

† Minutes of Com. Coun. I. 179, 180. II. 301, 324, 325. Smith, I. 40. Dunlap's New-York, I. 119. Ogylby, 169.

‡ The accounts of the surrender of New-York in 1673. as given by the historians, vary essentially from the truth. The statements of Smith, (I. 43.) that "not a shot" was fired, and that the fort was "treacherously" abandoned; of Bancroft, (II. 322,) that "the city was surrendered without a blow"; of Trumbull, (I. 323,) that "Manning treacherously gave up the fort;" of B. F. Butler, (Discourse, II. N. Y Hist. Coll. II 34,) that the city was "surrendered without a struggle;" of J. W. Beekman (Proceedings of N. Y. Hist Soc. for 1847, p. 102,) that "no resistance was anywhere met with;" and of most others who have described the surrender, are shown by the documents procured in London by Mr. Brodhead to be entirely without foundation. A letter written from Boston to Mr. Harwood, represents that four guns were fired from the fort. Lambrechtsen, who says (II. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. I. 114) that "the conquest was made without great opposition," and Acrelius, who says (II. N. Y. Hist Coll. I. 425) that the Dutch, "took New-York by storm," come the nearest to the truth.

§ Bancroft, II. 325, 403.

The bolting, packing, and exportation of flour and meal, of which the city enjoyed a monopoly, became the most important branch of trade. Dissatisfaction on the part of the country people ensued; and their complaints eventually succeeded, in spite of the petitions and protests of the city authorities, and not without the serious misgivings of the citizens as to their future destiny, in removing the odious monopoly.*

But important events had, in the mean time, given rise to more powerful commotions in New-York. The tyrant James was a fugitive. William and Mary had ascended the throne. Some of the inhabitants, anxious to exhibit their loyalty, had proclaimed the new sovereigns. They made choice of Jacob Leisler, a merchant, as their leader, who, on the 3d of June, 1689, with the approbation of the populace, assumed the government of the colony. The mayor of the city and several prominent citizens, though in favor of William and Mary, opposed these proceedings, and finally retired to Albany. That town determined to resist the authority of Leisler, but was obliged to yield to a military force. On the arrival of a new governor, Col. Henry Sloughter, in 1691, Leisler hesitated to deliver the fort to an agent sent to demand its surrender, and desired to confer with the principal. This was made by his enemies a pretext for a charge of treason against him. He was arrested, tried, and, through the machinations of his enemies, unjustly sentenced to death, and executed.†

The struggles of the citizens against the encroachments of the royal governors, form an important feature in the history of New-York. Twice, during the administration of Gov. Cornbury, was money embezzled by him which had been appropriated by the provincial assembly to the defence of the frontiers and of the capital.‡ But, a few months previously to his arrival, in 1702, the citizens had been inflamed by a more fearful invasion of their rights. Col. Nicholas Bayard and Alderman John Hutchins, for refusing to deliver up addresses which had been prepared by many of the inhabitants for presentation to the king, the parliament, and the new governor, were tried for high treason, and sentenced to death; but they were subsequently released, and their attainders reversed.§

New-York began, in the early part of the eighteenth century, to excite

* Minutes of Com. Coun. I. 143, 167–169, 243–245, 254–256, 260, 261, 372. II. 58, 93–96, 102, 103, 252, 253, 255, 262—266, 295—326, 345, 349. Dunlap, I. 233. II. 130, 133, 134, 137, 140, 141, 143, 144.

† Smith, I. 91—99, 109—111, 113, 114, 117—119. Dunlap, I. 153—172, 194—211, Miller's Description, 19, 20. Trumbull, I. 378. Minutes of Com. Coun. I. 344—347.

‡ Dunlap, I. 255—261, 263. Smith, I. 174—185.

§ Howell's State Trials, XIV. 471—473, 516. Smith, I. 163—168. Dunlap, I. 248–252.

much attention as a commercial emporium. The productions of the northern colonies were accumulated in her warehouses, and shipped thence to England and the West Indies. Her participation in the West India trade often excited the jealousy of interested parties beyond the Atlantic, but it was not difficult for enlightened minds to perceive that a trade, whose returns, in money or goods, were shipped to England in exchange for her manufactures, could not be disadvantageous to the parent country.*

The interests of education, and the diffusion of intelligence among the masses, had been grossly neglected; but their importance gradually received attention. A free grammar school had been founded by law in 1702.† In 1725, the first newspaper commenced its existence,‡ and, four years after, the city received, as a gift from a society in England, a library of 1642 volumes.§ In 1732, stage routes to Boston and Philadelphia were established, and the stages performed once in two weeks.‖ A public classical school was founded by the assembly in 1732.¶ With the advance of general intelligence came a higher appreciation of popular rights, and a determination to uphold them. Nor was long wanting an opportunity to resist the encroachments of arbitrary power.

John Peter Zenger, the Editor of the New-York Weekly Journal, in the colonial disputes of 1734, took occasion to animadvert upon the measures of the government. Copies of his paper were ordered by the governor and council to be burned in presence of the mayor and magistrates of the city, who refused to attend, and entered their protest against the measure. Zenger was arrested, and every effort made to convict him on a charge of libel. The only two lawyers in the city who could be intrusted with his defence, Messrs. Alexander and Smith, were excluded from their profession for calling in question the authority of the court. The people were greatly excited. The aged Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, distinguished alike for his talents and his love of liberty, was at once engaged to plead the cause of popular right. He was successful. The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of acquittal; and Hamilton left the province with a gift of the freedom of the city, and amidst the acclamations of the people.**

* Survey of Trade, (London, 1718.) 146. Miller, 10. Let. of Chas. Lodwick, II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 244. Minot's Continuation of Hist. of Mass. Bay, I. 162.

† Minutes of Com. Coun. II. 517, 519, 520. Smith, I. 175.

‡ Thomas's Hist. of Printing, II. 94. Dunlap, App. 160. Watson's Annals, 287.

§ Minutes of Com. Coun. IV. 175, 176, 191—193, 195, 196. Dunlap, App. 162.

‖ Dunlap, App. 227.

¶ Minutes of Com. Coun. IV. 303—489, *passim*. Smith, II. 3.

** Howell's State Trials, XVII. 675 *et. seq*. Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger. Minutes of Com. Coun. IV. 364, 367, 368. Proud's Pa. p. 219, note. Gordon's Pa. 613. Watson, 287. Watson gives the name as Zanger, an error he committed in copying from the records.

But New-York was destined to be convulsed by a more lamentable commotion. For many years occasional disturbances had occurred among the negro population. In 1741, a few fires and a robbery gave rise to a general alarm, which, on slight and contradictory testimony as to the existence of a plot among the negroes and others to destroy the city, passed into complete infatuation. Numbers were executed or transported; but humanity and good sense finally prevailed, and quiet was restored *

The trade of New-York increased. Her ships were already seen in many foreign ports, and no rival, not even Philadelphia, surpassed her in the extent of her commercial operations.† Provisions, linseed oil, furs, lumber, and iron, were the principal exports ‡ From 1749 to 1750, two hundred and eighty-six vessels left New-York, with cargoes principally of flour and grain. In 1755, nearly thirteen thousand hogsheads of flaxseed were shipped to Ireland.§

The relations of the colonies with the mother country were assuming a serious aspect. In 1765, a congress of delegates met at New-York, and prepared a declaration of their rights and grievances.‖ The arrival of the stamped paper, so notorious in the colonial annals of America, towards the end of this year, marked the commencement of a series of explosions that was not to terminate until the city and colony of New-York, in common with the other colonies, were forever rent from the dominion of Great Britain.¶ The non-importation agreements of the merchants of New-York and other places, in 1768 and the succeeding years, were followed by stringent measures on the part of the English government. War became inevitable, and all eyes were soon directed to New-York as the point where the enemy would strike a blow at the heart of the country.**

On the 28th of June, 1776, the British army and fleet, which had been driven from the city and harbor of Boston, entered the southern bay of New-York. The troops were landed upon Staten Island. On the 22d of August the British forces crossed the Narrows, and encamped near Brooklyn where the American army was stationed. The battle of Long Island ensued, in which, owing to unfortunate circumstances, the Americans were entirely defeated. Washington, with consummate skill, crossed the river, the succeeding night, without observation, but

* Horsmanden's Hist. of the Negro Plot, 1744 *passim*. Pintard in Preface to Second Edit. of same, 1810. Minutes of Com. Coun. V. 13, 14, 19 24, 40, 51. Smith, II. 70-75.

† Kalm's Travels, (2d Lond. Edit.) II. 198—201. Bowen's Geography, II. 661, 662. Let. to Lord George Germain. (Lond. 1776.) 7.

‡ Kalm, 201. Bowen, 661. Burnaby's Travels, 63, 66. Burke's European Settlements, II. 189, 199. 137, Ibid, 191.

§ Marshall's Amer. Colonies, 360, 361.

‖ Holmes's Annals, II. 137.

¶ Ibid. II. 155, 156. Marshall, 385.

the previous disasters, and the subsequent successful landing of the British troops at Kip's and Turtle's bays, rendered it impossible to save the city.*

For eight years New-York was the head-quarters of the British troops, and the prison-house of American captives. Public buildings were despoiled, and churches converted into hospitals, prisons, riding-schools, and stables, and subjected to the desecrations of a wanton and impious soldiery.† Casualty united with the horrors of war to swell the misfortunes of the devoted city. A fire, in 1776, sweeping along both sides of Broadway, destroyed one-eighth of the buildings of New-York.‡

The British rule in this metropolis for the third and last time came to an end. On the 25th of November, 1783, the forces of Great Britain evacuated the city, and Washington and the governor of the State made a public and triumphal entry.§

The city of New-York, in common with other portions of the country, had already been declared free and independent; but its freedom had been nominal. The sweets of liberty were now tasted; and many of those demonstrations and events which were considered the precursors and the pledges of those fruits of liberty which the whole people anticipated, took place in New-York. In 1788, the adoption of the federal constitution was attended by a most imposing celebration,‖ and, in 1789, Washington was inaugurated in New-York as first President of the United States, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators.¶

The restoration of peace, and the rise of the new government, were the signal for extending the commercial relations of New-York. In ten years her population had nearly doubled, and, in the early part of the present century, her claims, as the leading emporium of the continent, were conclusively established, and all prospect that the current of trade would be diverted into any other channel entirely dissipated.**

But misfortune was not entirely removed from the metropolis. Riot, pestilence, fire, and war, were at hand to disturb her peace, cripple her means, or desolate her borders. In 1788, the community were thrown into consternation by an attack made upon the medical profession by an infuriated mob. The phrensy of some of the people had been excited by an imprudent exposure of a portion of a dissected body. After a contest

* Holmes, 245, *et. seq.* Sparks's Life of Washington, I. 169, 170, 176—179, 185, 186 199. Ramsey's U. S. 114—135.

† Watson, 325, 326. Sparks, I. 224. Knapp's Life of Burr, 42.

‡ Watson.

§ Holmes, II 351, 529, 530. Sparks, I. 370.

‖ Duer's Address, 22—27.

¶ Ib. 27, 28. Life of John Jay by his son, I. 273. Sparks, I. 408.

** Morse's Gazetteer. (1797.) art. N. Y. city. Dwight's Travels, III. 470. Holmes, II. 390, 395. N. Y. Spectator, June 4, 1801.

of three or four days, in which several lives were lost, the mob was entirely subdued by the military ; and the occurrence was signalized by the name of "the doctors' riot."* In 1798 and the succeeding years, the city was nearly depopulated in consequence of pestilence. Over three thousand persons in one year fell victims to the ravages of the yellow fever.† Large fires took place in 1804 and 1811.‡ But the interests of the city were more seriously injured by the breaking out of war between the United States and England in 1812. For a time her commerce was almost suspended by disturbances on the ocean; but the enemy did not choose to brave the fortifications that had been erected in her harbor, and, with the exception of a slight apprehension, the quiet of the community was preserved.§ These misfortunes passed away. Various interruptions of the public peace led to improvements in the police system of New-York, until it was pronounced more efficient than that of other American cities.‖ The ravages of pestilence and fire impressed upon the mind the necessity of greater precaution and more prompt and vigorous measures in the health and fire departments. And the cessation of war opened again the waters of the world to the commerce of New-York. Soon her sails were unfolded in every sea; and the establishment of her regular lines of packets, the first undertaking of the kind in the country, and the introduction of steam-navigation, first used upon her waters, added to her commercial superiority over the other ports of the republic.¶

Improvements hitherto had been principally connected with foreign commerce. But a tremendous impulse was now to be given to inland trade by the adoption of an extensive system of canal-navigation. Several smaller works were cast into the shade by the completion of the gigantic Erie Canal, in 1825. The union of the Atlantic with the Lakes, was announced by the firing of cannon along the whole line of the canal and of the Hudson, and was celebrated at New-York by a magnificent aquatic procession, which, to indicate more clearly the navigable communication that had been opened, deposited in the ocean a portion of the waters of Lake Erie.**

* Minutes of Com. Coun. IX. 65. Duer, 20—22. Life of Jay, 261. 262. Watson, 298.

† Holmes, II. 413. Watson. Minutes of Com. Coun. XII. 377 381, 431, 432. Supplement to Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 12, 1799. N. Y. Spect. Sept. 7, 1799.

‡ Minutes of Com. Coun. XXIII. 251—253, 262, 274. 351. Holmes, II. 444.

§ Minutes of Com. Coun. XVII. 72, 73, 86, 99, 116, 117, 176, 190, 202, 207, 211. 241. XXV 186. 187.

‖ Dwight, III. 474. 475. Palmer's Travels, 328.

¶ Colden's Life of Fulton, 166—177, 181, 186. Minutes of Com. Coun. XXIII. 247 328, 343 XXV. 293 XXVI. 3, 93. 109, 110, 120—123.

** Minutes of Com. Coun. LV. 236, 258, 342. LVI. 21, 22, 24, 103. 158. LVII. 284. Colden's Memoir of the N. Y. Canals, *passim*. Pitkin's Statistical View, 542—548. The statement of Watson, (p. 138.) and some others. that the canal was completed, and the consummation of the work celebrated in 1824, is incorrect.

Municipal history is a narrative of alternate successes and reverses. For many years nothing had occurred to mar the prosperity of the city. But misfortune came. In 1832, the Asiatic cholera appeared, and thousands fell victims to the disease. This calamity had scarcely passed when the great fire of 1835 destroyed, in one night, more than six hundred buildings, and property to the value of over twenty millions of dollars.* The city had not recovered from the effects of this disaster when the commercial revulsions of 1836 and 1837 shook public and private credit to their center, and involved many of the most wealthy houses in New-York in hopeless bankruptcy. The day of prosperity again dawned upon the metropolis, and the completion of one of the greatest works of modern times, soon gave evidence that the untiring energy of her sons had retrieved their credit and their fortunes.

The want of an adequate supply of water had long been felt by the citizens, but the completion of the Croton Aqueduct in 1842, removed the inconvenience, and left an imperishable monument to the glory of New-York.

A temporary check in the onward progress of the city was sustained by the fire of 1845, which destroyed property to the value of about seven millions of dollars. In the spring of 1849, took place a fearful riot connected with a theatrical dispute, in which twenty-three lives were lost. The summer of the present year has been marked by an apprehension of the ravages of the cholera, but comparatively few deaths have occurred.

Such is a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the city that holds the first rank in the Western World, and is but the second, in commercial importance, on the globe. While the settlement of other cities of America received an impulse from religious or political intolerance abroad, the foundations of New-York were laid on the hopes of commercial gain. While other cities sprung up and prospered under the vigorous management of those who had transferred to the wilderness their homes, their fortunes, and their liberty, New-York languished under the neglect and mismanagement of a foreign corporation. While other cities rapidly advanced under the chartered rights of provinces, New-York was forced to maintain a servile dependence on the crown. While other cities pursued a comparatively uninterrupted course, New-York was often the theater of

*This estimate is higher than that of most statements, but accords with the opinion of those conversant with the circumstances. The amount of loss ascertained from the assertions of the sufferers, by the committee appointed at the time to investigate the subject, fell, as is usual in such cases, for an obvious reason connected with mercantile credit, below the actual loss.

The future as compared with the past.

convulsion and of war. But New-York possessed commercial facilities which other cities possessed not, and the want of the impulses and advantages enjoyed by her rivals, was not sufficient to prevent the development and use of her capabilities. Against the greatest disparity, New-York has risen above competition, and stands the unrivaled metropolis of America.

To those among the living whose energy has contributed to the prosperity of New-York, the rank she holds as an emporium of the world must be gratifying. But her future prospects are no less interesting to her sons; and often the eager inquiry arises, will this unparalleled rapidity of progress continue? Will New-York surpass the cities of the Eastern, as she has surpassed those of the Western World? This inquiry it will be our purpose to answer when we have surveyed in detail her present state, and ascertained the nature and stability of her institutions.

NEW-YORK—THE PRESENT.

"Triumphant Sylla! could'st thou then divine,
By aught but Romans Rome should thus be laid?"

Byron.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTION.

What hath not time wrought? Could the enterprising navigator of the Hudson revisit the scenes of his discoveries, would he not exclaim "where is Mannahata?" Could the burgomasters and schepens of a former dynasty again tread the soil over which their jurisdiction once extended, would they not exclaim "where is Nieuw Amsterdam?" And yet two centuries have scarce elapsed since the former pointed out the location, and the latter directed the progress, of the infant state. Two centuries have sufficed to convert a settlement of a few trading houses into a metropolis equaled, in size, or commercial importance, by few in the world. Where the Indian paddled his light canoe, now floats the gigantic battle-ship; the shores that received the contents of the fishing wiers, are now lined with the vehicles of commerce; the solitary foot path that wound through the forest has disappeared, and in the wide avenues are seen the busy crowds; where the sacrifices of a superstitious religion were offered, the spires of Christian sanctuaries now point to heaven.

The island of New York, the whole of which is included within the limits of the city, is about 13 1-3 miles in length from north to south, with an average breadth of one mile and three fourths. It is bounded on the north by Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek, which connect together and separate it from the main land; on the east by the East River; on the south by the Harbor; and on the west by the Hudson or North River. It is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a capacious harbor, twenty-five miles in circumference, which is connected with an outer bay and the ocean by a strait called the Narrows.

The avenues to the city are well defended. At the Narrows, are Fort Hamilton and La Fayette on Long Island, and Forts Tompkins and Richmond on Staten Island. Fort La Fayette is built on a reef two hundred yards from the shore and is covered by Fort Hamilton; Fort Tompkins,

standing on the hights of Staten Island, and noted for its many subterranean passages, protects Fort Richmond and other sea coast batteries. The inner harbor contains Governor's, Bedlow's and Ellis's islands. all strongly fortified. On the North West point of Governor's Island stands Castle Williams, a circular stone battery, connected by a covered passage with Fort Columbus, built in the shape of a star, on the South side of the island. Another battery commands the passage, between Governor's Island and Long Island, called Buttermilk Channel. The entrance to the East River from Long Island Sound is protected by Fort Schuyler on Throg's Neck. With these defences New York may never fear bombardment.

The appearance of the island was originally greatly diversified. Sudden acclivities and craggy rocks were intermingled with ponds and marshes. But the magic wand of art has passed over the place. Hills, moving from their foundations, have driven the angler from his brooks, and the skating boy from the scenes of his favorite sport.

The island of New York presents a field for geological research not devoid of interest. Its rocks are almost exclusively primitive, and consist chiefly of gneiss, micaceous gneiss, hornblendic gneiss, hornblende slate, hornblende rock, limestone, the anthophyllite rock, and granite. The prevailing rock is micaceous gneiss, which underlies the lower portion of the island, being covered by a bed of diluvium, but as we proceed farther north crops out in many places. The diluvium is from ten to eighty feet in depth, and rests on the same or greater thickness of alluvial or tertiary sands, which last are highly stratified, and in many places exhibit the appearance of ripples as from the retiring waves of the ocean. The northern extremity of the island is composed of limestone.

Nor is New York altogether wanting in mineralogical interest. Quartz chrystals, rose quartz, epidote, tourmaline, brown garnets, serpentine, red stilbite, white pyrozene, fetid felspar, iron pyrites, and white tremolite, are some of the minerals which the rocks of New York reveal to the gaze and examination of science.*

The southern portion of the island, including about one fifth of the whole area, is compactly built. The remainder is mostly under tillage. A few narrow and crooked streets that have existed from the days of Pieter Wolfersten Van Couwenhoven, and which, according to the facetious Knickerbocker, were opened by the kine of the settlement, have occasioned much scandal as to the regularity of New-York; but that must be a superficial view that passes over those noble streets that traverse nearly the

* State Geological Survey.

whole length of the city without a deviation to the right hand or to the left, or all the northern half of the compact part of the city which scarce includes an angle more or less than 90°, or those spacious and splendid avenues that, eleven in number, and each 100 feet in width, run parallel to each other through the upper wards to the remote extremity of the island. In a few years, too, the most irregular portions of the city may perhaps suit those who now declaim so loudly against its want of regularity. Probably no other city would have evinced the public spirit of New York in widening and straightening its ancient streets. Large piles of valuable buildings have opposed no barrier to the accomplishment of this object. The work of improvement is not yet completed. While we write, the crash of buildings, under the hand of innovation, can be heard, making way for an outlet to one of the principal business streets of the city.*

Broadway is the great thoroughfare of New-York. It extends from the Battery, or southern extremity of the city, about N. E. by N.† to Union Place, a distance of 2 1-2 miles, in a perfectly straight line, with the exception of a slight angle a few rods before its termination. The great promenade for beauty and fashion, it contains the largest and most splendid retail stores in the city. Here may be seen the silks of China and the rich fabrics of India and Thibet; the manufactories of Europe and our own continent have here poured forth their treasures; the precious metals have been made tributary, and the glittering windows display the ingenuity of art. Broadway, though 80 feet wide, is too contracted for the free passage of the numerous vehicles with which it is always thronged. The principal lines of omnibuses pass through this street, but their progress in its lower portionis so slow, that their utility for short distances is much diminished. To obviate this inconvience an elevated railway has been proposed, but opposition of some of the citizens to this measure has yet to be removed.

Among other streets prominent for width, length or beauty, may be mentioned the Bowery, East and West Broadway, and Chatham, Canal Hudson and Greenwich streets. Pearl street, one mile and three eighths in length, at the same time the most irregular and the most important business street in the city, commences at State-street, a short distance from Broadway, and having described a zigzag curve terminates in Broadway, nearly a mile from the Battery. Pearl street, a hundred and fifty years ago, was the shore of the East River.‡ Maiden Lane, now a most important business street, was the favorite resort of the maidens

* William-street, the upper part of which was formerly called Horse-and-cart-st.
† The exact direction is N. 36° E.
‡ Moulton's New-York, 428. New-Orange, 30. Manual of Com. Coun. (1848,) 347 Watson, 173.

of Nieuw-Amsterdam.* The southern portion of the city is almost exclusively devoted to business purposes, and a more minute description will be appropriate when we come to speak of the trade and commerce of New York.

The northern portion of the island, most of which is not yet thickly settled, was laid out in a regular manner, under the superintendence of Governeur Morris, De Witt Clinton and John Rutherford, commissioners appointed for the purpose by the legislature of New York in 1807. The survey by John Randall, Jr. was commenced in 1811 and occupied ten years. The avenues before alluded to were laid out in this survey, and have been cut through the opposing rocks and hills at great expense. They are intersected by 156 cross streets, numerically designated, which, with the avenues, form oblong rectangles, most of them 200 by 800 feet.

The streets are mostly paved with the common round paving stone. But the "Russ Pavement," invented by Horace P. Russ, Esq., has during the last two years been introduced into several places in the city. Though expensive, it is most durable, and will doubtless prove in the end the cheapest that could be used. It consists of blocks of trap, about 10 inches in depth, laid in ranges, in lozenge formed division, by which the edges are presented diagonally to the wheel tire of carriages. This superstructure rests upon a substructure of concrete, arranged in sections that can be lifted out to afford access to the pipes beneath. This substructure likewise rests upon a foundation of chips of granite or other stone; the whole forming a consolidated mass, about 18 inches in thickness, that it does not seem possible to equal in durability. The first block of this pavement was laid in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, in July, 1846, at an expense of $3991 ; $1350 of which was paid by the corporation, $990 by property owners, and the balance by Mr. Russ. In August, 1847, the block in Broadway, between Washington and Waverley Places, embracing 840 square yards, was laid at an expense of $4600, one-third of which was paid by the corporation, and the balance by property owners. In 1848, the space around the Herald and Sun buildings, (corner of Nassau and Fulton streets,) 680 square yards was paved at an expense of $3,700, the corporation paying $651, the proprietors of the Herald and Sun the balance of the amount. These experiments apparently successful in their issue caused the corporation

* The first name applied to the location was "the ladies' valley" It was subsequently called "the virgins' path," and in 1692, twenty-eight years after the surrender to the English, it first appears on the records of the city, under the title of "Green lane." In 1696, it was laid out and regulated, and received its present name. Minutes of Com. Coun. Moulton's New-Orange, 36. Manual of Com. Coun (1848,) 349.

tc decide upon laying down this pavement, at the sole expense of the city, in Broadway, from Chambers-street to Maiden Lane, a space embracing about 9000 square yards, and the contracts were performed, in 1848 and 1849, by Messrs. Russ & Reid at $5,50 per square yard. There can be no doubt that this pavement will, in a few years, supersede all others in the great thoroughfares of the city.

Although New York is not so well supplied with PUBLIC GROUNDS as might be desired, in consequence of the neglect of the City Fatbers to reserve, wben the soil was not as valuable as at present, a sufficient portion for this purpose; yet we can boast of several splendid promenades, and one not surpassed, if equaled, in this country.

The BATTERY, at the southern extremity of the island, forms an irregular figure, resembling a quarter section of the space included between two concentric circles.* As its name denotes, it was formerly devoted to the defence of tbe city, but the embankments thrown up by the Dutch were not kept in repair, and tbe wide spreading sycamores that soon overshaded these military preparations were consecrated to a far different purpose. "The old burghers would repair of an afternoon to smoke their pipes under the shade of their branches, contemplating the golden sun, as he gradually sunk in the west, an emblem of that tranquil end toward which themselves were hastening; while the young men and the damsels of the town would take many a moonlight stroll among these favor'te haunts, watching tbe cbaste Cynthia tremble along the calm bosom of the bay, or light up the white sail of some gliding bark, and interchanging the honest vows of constant affection. Sucb was the origin of that renowned walk, *the battery*, which, tbough ostensibly devoted to the purposes of war, has ever been consecrated to tbe sweet delights of peace."† Nor was the enchantment of this scene confincd to tbe time of the Knickerbocker maidens. Extended in its limits; inclosed by an iron railing on the side next the city, and by an open railing with stone posts on a foundation of solid masonry on the water side; laid out with grass plots and gravel walks; planted witb many additional trees; and presenting a view enlivened at different times by the sails of every nation; it draws within its precincts by a more irresistible attraction, the young men and maidens of our own days, whose breasts are heaving with tender emotions, as well as all, of whatever age, sex or condition in life, who desire to avoid the noise and dust of the busy metropolis. "The favorite walk of declining age; the healthful resort of the feeble invalid; the Sunday re-

* The gazetteers and all the hand-books call this figure a crescent. The extremities instead of terminating in points are wider than the center.

† W. Irving.

freshment of the dusty tradesman ; the scene of many a boyish gambol the rendezvous of many a tender assignation ; the comfort of the citizen ; the ornament of New York, and the pride of the lovely island of Mannahatta,"—such is the encomium it has justly earned from the most beautiful of American writers.

The Bowling Green, an ellipse, whose diameters are respectively two hundred and twenty and one hundred and forty feet, situated at the foot of Broadway, likewise claims attention for many historical associations. It was here that the Knickerbockers were accustomed to engage in the sport of bowling, and hence originated the name it still bears. On the twenty-first day of August, 1770, a procession, moving to the sound of martial music and the discharge of cannon, had celebrated the birth day of the reigning monarch, George III, by erecting in the Bowling Green, a leaden equestrian statue of the King. Six years is often a sufficient period to shake the feelings of loyalty. In April, 1776, a body of the people, who had strongly imbibed the spirit of liberty, under the lead of one Belden, overthrew the horse and his rider, and distributed the leaden materials of which they were composed among the military companies, who melted them into musket balls to be used against the soldiers of the very king whom the statue represented. Previous to this incident, the balls that surmounted the posts of the iron railing inclosing the Green had been broken off, and to this day the marks of violence remain. One entire post, with its head upon its shoulders, still stands near the southern entrance to the Green, a memento of the former glory of its brethren. The Green is now ornamented with a fountain supplied by the Water Works of the city. The jets are made to fall upon an uncouth mass of rocks which, in the opinion of some, gives to the scene a "wild and picturesque appearance."

As we proceed up Broadway, the next public ground that meets our view is the "City Park," bounded by Broadway, Chatham, Center, and Chambers streets. Its shape is that of a right angled triangle with one of the acute angles cut off by a line parallel to the opposite side. It contains over eleven acres, and is surrounded by an iron fence, on a plinth of brown freestone, that cost the city over $15,000. Four public buildings, the City Hall, the New City Hall, the Hall of Records, and the Rotunda, formerly the Post-Office, but now occupied by the offices of the Alms-House Department, are included within its limits. The most interesting feature of the Park is a large fountain near its southern termination, which throws the water in a single stream to the hight of seventy feet. The jets are so arranged as to admit of various combinations, which is far more pleasing than a uniformity of the most beautiful figure. The basin of the fountain is one hundred feet wide, and surrounded by a marble

border. The space between the basin and an ornamental iron railing that surrounds it at the distance of 12 feet, is embellished with shrubs and flowering plants.

HUDSON SQUARE, or ST. JOHN'S PARK, is a highly ornamented enclosure, of about four acres, situated in front of St. John's Church, and bounded by Hudson, Laight, Varick and Beach streets. It stands in the name of the corporation of Trinity Church, though it is virtually the property of the surrounding owners ; and its privileges are confined to the proprietors and such others as are permitted on their recommendation to hire keys at the annual charge of ten dollars. It is surrounded by an iron fence, contains a most beautiful fountain, and is more abundantly supplied with shrubs and flowers than any other park in the city.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, containing nine and a half acres, bounded by Waverley Place, (named in honor of the author of "Waverley,") and Wooster, Fourth, and McDougal streets, was formed in 1827 by adding to the ground formerly used as the Potter's Field about one half more purchased of private owners. The bones were collected and deposited in trenches on the sides of the square. Washington Square, has been until recently, the principal military parade ground in the city.

TOMPKINS SQUARE, containing more than ten acres, between Avenues A and B, and Seventh and Tenth Streets, is now used for the exhibition of military tactics ; but the trees have not yet sufficiently grown to render it a desirable promenade. This portion of the city is now being rapidly settled, and Tompkins Square, one of the largest enclosures on the lower part of the island, will doubtless, in a few years, become a place of frequent resort.

UNION PLACE, at the northern termination of Broadway, an ellipse, whose longer diameter is 656 feet and its shorter 292 feet, is ornamented by an expensive iron fence, an elegant fountain, and beautiful walks and shrubbery. It is surrounded by splendid private mansions, some of which are of costly magnificence, and its vicinity is the most fashionable portion of the city.

GRAMERCY PARK, between the 3d and 4th Avenues, and 20th and 21st Streets, is 400 feet long and 184 wide. It is a private park belonging to the proprietors of the sixty adjacent lots, having been gratuitously presented to them in the year 1831, by Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., to whom this portion of the city is greatly indebted for its settlement and beauty. The trees and shrubbery were planted about twelve years since, under the direction of Charles A. Davis, Esq., and their beauty and variety reflect much credit on his judgment and taste. An elegant fountain has just been completed at the cost of about $3000. Though Gramercy Park is a priv-

ileged Square, strangers are always accommodated by application for admission to any of the proprietors.

HAMILTON SQUARE, still further north, is not yet regulated, but is noted as the proposed location for the Washington Monument.

These are perhaps all the public grounds that deserve distinct consideration. The upper portion of the island is much better supplied with public places for exercise and recreation, but as most of them are not laid out or regulated, we shall do no more than include them in the following:

TABLE OF THE AREAS AND LOCATIONS OF ALL THE PARKS OR PUBLIC GROUNDS OF NEW-YORK.

Name,	*Boundaries.*	*Shape.*	*Area.*			
			Acres.	*Rods.*	*Perch.*	*Sq. Ft.*
Battery	Battery Pl., State & Whitehall sts. & harbor.	Irregular.	10	2	2[illegible]	239
Bowling Green, ...	Broadway at its southern termination.....	Ellipse...		2	9	253
Park, ...	Broad'y, Chambers, Centre and Chatham sts.	Irregular.	10	3	14	0
Duane Park, ...	Duane between Greenwich and Hudson sts.	Triangle.			21	66
" "	Duane between Washington and West sts...	Oblong...			3[illegible]	26
Five Point Park,..	Little Water, Cross & Anthony sts.	Triangle			24	193
Hudson Square,..	Hudson, Beach, Varick & Laight sts.....	N'y. Sq..	4	0	13	183
Washington Sq.,.	Waverley Pl., Mc. Dougal, 4th & Wooster sts	Oblong...	9	2	39	246
Tompkins Square,	Avenues A & B & 7th & 10th sts.....	N'ly. Sq..	10	2	1	112
Union Place, ...	Broadway between 14th & 17th sts.....	Ellipse...	3	1	34	253
Stuyvesant Square,	Both sides of 2d Av. between 15th & 17th sts.	Two Ob's	3	3	28	217
Gramercy Park,..	3d & 4th Avs. & 20th & 21st sts.....	Oblong...	1	2	30	92
Abingdon Square,	Hudson & Troy sts. & 8th Avenue.....	Triangle.			33	36
Madison Square,..	5th Avenue, Madison Place, 23d & 26th sts...	Oblong...	6	3	19	47
Bloomingdale Sq.,	8th & 9th Avenues, and 53d and 57th sts. ...	Oblong...	18	0	9	136
Hamilton Square,	3d & 5th Avenues, & 66th & 69th sts.	2 Obl'gs...	24	0	5	193
Manhattan Square,	8th and 9th Avenues, & 77th & 81st sts.....	Oblong....	19	0	8	182
Observatory Place,	4th & 5th Avenues & 89th & 94th sts.....	Oblong....	25	3	2	160
Mount Morris, ...	Both Sides of 5th Av. bet. 120 & 124th sts...	N'ly. Sq .	20	0	27	114

The yards and cemeteries that surround several of the churches in the thickly settled portion of the city, may be mentioned as a partial compensation for its deficiency in grounds appropriated to public use; but, as they are only open on the Sabbath, they little more than serve the purpose of relieving the eye, by their occasional patches of verdure, from the monotony of a crowded city.

Those who wish to pursue the topography of the city further, or ascertain particulars respecting its plan or extent, are referred to an accurate map in the first part of this volume. We will, however, present the following table of distances, compiled with great care from the Model of New York, a work which, considered merely as a plan of the city, is by far the largest and acknowledged to be the most accurate ever taken.*

* The plan of the city, on which the Model of New York is constructed, is 20 by 24 feet; and, with the surrounding railings, covers a space 23 by 27 feet.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

FROM THE CITY HALL TO OTHER NOTED LOCALITIES OF NEW-YORK.

(THESE distances are not right lines, but the spaces that must be passed over to reach the points designated. Fractions less than one-eighth of a mile are disregarded. The streets and numbers of any of the buildings or public places contained in the following enumeration, can be found by reference to the different parts of this work.)

LOCALITIES.	DIST. Miles and Fractional parts.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PLACES.	
Merchants' Exchange	⅝
Custom House	½
Post Office	⅜
Halls of Justice	⅜
New-York Arsenal	⅜
Columbia College	¼
New-York University	1½
Medical College of N. Y. University	1⅝
College of Physicians and Surgeons	⅞
New-York Hospital	¼
Bellevue Hospital	2¾
City Dispensary	⅜
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3¾
Institution for the Blind	3½
Union Theological Seminary	1⅝
Prot. Epis. Theological Seminary	2½
Society Library	⅜
Apprentices' Library	¾
Sailors' Home	⅞
New-York Gas Works	½
Manhattan Gas Works	2⅝
Castle Garden	⅞
Clinton Hall	⅛
Gothic Hall	¼
Minerva Rooms	½
Apollo Saloon	1½
Coliseum	⅝
New-York Tattersalls	⅝
American Art Union	¾
Distributing Reservoir	3¼
Receiving Reservoir	5½
Novelty Works	2¾

LOCALITIES.	DIST. Miles and Fractional parts.
PUBLIC GROUNDS.	
Battery	¾
Bowling Green	¾
Hudson Square	¾
Washington Square	1½
Union Place	1⅞
Tompkins Square	1⅞
Gramercy Park	2¼
MARKETS.	
Washington Market	½
Fulton "	½
Center "	⅝
Catharine "	¾
Essex "	1⅛
Tompkins "	1⅝
Jefferson "	2
HOTELS.	
Astor House	⅛
American Hotel	⅛
Lovejoy's "	⅛
Franklin House	¼
Howard Hotel	⅜
Rathbun's "	⅜
Croton "	⅜
Tremont Temperance House	½
City Hotel	½
Judson's "	⅝
Atlantic "	¾
United States Hotel	⅞
St. Charles' "	⅜
Florence's "	½
New-York "	1⅝
Commercial Exchange	⅝

FERRIES

Fulton Ferry	⅝ mile
South Ferry	1 "
Catharine Ferry	¾ "
Navy Yard Ferry	1½ "
Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall St.	1 "
Do. do. do. foot of Battery Place	⅞ "
Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay St.	½ "
Do. do. foot of Canal St.	1½ "
Do. do. foot of Christopher St.	1⅝ "
Jersey City Ferry, and Newark R. R. Depot	⅝ "
Williamsburg Ferry, foot of Peck slip	½ "
Do. do. foot of Grand St.	1⅝ "
Do. do. foot of Houston St.	2 "

Table of Distances—Croton Water Works.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

Albany and Troy Steamboat Landing, foot of Barclay St.	½ mile
Do. do. do. do. foot of Cortlandt St.	⅝ "
Boston, via. Newport, Steamboat Landing, Pier No. 3, N. R.	⅞ "
do. " Norwich, Providence or Stonington, foot of Battery Place	⅞ "
Philadelphia, foot of Liberty St.	⅝ "
do. via. Camden and Amboy, Pier No. 2, N. R.	⅞ "
New-Haven and Hartford Steamboat Landings, foot of Peck Slip	½ "

CHURCHES.

Trinity Church, Broadway (Epis.)	½ "
St. George's " Beekman, cor. Cliff St. (Epis.)	⅜ "
Grace " Broadway, cor. Tenth St. (Epis.)	1⅝ "
Calvary " 4th Avenue, between 21st and 22d Sts. (Epis.)	2¼ "
Church of the Annunciation, 14th St. between 6th and 7th Avenues (Epis.)	2¼ "
Church of our Saviour, foot of Pike St. (Epis. for seamen)	1 "
First Presbyterian Church, 5th avenue cor. 11th St.	1⅞ "
Central " " Broome near Elm St.	¾ "
Scotch " " Grand cor. Crosby St.	¾ "
Mercer street Presbyterian Church	1½ "
Tabernacle, Broadway, (Cong.)	⅜ "
Church of the Puritans, Union Place, cor. 15th St. (Cong.)	1⅝ "
North Dutch Church, William, cor. Fulton St.	¼ "
Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette Place, cor. 4th St.	1⅜ "
" " " Wooster St. cor. Washington Place	1½ "
First Baptist Church, Broome, cor. Elizabeth	⅞ "
South " " 84 Nassau St.	¼ "
John Street Church (Meth.)	⅜ "
North River Floating Bethel, foot of Rector St. (Meth.)	¾ "
Mariners' Church, 73 Roosevelt St.	¼ "
Church of the Divine Unity, 548 Broadway (Unit.)	⅞ "
" " Messiah, 728 Broadway (Unit.)	1⅜ "
Universalist Church, Bleecker, cor. of Downing St.	1½ "
St. Peter's Church, Barclay cor. Church St. (Rom. Cath.)	¼ "
St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott, cor. Prince St. (Rom. Cath.)	1¼ "
Jewish Synagogue, 119 Elm St.	⅝ "

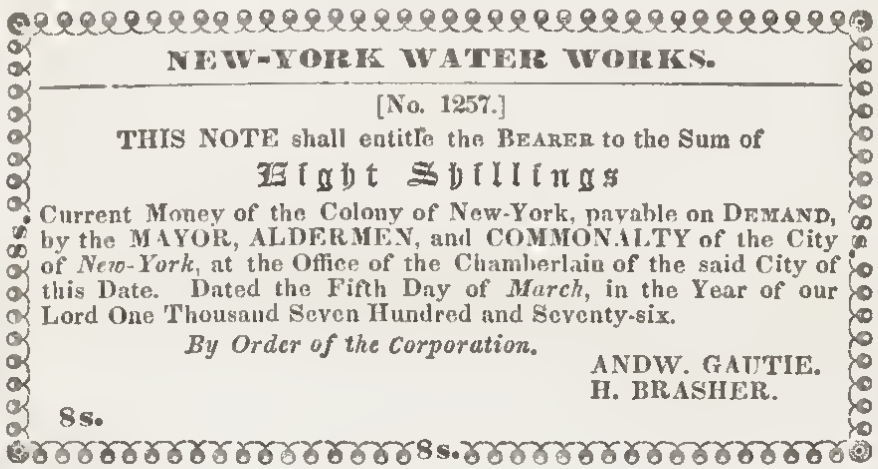
Having glanced at the external appearance of the city, let us descend beneath the surface, and see what underground New York presents. If the pavements of any of the principal streets be removed and an excavation of a few feet made in the earth, two sets of iron pipes appear. Let the work of excavation be continued a few feet deeper, and a culvert of brick work is brought to view.

The larger of these sets of pipes belongs to the CROTON WATER WORKS.

A copious supply of good water is the greatest blessing a city can possess. It is alike necessary to health, comfort, and protection against the devouring element.

This necessity early engaged the attention of the legislators of New York. In the year 1774, a project was set on foot to construct a city reservoir on the East side of Broadway, near its present intersection with Franklin Street, which was to be supplied with water forced up from a well by a steam engine. To meet the necessary expenditures, paper notes to the amount of £2,500 were issued. Several of these notes are still in existence. The following is a copy of one in the possession of Issachar J. Cozzens, Esq.

(Front of the Note.)



(Back of the Note.)



The Revolutionary War gave the death blow to this enterprise.

From 1785 to 1798, the subject of supplying the city with water occupied at intervals the attention of the city councils. The sources relied upon, in all the proposed schemes, were wells or springs on the island, or the Tea Water Pump, at the present corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. In 1798, a report was presented to the Common Council, by a committee appointed to investigate the subject, recommending the introduction of the waters of the Bronx River. An examination of that river by suitable engineers ensued, and the project appeared likely to be carried into effect, when private speculation interfered, and the matter passed from the hands of the city authorities. Aaron Burr, at that time a member of the Legislature, applied for an act of incorporation for a company in whom should be vested the right of supplying the city with water, with the

privilege of using their surplus capital in banking. The application was successful, and the consent of the city obtained to the measure by the permission to subscribe for two thousand shares of the stock. But the anticipations of the citizens for a supply of pure water were not realized The Manhattan Company, it is true, sunk a well within the limits of the city, and laid down wooden pipes in the streets for the distribution of the water: but, banking being in fact the principal, instead of the subordinate object of the company, it could not be expected that any great enterprise would result from its organization.

Still the matter was not again seriously agitated until after the last war with Great Britain. Between the years 1816 and 1830, scarcely a year passed without the revival of an old or the proposal of a new scheme. The introduction of the Bronx River, the boring of Artesian Wells, the bringing of the waters of the Housatonic River in Connecticut to the city by an open canal, both for the purposes of commerce and of supplying the city with water, and the construction of a similar canal to Sharon, Connecticut, are some of the projects that successively claimed the attention of the councils of New York or of the public.

In 1829, the city authorities were aroused, in consequence of a great loss of property by the fires of the previous year, to the consideration of a plan for efficiently providing the city with water for the extinguishment of fires. It was proposed that a reservoir should be constructed on a rock in Thirteenth street, and be connected with hydrants in different parts of the city by means of iron pipes. Ridicule was invoked to defeat this scheme. The supply of water, it was declared, would not fill a tea-kettle, much less answer the demands of the city. "Give us the tank and pipes, and we engage to fill them, if we have to carry the water in quart bottles," was the reply of a member* to whom, in a different official capacity, was reserved the duty, thirteen years afterwards, to fill this very tank, and these same pipes, not by the emptying of quart bottles, but by opening the gates of a resistless torrent. In the mean time, too, it was not necessary to redeem the pledge by the provision of the latter clause, and the successful accomplishment of the plan served as an incentive to one of the noblest undertakings of modern times.

After the lapse of fourteen years, in which many schemes for the general wants of the city had been devised, but none executed, a new source of supply in 1830 presented its claims to the Common Council. The introduction of the Croton river had in former years been incidentally suggested, but the memorial of Francis B. Phelps, Esq., on the 17th of May of that year, was the first definite proposal for the undertaking.

* Samuel Stevens, Esq.

Nothing, however, was accomplished until after the examination of Col. De Witt Clinton in 1832, made at the request of the Common Council, who, in opposition to the opinion of all the engineers and committees that had investigated the subject, reported in favor of the Croton river as the only source on which the city should rely, when Major Douglass, a skillful engineer, was appointed to survey among other routes the line from the Croton to New York. This survey in 1833, made under Commissioners appointed by the State, and the subsequent report, for ever swept away all traces of other projects.

It only remained to be seen whether those who were to supply the means, would abandon the enterprize. In April, 1835, a majority of 17,330 to 5,963 votes decided that the Croton should flow through the streets. On the 4th of July, 1842, the President of the Board of Commissioners opened the gates of a new reservoir, and the river that was diverted more than forty miles from its course, rushed into the pipes that, thirteen years before, had been constructed amid the ridicule of opponents.

The sun never ascended the heavens more brilliantly than on the morning of the 14th of October, 1842. At sunrise might be heard the roaring of cannon and the pealing of bells. The day has arrived when the introduction of those waters that gush forth in the streets and houses of New York shall be celebrated with demonstrations of joy. At the hour of nine a splendid banner, representing on one side Neptune as having achieved a victory over the Demon of Fire, and on the other the Queen of Cities pointing to the noble work that had just been completed, was presented with due ceremonies by the Mayor, in behalf of the Common Council, to the officers and members of the Fire Department. At ten o'clock a military and civic procession, seven miles in length, with flying banners and lively music, left the Battery. The progress of the glittering pageant was greeted with the sudden opening of beautiful fountains, and the shouts of the joyous people. At half past four o'clock, the different divisions of the procession, having passed through the principal streets, were arranged in the Park to listen to the addresses of Samuel Stevens and J. L. Lawrence, Esqrs., the former of whom, as President of the State Board of Water Commissioners, committed to the latter, as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the custody of the stupendous work just completed. The following ode, written for the occasion by Gen. Geo. P. Morris, was then sung by the members of the New York Sacred Music Society around the gushing waters of the Park Fountain.

I.

"Gushing from this living fountain,
Music pours a falling strain,
As the Goddess of the Mountain
Comes with all her sparkling train;
From her grotto-springs advancing,
Glittering in her feathery spray,
Woodland fays beside her dancing,
She pursues her winding way.'

II.

"Gently o'er the rippling water,'
In her coral shallop bright,
Glides the rock-king's dove-eyed daughter,
Deck'd in robes of virgin white.
Nymphs and naiads, sweetly smiling,
Urge her back with pearly hand,
Merrily the sylph beguiling
From the nooks of fairy land.

III.

"Swimming on the snow-curled billow,
See the river spirits fair,
Lay their cheeks, as on a pillow,
With the foam-beads in their hair.
Thus attended, hither wending,
Floats the lovely Oread now,
Eden's arch of promise bending
Over her translucent brow.

IV.

"Hail the wanderer from a far-land!
Bind her flowing tresses up!
Crown her with a fadeless garland,
And with crystal brim the cup.
From her haunts of deep seclusion,
Let Intemperance greet her too,
And the heat of his delusion
Sprinkle with this mountain-dew.

V.

"Water leaps as if delighted,
While her conquered foes retire!
Pale Contagion flies affrighted
With the baffled demon, Fire!
Safety dwells in her dominions,
Health and Beauty with her move,
And entwine their circling pinions
In a sisterhood of love.

VI.

"Water shouts a glad hosanna!
Bubbles up the Earth to bless!
Cheers it like the precious manna,
In the barren wilderness,
Here we wondering gaze, assembled
Like the grateful Hebrew band,
When the hidden fountain trembled,
And obeyed the Prophet's wand.

VII.

"Round the aqueducts of story,
As the mists of Lethe throng,
Croton's waves, in all their glory,
Troop in melody along.
Ever sparkling, bright, and single,
Will this rock-ribbed stream appear,
When posterity shall mingle in
Like the gathered waters here."

When the voices of the performers ceased, the voices of the whole multitude were raised, and the ceremonies of the day closed with nine hearty cheers.

The Croton Aqueduct is a conduit of the most solid masonry. Commencing about six miles above the mouth of the Croton River, a stream of the greatest purity, where the water is raised 40 feet above the level of the river, and 166 feet above mean tide, by means of a dam, it follows the course of the Croton nearly to its mouth; and then passes along the banks of the Hudson, with a general declivity of about 13 1-4 inches per mile. It crosses the Harlem River on a magnificent and lofty bridge of stone, 1450 feet long, and 114 feet above the level of high water, and thence proceeds through the Manhattan and Clendening Valleys, and the intervening high grounds, to the receiving reservoir at 86th Street in Yorkville. The masonry then gives place to iron pipes, through which the water is conveyed about two miles farther to the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill, in 42nd Street. From this point the principal distributing pipes proceed to the extremities of the city, sending forth at almost every corner, branches that penetrate the various streets, and

in their turn send forth subordinate branches that deliver the water into the houses of the citizens. The length of the aqueduct to the distributing reservoir is 40 1-2 miles, but adding five miles for the length of the reservoir or lake, called Croton Lake, created by the erection of the dam, and four miles for the length of the main pipes extending to the most southern portion of the city, and the whole length of the Croton aqueduct may be estimated at about fifty miles.

The formation of the country through which the aqueduct passes presented unusual obstacles to the construction of such a work. It was necessary to cut down hills and fill up valleys, to cross streams and pierce through rocks. On the line of the aqueduct are 114 culverts, with an aggregate length of 7,959 feet, and 16 tunnels, varying from 160 to 1,263 feet in length, whose aggregate length is 6,841 feet.

The dimensions of the Croton Aqueduct are ample. At its completion, the Commissioners and Engineers * accomplished a journey through its whole length on foot. At the introduction of the water, a similar voyage made by four persons in the "Croton Maid," a boat prepared for the purpose, gave evidence that no insignificant stream was flowing into the city. The greatest interior width of the aqueduct is 7 feet 5 inches, and its greatest interior height 8 feet 5 1-2 inches. It is capable of discharging 60,000,000 gallons daily. The Croton Lake covers an area of about 400 acres, and contains 500,000,000 gallons. The minimum flow of water from the Croton is 27,000,000 gallons daily, and with the aid of the lake, would supply in long continued drought 35,000,000 gallons daily, which would be more than sufficient for twice the present population of New York ; and, if it ever becomes necessary, other reservoirs can be constructed on the river that would furnish to the aqueduct a supply beyond its capacity for delivery. The receiving reservoir is bounded by 6th and 7th Avenues, and 79th and 86th Streets, covering an area of 35 acres, and containing 150,000,000 gallons. The distributing reservoir is located on the 5th Avenue, between 40th and 42d Streets, and contains 20,000,000 gallons. These reservoirs, as well as the Harlem river bridge, are objects of great interest, and often visited by citizens and strangers.

In magnitude of design and solidity of construction, the Croton Aqueduct throws into the shade all similar structures of modern times, and even rivals the Aqua Marcia and the Anio Novus of ancient Rome. As an instance of the liberality and enterprize of a free people it stands pre-eminent. It was constructed by a single city, during a period of great commercial embarrassment, and in the face of great natural difficulties,

* The Chief Engineer was John B. Jervis, Esq.

while yet in the infancy of its growth. The citizens of New-York have not been satisfied with simply supplying their own wants at a moderate cost. They have acted for the benefit of future generations. The successful accomplishment of this gigantic undertaking, at the enormous expense of nine millions of dollars, has afforded them more satisfaction than they could have derived from any project, however small the required expenditure, that would merely have provided for the present or the early future. They are, however, by no means insensible to the great blessings immediately conferred by this noble work. Their experience has already shown them that sobriety and cleanliness have been promoted, convenience and comfort enhanced, the power of disease lessened, the facilities of mechanical operations increased, and a protection against the ravages of fire secured. But it is peculiarly for other times that the Croton rolls its waves into the heart of a populous city. When the whole island of New-York shall be peopled with inhabitants, and the experience of years, and perhaps of ages, shall have discovered a thousand advantages not yet conceived of, and suggested a thousand new uses to which it may be made subservient, then, and not till then, can the value of the Croton Aqueduct be duly appreciated. And when, in ages still more remote, other monuments of art shall have crumbled into dust, or present the mere traces of their former greatness, will the river sweep through its enduring channels of masonry,

"Monumentum ære perennius"*

of the glory of New York.

But in our subterranean search we discovered another set of pipes smaller than those used for the distribution of the Croton Water. Through these is conveyed the gas used for lighting the city. Two companies supply this gas, the New-York Gas Light Co. and the Manhattan Gas Light Co.

The New-York Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1823, with a capital of one million of dollars, in shares of $50 each. By an agreement with the municipal authorities, the company obtained the exclusive right, under certain conditions, to supply with gas, for thirty years, all that part of the city that lies south of a line running from the East River, through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the North River. The principal streets, most of the stores, and many other buildings are thus lighted. The works of this Company are on the corner of Canal and Center streets, and on the corner of Hester and Center streets; but they will soon be removed to new buildings on the East River, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, that are nearly completed.

* A monument more enduring than brass.

The MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY received its charter Feb. 26, 1830. Its original capital was five hundred thousand dollars, consisting of shares of $50 each, but on the 29th of April, 1847, it was increased by act of the Legislature to one million of dollars. It enjoys, by virtue of a contract with the Corporation similar to that of the New-York Gas Light Company, made the fifth day of May, 1848, the sole privilege of lighting for twenty years all that portion of the city that lies north of the district assigned to that Company. The Manhattan Gas Works are situated at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River.

The gas furnished by these companies is measured by a piece of mechanism, called a meter, which is attached to each building. Connected with the meter is a cylinder or drum, divided into compartments, each holding a certain portion of a cubic foot. The passage of the gas causes this drum to revolve on an axis, which gives motion to the wheel work of an index by which the number of cubic feet of gas consumed is indicated. A visit to the Gas Works, which are open to public inspection, will well reward the curious.

The appearance which New-York presents on a dark evening, illuminated by its thousands of bright lights, is in striking contrast with the exhibition of the first methods of lighting the city. How would New-Yorkers be satisfied were every housekeeper ordered to place lights in the windows fronting the respective streets *in the dark time of the moon* under the penalty of nine-pence for each night of default, or, were it enacted, as an improvement on this ordinance, that every seventh house should hang out a pole with a lantern and candle, and the intermediate six houses share proportionally in the expense. And yet these two methods of illumination guided the pathway of the evening traveler in New-York at the commencement of the last century.*

In addition to the water and gas pipes, we beheld, at some distance below the surface of the ground, a covered canal, which, from its size, seemed intended for an important purpose. This was one of the SEWERS used for the drainage of the city. The sewers are constructed of hard brick, with the joints laid close and filled with mortar. In some cases hydraulic cement is used; and, when necessary, there is a plank foundation. They are from three to nine feet in diameter, about thirteen feet below the surface of the ground, and run through many of the streets.

Such are the general features in a hasty glance at the metropolis. Let us see by what inmates this vast "human hive" is peopled.

* City Records.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION.

The French are descended from the ancient Gauls, the Germans from the old Teutonic race, the English from the Anglo Saxons and the Britons; but Americans—the blood of all nations courses the veins of Americans. We have extended our open arms to all lands, and their superabundant population has found a welcome to our shores.

Of all places on the American continent, the metropolis presents the greatest diversity. Here and there may be seen the scattered remains of the old Knickerbocker race, who, in some degree, preserve their identity, and look with jealous eye upon the innovations of their Eastern neighbors, whose enterprize and activity have nearly engrossed the whole trade of the city. But New-York is pre-eminently the point to which foreigners direct their course. All races, from "the green isle of the ocean" to the scorching sands of the desert, may find their representatives in this comprehensive emporium.

Diversity is not the only peculiar feature of the population of New-York. It is numerous. Nearly half a million of human beings now people the shores that two centuries ago were trod by a few hundred traders. About nineteen twentieths of this increase has accrued since the revolution, under the influence of republican institutions, presenting an instance of growth in population not to be met with in the history of any country of the old world.

Quinquennial enumerations are made of the population of New-York; the general government taking a census every ten years, and the State every alternate five years.

The following TABLE, exhibiting its population at different periods since the year 1656, is a history of its rapid growth :—

YEARS.	POPULATION.	YEARS.	POPULATION
1656	1,000	1805	75,570
1673	2,500	1810	96,373
1696	4,302	1816	100,619
1731	8,628	1820	123,706
1756	10,381	1825	166,086
1773	21,876	1830	202,589
1786	23,614	1835	270,089
1790	33,131	1840	312,852
1800	60,489	1845	371,223

Census of 1845.

By this table we see that the population of New-York in 1845 was 371,223. It doubtless now considerably exceeds 400,000. By the census of 1845, there were in the city,

180,472 males.	57,804 married females under 45 yrs.
190,751 females.	45,674 unmarried between 16 and 45 years.
63,927 voters.	70,003 children between 5 and 16 years.
128,492 foreigners.	2,556 marriages during the year.
12,913 colored persons.	13,234 births, " "
1,957 paupers.	6,293 deaths. " "

It is interesting to look back to estimates made in former years, as to the probable population of New-York in 1850, and find the prophecies of the most sanguine more than fulfilled by the reality; and, while the causes of its rapid increase in population still exist, we are justified in making large calculations for its future growth. But we are getting beyond the limits of *the present*, and we therefore pass on to ascertain, how the dissimilar elements that compose the population of New-York, are kept in a state of order and tranquillity.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT.

The problem of most governments has been, how shall the people be kept in due subjection; and this problem has often been solved in blood. But the question has never arisen in the councils of New-York, whether force or persuasion were the best means of strengthening authority. The people have taken it for granted, and have acted on the conviction, that they were capable of governing themselves—an idea that seems to have never entered the minds of monarchs or aristocrats.

It is now admitted among republicans, that a government in which the legislative power is vested in two bodies, acting in a measure independently of each other, and each opposing checks to the power of the other, is the safest and most stable. Our municipal governments, as well as those of the States, and of the Union, are founded upon this principle. New-York furnishes no exception. Its charter vests the legislative authority in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together form the Common Council of the City. These, with the Mayor, who represents the executive power, are elected on the second Tuesday in April of each year, and are sworn into office on the second Tuesday in May thereafter. The city is divided into eighteen Wards, each of which is entitled to elect one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman. Its jurisdiction extends to the surrounding waters as far as low water mark on the opposite shores.*

The buildings situated in the Park form the central point of the City Government and of the administration of justice.

The City Hall, one of the most imposing edifices in the Union, stands nearly in the center of the Park, with a spacious area around it. Its corner stone was laid September 26, 1803, with due ceremonies, for the expense of which, the certainly not extravagant appropriation of fifty dollars was made. It was completed in 1812, at an expense of $538,734. The citizens of New-York were then more moderate in their calculations, as to

* City Charter.

the growth of the city, than at present. The rear of the City Hall would, in their opinion, never be seen by many residing above Chambers-street. Accordingly, while the front and ends of the building were constructed of white marble, they exhibited their economy by building the rear of brown freestone. The City Hall consists of two stories of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. Its length is 216 feet, its width 105 feet, and its height 65 feet. A cupola, of the Composite order, surmounted by a colossal figure of Justice, rises from the center of the roof. In the rear of this, is a smaller cupola, containing a bell, weighing 9,800 pounds, used for sounding alarms.* This building contains the Council Chambers of the different Boards of the City Government, the Governor's Room, the apartments of most of the Courts of Law, and various Public Offices. The Governor's Room, and the rooms of the Common Council, are furnished in an elegant manner, and decorated with the portraits of characters, eminent in the annals of the City or of the Country.

The HALL OF RECORDS, standing east of the City Hall, and somewhat in the rear, was formerly the Debtors' Prison, and not an elegant structure. While the cholera raged in the city, in 1832, it was used as a hospital. Having been remodelled, and stuccoed in imitation of white marble, it is now a beautiful specimen of architecture. A colonnade of six Ionic columns adorns each end of the building, which is constructed after the model of the temple at Ephesus. Its length is 104, and its width 62 feet. As its name indicates, it is the depository of the archives of the City, but it likewise contains many public offices.

The NEW CITY HALL, a plain building, 260 feet long and 49 feet wide, standing on Chambers-street, in the rear of the City Hall, was formerly the Alms House, but now contains the rooms of the United States District and the Marine Courts and various offices.

But in New-York it is not merely found necessary to enact laws and affix to them proper penalties; a most efficient organization for the prevention of crime and the detection of offenders is indispensible. A large city furnishes peculiar facilities for the operations of the thief and the burglar. For the safety of life and property, it is necessary that due precautions should be taken to guard every point, and energetic efforts made to ferret out from their lurking-places, those who live by depredations upon their fellow-men.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT of the City of New-York furnishes this safeguard to the citizens. It is under the supervision of the Mayor and Common Council. The head of the department is called the Chief of Police,

* This is undoubtedly the largest bell in the country.

and has for several years been represented in the person of Geo. W. Matsell, Esq., whose office is at the S. W. corner of the New City Hall. Each Ward contains a Police Station House, and is a patrol district to which is assigned a particular number of Policemen, under the superintendence of a Captain and two Assistant Captains of the Police. The following TABLE gives the locations of all the STATION HOUSES in the City.

1st Ward, Franklin Market, up stairs.
2d Ward, 60 Gold street.
3d Ward, 38 Robinson street.
4th Ward, 31 Roosevelt street.
5th Ward, 48 Leonard street.
6th Ward, Halls of Justice.
7th Ward, corner of Pike and South sts.
8th Ward, cor. of Prince and Wooster sts.
9th Ward, Jefferson Market.
10th Ward, Essex Market.
11th Ward, Union Market.
12th Ward, 3 station houses—House of Detention, Harlem, Bloomingdale, and Yorkville.
13th Ward cor. Attorney and Delancey sts.
14th Ward, Center Market.
15th Ward, 220 Mercer street.
16th Ward, 20th st. bet. 7th and 8th av.
17th Ward, cor. of Third st. and Bowery.
18th Ward, 29th st. between 4th and 5th av.

For the convenience of the public certain stations are also designated in each Ward, where a Policeman can always be found on duty from sunrise to sunset according to the following table of the

DAY STATIONS OF POLICEMEN.

FIRST WARD.—Merchants' Exchange on Wall street, Post Office, and South Ferry.
SECOND WARD.—Broadway, corner of Ann street, and at Fulton Ferry.
THIRD WARD.—Cortlandt street Ferry, and Barclay street Ferry.
FOURTH WARD.—Peck Slip Ferry, and at Catharine Ferry.
FIFTH WARD.—Broadway, corner of Canal street, and West street, corner of Hoboken street.
SIXTH WARD.—Bowery, corner of Bayard street, at the Five Points, (2 Policemen,) in the Park, and on east side of Broadway, from Park to Canal street.
SEVENTH WARD.—East Broadway, corner of Catharine street, and Walnut, corner of Monroe street.
EIGHTH WARD.—South-west corner of Laurens and Grand streets, and North-west corner of Charlton and Varick streets.
NINTH WARD.—Christopher street Ferry, and corner of Horatio and Fourth streets.
TENTH WARD.—Bowery, corner of Grand street, and Allen, corner of Division street.
ELEVENTH WARD.—Houston street Ferry, and Tenth street, corner of Avenue D.
TWELFTH WARD.—42d street, and Manhattanville, corner of Bloomingdale Road.
THIRTEENTH WARD.—Clinton, corner of Division streets, and at Grand street Ferry.
FOURTEENTH WARD.—Bowery, corner of Broome street, and Mulberry, corner of Walker street.
FIFTEENTH WARD.—University Place, corner of Twelfth street.
SIXTEENTH WARD.—30th street, corner of 7th Avenue, and 38th street, corner 9th Avenue.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Houston, corner of First street, and 3d Avenue, corner of 10th street.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.—East 16th street, corner of 1st Avenue, and at Union Square.

The police department of New-York numbers about nine hundred men, and is kept on foot at an annual expense of more than half a million of dollars. So perfect is the organization that those that frequent the haunts of vice, are watched, and the proofs of their identification obtained; and seldom is it possible for a noted offender to remain undetected in the city.

Connected with the police department are three police courts. To designate the limits of the jurisdiction of each court, the city is divided into three districts; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards composing the first; the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards composing the second; and the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards composing the third district. The police office of the first district is at the Halls of Justice, in Center-street; that of the second at Jefferson Market; and that of the third at Essex Market. Two justices are attached to each court, whose duties are to examine offenders, and to commit them, if there be sufficient proof of their crime, to the Court of Sessions. Transgressors, of every age, sex, color and condition of life, are brought before these courts of examination, to answer to the charges preferred against them. Probably there could be no better scene for observing the varied modifications of human character.

The Halls of Justice, embracing the whole of the block bounded by Center, Leonard, Elm and Franklin streets, are the center of the police operations of the city. The main edifice, devoted to court and police rooms and offices connected with the department, stands on Center-street, and forms, with several smaller buildings and walls on the lines of the other streets, an enclosure containing the house of detention, in which prisoners awaiting trial are confined. The buildings are of Egyptian architecture, and constructed of a light colored granite: but the idea of gloom in their appearance has given to them the general appellation of "The Tombs." The whole block is 253 feet 3 inches long, and 200 feet 5 inches wide. The house of detention is 142 feet long, and 45 wide, and contains 148 cells for prisoners. Strangers or citizens are allowed admission to the different departments between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The friends of prisoners are allowed to visit them daily. The low tract of ground that forms the site of the Halls of Justice and the surrounding buildings, was formerly a fresh water pond, called "the Collect," or, according to the Dutch orthography, "the Kolck," having an outlet by a creek that ran along the present line of Canal-street to the North River. But the creek and the surrounding marshes exist now only in history; and the solid ground to which they have given place, is covered with crowded blocks of buildings. The foundations for the Halls of Justice were rendered secure, by sinking heavy timbers for some distance below the water level, and by introducing inverted arches into the masonry. A short visit to this abode of the vicious, will convince the most incredulous of the activity of the police department as it regards offenders.

Police Department.

The enforcing of criminal laws does not embrace all the duties of the police department. There are various enactments regulating particular lines of business, the supervision of which belongs to the Police. Of these, the principal are those relating to Hackney Coaches, Carts, Omnibuses and Markets.

The following are the legal rates of carriage fare, of porterage, and of cartage :—

REGULATIONS AND RATES OF FARE

OF HACKNEY COACHES AND CARRIAGES.

1. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, twenty-five cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, fifty cents, or twenty-five cents each; and every additional passenger, twenty-five cents.

2. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, fifty cents; and for every additional passenger twenty-five cents.

3. For conveying one passenger to the New Alms House, fifty cents; and for returning, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents for the two; and twenty-five cents going, and twenty-five cents returning, for every additional passenger.

4. For conveying one passenger to Forty-second street, and remaining half an hour and returning, one dollar; and for every additional passenger twenty-five cents.

5. For conveying one passenger to Sixty-first street, and remaining three quarters of an hour and returning, one dollar and fifty cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

6. For conveying one passenger to Eighty-sixth street, and remaining an hour and returning, two dollars; and for every additional passenger, fifty cents.

7. For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem, and returning, with the privilege of remaining three hours, four dollars.

8. For conveying one or more passengers to King's Bridge, and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day, five dollars.

9. For the use of a Hackney Coach or Carriage by the day, with one or more passengers, five dollars.

10. For the use of a Hackney Coach or Carriage, by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and of stopping as often as may be required, as follows, viz:—for the first hour, one dollar; for the second hour, seventy-five cents; and for every succeeding hour fifty cents.

11. For children between two and fourteen years of age, half price only is to be charged; and for children under two years of age, no charge is to be made.

12. Whenever a Hackney Coach, or Carriage, shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of seventy-five cents for an hour, thirty-seven and a half cents for each and every subsequent hour, and so on in proportion for any part of the first and subsequent hour which the same may be so detained.

13. For attending a funeral within the Lamp and Watch District, two dollars, and the Potter's Field, three dollars; which charge shall include for the necessary detention and returning with passengers.

14. Every driver or owner of a Hackney Coach or Carriage, shall carry, transport, and convey in and upon his Coach or Carriage, in addition to the person or persons therein, one trunk, valise, saddle-bag, carpet-bag, portmanteau or box, if he be requested so to do, for each passenger, without charge or compensation therefor, but for every trunk or other such articles above named, more than one for each passenger, he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of six cents.

15. In case of disagreement as to distance or price, the same shall be determined by the Mayor or Superintendent of Hackney Coaches and Carriages.

16. The owner of any Hackney Coach or Carriage, shall not demand or receive any pay for the conveyance of any passenger, unless the number of the carriage, and the rates and prices of fare, shall be fixed and placed in a manner hereinafter directed by section second of title fourth of this law, at the time such passenger may be conveyed in such Carriage.

17. The owner or driver of any Hackney Coach or Carriage, shall not be entitled to

recover or receive any pay from any person from whom he shall have demanded any greater price or rates than he may be authorized to receive as uforesaid.

18. Upon the trial of any cause commenced for the recovery of any of the aforesaid prices or rates, it shall be incumbent upon the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, to prove that the number aod prices of rates were placed and fixed io pursuance of the provisious of this law at the time the services were rendered for whicb the suit may be brought.

19. No owner or driver of any Hackney Coach or Carriage, in the City of New-York, shall ask, demaud or receive, any larger sum than he or they may be eotitled to receive as aforesaid, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence, to he sued for and recovered from the owner or owners, or drivers, of any such Hackney Coach or Carriage, severally and respectively.

REGULATIONS AND RATES OF PORTERAGE.

§ 1. The prices and rates to be taken by, or paid to, the public porters or handcartmen, shall he as follows, to wit:

For carrying a load upon a wheelbarrow—

1. For any distance not exceeding half a mile, twelve aod a half cents.
2. For any distance over half a mile, and uot exceeding a mile, twenty-five cents; and in proportion for any greater distance.

For carrying n load upon a handbarrow—

1. For any distance not exceeding half a mile, twenty-five cents.
2. For nny distance over half a mile, and not exceeding a mile, forty-four cents; and in that proportion for any greater distauce.

For cartiug a load in a handcart—

1. For any distance not exceeding half a mile, eighteen cents.
2. For any distance over a half a mile, and not exceeding a mile, tbirty-one cents; and in that proportion for any greater distance.

§ 2. No public porter or handcartman shall ask, demand, or receive any greater rate or price for transporting any article or articles, thau is herein allowed, under the penalty of five dollars for each offence.

§ 3. No public porter or handcartman shall be entitled to receive or recover any pay or fare from any person from whom he shall have asked or demanded any grenter price or rates than he may be authorized to rceeive hy this title.

§ 4. No public porter or handcartman shall be entitled to recover or receive any pay or fare from any person for the transportation of any article or articles, unless his naioe and the number of his license, and the rates shall be fixed, and the badge worn, agreeably to sections fifth and sixth, of the first title of the chapter.

§ 5. Upon the trial of any cause commenced for the recovery of aoy of the aforesaid prices or rates, it shall be incumbent on the plaintiff in such actioo, to prove that the badge was worn, aud the prices fixed agreeably to the sections meotioned in the last preceding section, at the time the services were reodered for which the suit was brought.*

REGULATIONS AND RATES OF CARTAGE.

THE prices or rates to be taken by Cartmen for the loading, carrying, and unloading of goods, wares, merchandise and other things, are as follows:

Ale or beer, every hogshead from sixty to ninety gallons	$0 31¼
Alum or Copperas, every hogshead from twelve to fifteen hundred weight	0 38¾
Alum or Copperas, every hogshead over one ton weight	0 70
Bread, every four tierces	0 31¼
Bricks, every load	0 31¼
Bricks, every load handed and piled	0 38¾
Boards, plank and scantling, or other timber, every load	0 31¼
Beef or Pork, every five barrels	0 31¼
Cables, half shot, from five to seven inches in circumference	0 38¾
Cables, whole shot do. do. do. do.	0 78¾
Cables, half shot, from seven to ten do. do.	0 93¾
Cables, whole shot do. do. do. do.	1 87½
Cables, half shot, of ten, and not exceeding twelve inches in circumference	2 18¾

* Law to regulate Public Porters and Handcartmen.—Chap. LVI. Tittle II.

Police Department.

Cables, whole shot, of twelve, and not exceeding fourteen inches in circumference	3 12½
Cables, half shot, of the two last preceding dimensions	1 56¼
Cables, half shot, of fourteen, and not exceeding fifteen inches in do.	1 87½
Cables, whole shot, of fourteen, and not exceeding fifteen inches in do.	3 75
Cables, half shot, of above fifteen inches in circumference	2 50
Cables, whole shot do. do. do.	5 00
Calves, sheep, lambs, every load	0 38¾
Cider, cheese, cocoa, every load	0 31¼
Clay or sand, every twelve bushels	0 31¼
Coal, every half chaldron or half ton	0 38¾
Coffee, in bags or barrels, every load	0 31¼
Coffee, every hogshead over one thousand weight	0 38¾
Cordage, small, every load	0 31¼
Cotton, every three bales	0 31¼
Dry wood, every load	0 31¼
Earthenware (loose,) every load	0 38¾
European goods, every load	0 31¼
Firewood, every load	0 31¼
Fish, dried, (loose,) every load	0 38¾
Flaxseed, every three tierces	0 31¼
Flour, every twelve bags or seven barrels	0 38¾
Furniture, household, and housing every load	0 93¾
Gammon or hams, every load	0 31¼
Hay, in bales, bundles, or trusses, every load	0 38¾
Hay, (loose,) every load	0 98¾
Heading or Staves, every load	0 31¼
Hemp, in bales or bundles, every load	0 38¾
Hemp, (loose,) every twelve hundred weight	0 62½
Hides, every fifty	0 38¾
Hoops, in bundles, every load	0 31¼
Hoop-poles, every load	0 38¾
Iron, hollow-ware, every load	0 38¾
Iron, bar, every load	0 38¾
Leather, sole, every hundred sides	0 47¾
Molasses, every hogshead from sixty to ninety gallons	0 38¾
Molasses, every hogshead from ninety to one hundred and forty gallons	0 55
Oil, every three barrels	0 31¼
Oysters, oyster shells, or pantiles, every load	0 38¾
Paints or whiting, every hogshead, from twelve to fifteen hundred weight	0 38¾
Paints or whiting, over one ton weight	0 70
Paints, whiting or Pimento, every load	0 31¼
Plaster of Paris, every ton	0 62½
Potash, every three barrels	0 31¼
Rum, every hogshead	0 47
Salt, every twenty bushels	0 31¼
Shingles, in bundles, long cedar or pine, every load	0 31¼
Shingles, cypress, twenty-two inches, every two thousand	0 47
Stone, paving or building, every load	0 31¼
Stone, cut, every load	0 38¾
Sugar, Havana, every three boxes	0 38¾
Sugar, every hogshead, from nine to fifteen hundred weight	0 38¾
Sugar, every hogshead over one ton weight	0 70
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, over five barrels	0 31¼
Tar, every load	0 38¾
Tiles or slates, every load	0 38¾
Tobacco, every common hogshead	0 38¾
Tobacco, every hogshead over one ton weight	0 70
Wheat, or other grain, every load	0 31¼
Wine, gin, or brandy, every pipe over one hundred gallons	0 47
Wine, every four quarter casks	0 47
And for every load of goods, wares, merchandise, or other things not above enumerated	0 31¼

In all cases where the distance exceeds half a mile, and does not exceed two miles, the cartmen shall be entitled to receive one-third more for every additional half mile he shall cart or transport them.

Police Department.

If any cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact or extort any greater rate or rates, price or prices, or compensation for carting or transporting any goods, wares, merchandise, firewood, or other things, than is mentioned, expressed, and limited in the provisions of this title, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence.

If any cartman shall ask or demand any greater rate or price than is above provided and allowed, for the transportation of any goods, wares or merchandise, he shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, for any such services.

No cartman shall neglect or refuse to cart, or employ his horse and cart, or sled, in the transportation of any articles whatever, when required, unless he be then actually otherwise employed, or unless the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than four miles from the City Hall, under a penalty or five dollars for every such offence.*

Complaints of any violation of these laws can be made at the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, or at the office of the Chief of Police, in the New City Hall.

The omnibuses are also regulated by law; no omnibus being allowed to run without a license. There are at present in the city 327 omnibuses, paying the aggregate sum of $5,930.

The following TABLE gives the

LINES OF OMNIBUSES.

NAMES OF LINES AND PROPRIETORS.	ROUTES.	NO. OF STAGES.
CHELSEA LINE, Kipp and Brown.	From cor. 23d-st. and 9th Av., thr'gh 9th Av., Hudson, and Canal sts., and B'way to the B'ing Green.	32
GREENWICH LINE, Kipp and Brown.	From c. 23d-st. and 9th Av., thr'gh 9th Av., Hudson, Chambers, and Greenwich sts., to Battery Place.	8
BROADWAY LINE, Reynolds and Weart.	From 23d-st. thr'gh 4th Av. to B'way, or from 23d-st. through Broadway and W'hall-st., to S. Ferry.	25
BULL'S HEAD LINE, James Murphy & Co.	From c. 28th-st. and 3d Av., thr'gh 3d Av., Bowery, Chatham-st., B'way and Whitehall-st., S. Ferry.	22
TOMPKINS SQUARE LINE, James Murphy & Co.	From 13th-st. and Av. B, thr'gh Av. B, 10th-st., Av. A, 8th-st., Astor Pl. B'way and W'hall-st. to S. Ferry.	14
WAVERLEY LINE, William S. Slocum.	From c. 14th-st. and 6th Av., through 6th Av., 8th-st., Broadway and Whitehall-st., to South Ferry. .	22
PEOPLE'S LINE, Mackrell and Simpson.	From c. Av. C, and 10th-st., thr'gh 10th-st., Av. D, 8th, Lewis, and Grand sts., East B'way, Chatham-st., Broadway and Whitehall-st., to South Ferry.	28
FULTON FERRY LINE, Charles Lent.	From cor. of 21st-st. and 7th Av., through 7th Av., Greenwich Lane, 6th Av., Amity-st., Broadway and Fulton-st., to Fulton Ferry.	18
EMPIRE LINE, Bolster, Andrews, Wallace.	From cor of 6th Av. and 14th-st., through 6th Av., 9th-st., Broadway and Whitehall-st., to S. Ferry.	22
UNION LINE, Hutfield and Bertine.	From cor. of Av. C, & 10th St., through 10th-st., Av. D, Columbia and Grand sts. Bowery, Chatham-st., Broadway and Whitehall-st., to South Ferry. .	30
KNICKERBOCKER LINE, Palmer and Peters.	From c. 23d-st. and 8th Av., thr'gh 8th Av., Bleecker-st., Broadway and Whitehall St., to S. Ferry. .	37
FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET L. Palmer and Peters.	From cor. of 23d-st. and 8th Av., through 8th Av. to 48th-st. Bloomingdale.	3
YORKVILLE LINE, Losee and Ryerson.	From cor. of Pell-st. and Bowery, up Bowery and 3d Av., to Yorkville and Hellgate Ferry. . .	8
SIXTY-FIRST-STREET LINE, Losee and Ryerson.	From foot of 61st-st. E. R., to 3d Av., through 3d Av., Bowery, and Chatham-st., to City Hall. .	2

* Law to regulate Carts and Cartmen. Chapter LV. Title. III.

Alms-House Department.

Names of Lines and Proprietors.	Routes.	No. of stages.
Harlem and N. York Line, Murphy and Kavanagh.	From Harlem Bridge through 3d Av., Bowery, and Chatham-st., to Tryon Row.	11
Astoria and Yorkville L. Thomas Murphy.	From No. 3 Chatham-st., through Chatham-st., Bowery, 3d Av. and 86-st., to Hellgate Ferry. .	4
B'dale and Manhattan. L. Benjamin Moore.	From Manhattanville, through the Bloomingdale Road, Bowery and Chatham-st., to Tryon Row.	8
Harlem and Manhatt. L. James Dunlap.	From the Railroad at Harlem to Manhattanville, and from thence to Kingsbridge.	2
Manhattan Line, Thomas Mc Leiland.	From 8th-st. and Av. C, thr'gh Av. C, Houston-st., Bowery, C'ham-st., B'way and W'hall-st., to S. F.	16
W'msburg & J. City F. L. William Tyson.	From Williamsburg Ferry, foot of Grand-st., through Grand-st., Broadway, Canal, Greenwich and Cortlandt sts., to the Jersey City Ferry. .	10
Burnham's Line, John O'Keefe.	From Chambers-st. and B'way, thr'gh B'way, Canal, & Hudson sts., 8th Av. & B'dale R., to Burnham's.	5
21 Lines.	Total number of Omnibuses licensed.	327

LOCATIONS OF THE MARKETS.

Catharine, in Catharine-street, running from Cherry to South sts.
Center, bounded by Grand, Broome, Center and Orange sts.
Clinton, bounded by Canal, Spring, West and Washington sts.
Essex bounded by Grand-st., Essex Market Place, Ludlow and Essex sts.
Franklin, in Old Slip, from Front to South sts.
Fulton, bounded by Fulton, Beekman, Fulton, and South sts.
Gouverneur, foot of Gouverneur-st., East River.
Greenwich, in West-st., between Christopher and Amos sts.
Jefferson, in Greenwich Lane, between Amos-st. and Sixth Avenue.
Monroe, bounded by Grand, Monroe and Corlears sts.
Tompkins, in Third Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh sts.
Union, at the junction of Houston and Second sts.
Washington, bounded by Washington, West, Fulton, and Vesey sts.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the details of the Police Department. We have mentioned sufficient to give an idea of its extent and importance.

New-York furnishes a field for the exercise of benevolence, as well as for the infliction of punishment. Thousands are crowding to our shores with no means of subsistence save the toil of their hands, and perhaps enter our streets only to become the objects of charity. Thousands of older inhabitants are liable, by sickness or casualty, to be reduced to a state of penury. The provision for their necessities is not left to private philanthropy.

The Alms-House Department of New-York is extensive. It embraces within its range no less than five establishments, each consisting of several buildings, under the superintendence of an officer, styled the Alms-House Commissioner.

Fire Department.

At about the commencement of the present century, the grounds on the East River, nearly three miles from the city, formerly occupied as the residence of the celebrated Lindley Murray, were purchased by the Corporation, and an occasional infirmary established, to be used during any extraordinary prevalence of disease. Other buildings have since been added, and the name of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL given to the whole. The chief edifice, of stone, is 325 feet in length and 55 in width. The buildings are enclosed by a high stone wall. Connected with this establishment, is the House of Refuge. The present use of the buildings at Bellevue is soon to be abandoned, in consequence of the erection of new buildings on the adjacent islands.

Blackwell's Island, in the East River, about four miles from the City Hall, contains many buildings connected with the Alms-House Department. On the south side of the island, stands the City Penitentiary, a large four story stone edifice, capable of containing one thousand convicts. Below this, at the extreme end of the island, is situated the Hospital for sick convicts. In the center of the island, are the new Alms-House buildings, consisting of two main buildings, each with wings, one for males, the other for females, and both built of stone. At the north end of the island, stands the City Lunatic Asylum, a large and imposing edifice. All these establishments are supplied with smaller buildings for subordinate purposes.

Randall's Island, east by north of Blackwell's Island, about seven and three-fourths miles from the City Hall, contains seven buildings belonging to the nursery department. Nearly nine hundred children are now connected with this establishment, about two-thirds of which receive instruction.

Such is the Alms-House Department of the city of New-York, an institution that supports nearly six thousand persons, and furnishes weekly aid to two thousand others, at an annual expense of $300,000.

The introduction of the Croton water, though it has afforded a greatly increased protection against fire, has, by no means, superseded the utility of the FIRE DEPARTMENT. This institution still retains the *esprit du corps* which has long characterized it; and there is no class of citizens that discharge their public duties with more zeal and alacrity than the firemen of New-York.

The Fire Department contains eighteen hundred men. It is supplied with thirty-three engines, forty-one hose carriages, eight hook and ladder trucks, forty-eight hooks, forty ladders, and forty-seven thousand

nine hundred feet of hose.* In addition to the fire and hose companies, there are three hydrant companies, whose duty is to take charge of the hydrants in case of fire.

For greater facilities in the extinguishment of fires, the city is divided into three fire districts, and each district into two sections. The first district embraces all that part of the city that lies north of a line running from the Halls of Justice to the foot of North Moore-street, and west of a line from the Halls of Justice through Lafayette and Irving Places, and is divided by a line running from the Halls of Justice to the foot of Forty-first-street, North River; the western portion of which is called the first, and the eastern the second section. The second district embraces all that part of the city lying east of the first district, and north of a line running from the Halls of Justice to the foot of Roosevelt street, and is divided by a line running from the Halls of Justice to the foot of Fifteenth-street, East River; the northern portion of which is called the first, and the southern the second section. The third district embraces that part of the city that lies south of the first and second districts, and is divided by a line running from the Halls of Justice to the foot of Broadway; the eastern portion of which is called the first, and the western the second section.

A person is always stationed in the cupola of the City Hall, whose duty is, on the appearance of a fire, to sound the alarm, by giving to the bell a sufficient number of strokes to indicate the district and section in which the fire is located, according to the following schedule:—

1st	District,	1st	Section,	one stroke,
"	"	2d	"	two strokes.
2d	"	1st	"	three "
"	"	2d	"	four "
3d	"	1st	"	five "
"	"	2d	"	six "

No fire company is allowed to remove its apparatus out of the district where it is located, except in extraordinary cases of fire, when, by direction of the Chief Engineer or one of the Assistants, the whole department is called into service.

Certain immunities attach to the fire service in New-York. After a connection of seven years with the department, the firemen are forever exempted from military and jury duty in this State. But this is a poor reward for their toils and perils, and they should at least receive, in addition, the lasting gratitude of those whose lives and property they protect in time of danger.

* Ann. Report of Chief Engineer of Fire Department, July 31, 1848. Board of Aldermen Doc. No. 8.

The Fire Department is likewise a charitable institution. On the 20th of March, 1798, the firemen were constituted by act of the Legislature a body politic; and, since their incorporation, much has been done to relieve the needy families of sick and disabled firemen, as well as the widows and orphans of those that are deceased. Their income arises from powder and chimney fines, initiation fees, and other sources; and their permanent fund now amounts to $37,215. For some years their disbursements in acts of charity have been nearly ten thousand dollars per annum. About two hundred widows receive pensions of twenty-five dollars each per annum; and to widows and orphans are furnished each winter about one hundred tons of coal, and one thousand pairs of shoes.* The department, however, could find more numerous instances requiring relief, were the benevolence of the community to provide them with the means of extending their usefulness. And we may be permitted to call attention to the fact set forth in the last report of the Trustees, that, though this association has been in existence for half a century, and the objects of its aid present no ordinary claims to the sympathies of benevolence, the first bequest has not yet been made to its charitable fund. While other institutions receive the bounty of the liberal, this should not pass unnoticed.

As in all large cities, alarms of fire are frequent in New-York. Scarcely a night passes that some portion of the firemen are not called into service, and often several times the same night. The attempt to follow the engines in case of alarm to the scene of the fire, is futile. Strangers are often seen returning after a long and fruitless search, having failed to discover the least cause for an alarm. And even when there is a fire, and the fire not far distant, it is impossible to approach near the scene of conflagration, without danger of injury from the engines or the crowd. It is only when the heavens are lit up with the reflection of the flames, that a person may be called out with any prospect of witnessing a scene of grandeur.

New-York, though not a warlike place, acts on the principle to prepare for war in time of peace. Her Military Department consists of four brigades, containing twelve regiments. When full, the regiments will average five hundred men each, but at present the average number does not exceed three hundred. By the laws of the State, all able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are subject to military service; but the small sum, 75 cents each year, allowed as a commutation for

* Trustees' Report, Dec. 3, 1847.

performance of duty, while it increases the revenue, diminishes the number of troops. Those who have rendered service for seven years in the uniform corps, since 1836, are forever after exempt from jury duty, and from military duty in time of peace. One object of the military organization of the city is to quell riots, and protect property in time of danger. Seven strokes of the City Hall bell will call out, within the space of half an hour, for the defence of life or property, two thousand men. During the conflagrations of 1835 and 1845, the troops of the city were on duty day and night.

For salubrity of climate, New-York is surpassed by few commercial cities in the world; and every precaution is taken that this natural advantage shall not be destroyed by the introduction of foreign disease or the rise of contagion from local causes. The HEALTH DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of the Board of Health, consisting of the Mayor and the Common Council. The Commissioners of Health, consisting of the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, and the Health Commissioner, are officers appointed by the State for carrying out the laws relative to public health, and are always licensed physicians.* They are empowered to hold in trust for the people, the Marine Hospital, belonging to the State, situated on the eastern shore of Staten Island, and to make rules for its government and management. It is the duty of the health officer to decide what vessels are subject to quarantine, and to detain them as long as he shall deem safety requires.† The anchorage ground for vessels at quarantine, is near the Marine Hospital, and is designated by buoys. All physicians practising in the city of New-York, and all keepers of boarding houses, are required by law to report in writing to the Mayor, the Board of Health, or either of the Commissioners of Health, every case of contagious disease that comes under their cognizance; and it is the duty of the Board of Health to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to prevent the spreading of the contagion.‡ In no other city of the Union, is greater care taken for the preservation of public health.

Such are the municipal regulations of New-York for the protection of life, of health, and of property.

* Revised Statutes. Chap. XIV. Title I.
† Act concerning Quarantine, &c.. passed May 13, 1846.
‡ Law relative to the "internal regulations for the preservation of the public health in the City of New-York," Title III. Article 2d.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

New-York is a commercial city. Possessing one of the finest harbors on the globe, and enjoying unusual facilities of communication with the other parts of this continent, she has taken the lead of all her competitors, and may now be ranked the second commercial city in the world.

For the prosperity of a community engaged in the pursuits of trade, two conditions are requisite—capital, and facilities for using that capital to advantage. Where the latter exist, the former will not generally be wanting. Capital flows to those points where it is in the greatest demand.

The harbor of New-York is spacious. Upon its bosom, surrounded by protecting headlands, might float in perfect safety the combined navies of the world. The depth of water at the wharves is sufficient for the largest vessels; and the depth of the channel varies from six to eight fathoms, except at the bar off Sandy Hook, where at the lowest tide it is four fathoms.* The tides in the harbor average nearly seven feet. The mild temperature, and the strong currents that sweep through the adjacent rivers, complete the natural advantages of the harbor. For a century it has been but twice blockaded with ice.† While other ports are by this obstruction rendered comparatively useless in the winter, New-York, at all seasons of the year, sends forth her merchantmen to the distant parts of the earth, and receives at her wharves the products of every clime.

New-York is not wanting in capital. Enterprise and wealth from other portions of the Union have found here the most advantageous employment, and have aided in supplying her with the "bone and sinew" of commerce. Interested cities have drawn comparisons unfavorable to New-York with regard to the proportion of capital to credit: but, whilst the annals of commerce bear record of a desolation by the devouring element, twice repeated without causing her to bend under the scourge; whilst the commercial revulsions of Great Britain make but slight im-

* This is the depth of the new channel discovered by Captain Gedney in the U. S. Surveys. The channel previously used afforded a depth of but twenty-one feet.

† In the cold winters of 1780 and 1820.

pression in her midst; whilst the overthrow of dynasties and civil commotions that shake the governments of the Continent to their center, cannot turn her from "the even tenor of her way;" whilst the withdrawment of government deposits, that often produces embarrassment in other cities, is known to her only as a piece of news; the assertion of the shallowness of her capital, will be but idle words.

The capital of New-York is not confined to her own limits. It is to be found invested in works of internal improvement, as well as traversing the whole world, transporting our own products to foreign countries, and bringing to our shores the merchandise and commodities essential to our convenience and happiness. To thousands of seamen, laborers, and mechanics, it affords the means of comfortable subsistence

A satisfactory estimate of the capital of New-York, is impossible. Too many elements enter into such a calculation to allow of an approximation to accuracy. In a commercial city almost every species of property can be converted into capital. The following schedule of the real and personal estate of New-York, as assessed during the last eight years, exhibits a species of capital which, by the system of hypothecation, is, in this city more than in any other, rendered available for the purposes of trade.*

YEARS	REAL ESTATE.	PERS'NAL EST.	AGGREGATE.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1841	$186,347,246	$65,430.456	$251,777,702		
1842	176,512,342	61,294,559	237,806,901		$1,3970,801
1843	164,950,514	63,046,575	227,997,089		9,809,812
1844	171,936,591	64,023,456	235,960,047	$7,962,958	
1845	177,207,990	62,787,527	239,995,517	4,035,470	
1846	183.480,534	61,471,470	244,952.004	4,956,487	
1847	187,315,386	59,837,917	247,153,303	2,201,299	
1848	193,029,076	61,164,451	254,193,527	7,040,224	

A view of the moneyed institutions of the city, gives an idea of commercial activity, rather than of general wealth. There are in New-York twenty-six banks,† with an aggregate capital of $26,363,600, and twenty-four fire, marine, and life, (exclusive of the mutual,) insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $8,005,010. There are besides many insurance companies nominally established in other states, whose business is transacted in New-York through the medium of agencies, but the charters of which, in consequence of legislative facilities, have been elsewhere obtained by the capital of New-York.

* For the use of official documents from which this schedule has been compiled, we are indebted to Talman J. Waters, Esq., late controller of the city.

† *General Regulations of the Banks.*—The rate of interest for the discount of notes or bills not having more than sixty days to run is six per cent. per annum. In cases where they are to run for a longer period the rate of interest is seven per cent. Three days of grace are allowed, upon which the same discount is taken. Notes or bills are collected by the banks for their customers without charge, except in cases of protest, when the expense of protest is paid by the holder. Deposits of money must be entered, at the time of deposit, in the dealer's book; and may be drawn, at any time, without expense. The banks are open daily, except on Sundays and general holidays, throughout the year, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.	NO. SHA'S.	PAR VAL	DIS'NT DAYS.	TIME OF DIV'ENDS.
Amer. Exchange B'k	50 Wall-st.	$1,155,400	11,554	$100	W. & S.	May, Nov.
Bank of America	46 "	2,001,200	20,012	100	Tu. & F.	Jan., Ju.
Bank of Commerce	32 "	5.000,000	50,000	100	Tu. & F.	" "
Bank of New-York	48 "	1,000,000	2,000	500	Tu.&Th	May, Nov.
Bank of State of N. Y.	30 "	2,000,000	20,000	100	Tu & F.	" "
Bowery Bank	173 Bow'ry	300,000	12,000	25	M.& Th.	June, Dec.
Broadway Bank	336 B'way.	500,000	20,000	25	W. & S.	May, Nov.
Butchers and Drovers	124 Bow'ry	500,000	20,000	25	W. & S.	Feb., Aug.
Chemical Bank	216 B'way	300,000	3,000	100	daily,	" "
City Bank	52 Wall-st.	720,000	16,000	45	M.& Th.	May, Nov.
Dry Dock B'king Co.	139 Av. D	420,000	14,000	30	Tu. & F.	Jan., July.
Fulton Bank	268 Pearl	600,000	20,000	30	W. & S.	May, Nov.
Greenwich Bank	402 Huds'n	200,000	8,000	25	Tu. & F.	" "
Leath. Manufac. Bank	45 William	600,000	12,000	50	Tu. & F.	Feb., Aug.
Manhattan Bank	40 Wall-st.	2,050,000	41,000	50	M.& Th.	" "
Mechanics' Bank	33 "	1,440,000	80 000	18	W. & S.	May, Nov.
" B'king Assoc.	38 "	632,000	25,280	25	Tu. & F.	June, Dec.
" & Traders' B.	370 Grand.	200,000	8,000	25	M.& Th.	May, Nov.
Merchants' Bank	42 Wall-st.	1,490,000	29,800	50	W. & F.	June, Dec.
" Exchange B.	173 G'wich	750,000	15,000	50	W. & S.	Jan., July.
National Bank	36 Wall-st.	750,000	15,000	50	Tu. & F.	April, Oct.
North River Bank	175 G'wich	655,000	13,100	50	Tu. & F.	Jan., July.
Phenix Bank	45 Wall-st.	1,200,000	60,000	20	W. & S.	" "
Seventh Ward Bank	234 Pearl	500,000	10,000	50	Tu. & F.	" "
Tradesmen's Bank	177 C'ham	400,000	10,000	40	Tu. & F.	" "
Union Bank	34 Wall-st.	1,000.000	20,000	50	M.& Th.	May, Nov.

SAVINGS-BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

NAME.	LOCATION	DAYS WHEN OPEN.	Int. payable 3rd Mon. of Jan. & July.
B'k for Savings in City of N. Y	107 Ch'bers	D'ly 4 to 6. Fri. for fem.	
Bowery Savings-Bank	128 Bowery	Mon. Th. Sat. 5 to 7, P.M.	
Dry Dock Savings-Institution	61 9 Fourth	Mon. Wed. Sat. 5 to 7, P.M	
East River Savings-Institution	145 Cherry	Mon. Th. Sat. 5 to 7, P.M.	
Greenwich Savings-Bank	41 6th Ave.	Mon. Wed. Fri. 5 to 7, P.M	
Inst. for Sav. of Merch. Clerks	5 Beekman	Tues. Th. Sat. 6 to 8, P.M.	
Seamen's Bank for Savings	82 Wall-st.	Daily 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.	

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COS., NEW-YORK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	KIND INS.	CAPITAL.	NO. SHA'S.	PAR VAL.	TIME OF D'DENDS.
Ætna Insur. Co.	56 Wall-st.	Fire	$200,000	4,000	$ 50	June, Dec.
Atlantic Mut. Ins.	14 Mer. Ex.	Mar.	Assets			January.
Citizens' Ins. Co.	167 Bowery	Fire	105,000	7,500	14	June, Dec.
City " "	61 Wall-st.	"	210,000	3,000	70	Feb., Aug.
Eagle Fire " "	71 "	"	300,000	7,500	40	May, Nov.
East River " "	61 "	"	150,000	10,000	15	June, Dec.
Firemen's " "	59 "	"	300,000	12,000	25	April, Oct.
Gen. Mut. " "	50 "	F.&M.	Assets			January.
Greenwich " "	400 H'dson.	Fire	200,000	8,000	25	Feb., Aug.
Howard " "	66 Wall-st.	"	250,000	5,000	50	June, Dec.
Jefferson " "	50 "	"	200,010	6,667	30	Feb., Aug.
Knickerbocker	64 "	"	280,000	7,000	40	June, Dec.
Manhattan " "	68 "	"	250,000	5,000	50	June, Dec.
Mer'tile M'l "	63 "	Mar.	Assets			April.
National " "	67 "	Fire	150,000	4,000	37½	May, Nov.
New-York " "	50 "	Mar.	500,000	10,000	50	Jan. July.
N. Y. Bowery "	124 Bowery	Fire	300,000	12,000	25	June, Dec.
N. Y. Equitable	58 Wall-st.	"	210,000	6,000	35	Jan., July.
N. Y. Fire & Mur.	72 "	F.&M.	200.000	2,000	100	Feb., Aug.
North American	67 "	Fire	250,000	5,000	50	June, Dec.
North River Ins.	192 Gr'wich.	"	350,000	14,000	25	April, Oct.
Sun Mutual "	2 Mer. Exch	Mar.	Assets			October.
Trust Fire "	67 Wall st.	Fire	150,000	2,000	75	May, Nov.
Union Mutual "	58 "	F.&M.	100,000	1,000	100	January.
United States "	69 "	Fire	250,000	10,000	25	Jan., July.

LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COS. OF NEW-YORK.

NAME.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL	NO. SH'RS.	P'n V'E	TIME OF D'DENDS.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	50 Wall.	$2,000,000	40,000	50	Jan., July.
Eagle Life & Health Ins. "	40 "	100,000	2,000	50	" "
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.	35 "	Assets			Feb. 1853*
Nautilus Mutual Life Ins. Co.	68 "	"			April.
N.Y. Life Ins. & Trust "	52 "	1,000,000	10,000	100	Feb., Aug.

* This Company declares its dividends quinquennially.

Merchants' Exchange.

Wall-street is the center of the monetary operations of the city. Indeed, the influence of its transactions is confined to no local interests. They excite the attention of moneyed institutions and men of capital throughout this country and Europe. The heaviest speculations in stocks and bonds, in merchandise and real estate, here take place; and those whose moral principle would shrink from the pursuit of the gambler, often engage in monetary transactions, in a manner and with feelings so nearly allied to those of the latter, as to admit of no favorable comparison. But this imputation can, by no means, rest upon many who are daily conversant with these operations. There are men whose lives are spent in the midst of such pursuits, who are not unduly influenced by the desire of gain, and who are as honorable and conscientious in their dealings as any portion of the community.

The MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE occupies the entire irregular block, bounded by Wall, William, Exchange and Hanover streets. It was erected by the Merchants' Exchange Company, an association incorporated by the Legislature in 1823, with a capital of one million of dollars. The present edifice was commenced in 1836, and completed in 1842, on the site of the former Exchange, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1835. Previously to the erection of the latter building, commenced in 1825, and completed in 1827, the merchants had met together at the Tontine Coffee House, at the corner of Wall and Water streets, a building erected by them for that purpose in 1795. The Merchants' Exchange is justly admired as one of the most splendid specimens of architecture in the country. It is built of beautiful syenite from Quincy, Mass., to which the quarriers have given the name of "Quincy granite," and is entirely fire-proof. It consists of two main stories, with a high basement and an attic. Its principal front on Wall-street, 196 feet in length, is adorned by a colonnade of twelve Ionic columns. Within these, is a range of six similar columns, supporting the ceiling of a recess for the main entrance to the building. The shafts of these columns, thirty feet in hight, are single blocks, weighing thirty-three tons. The Rotunda, the name applied to the Exchange Hall, occupies the center of the edifice, and is surmounted by a magnificent dome, eighty feet in diameter, resting in part on eight splendid Corinthian columns of Italian marble. A large hall, in the western portion of the building, is devoted to the purposes of a Reading Room, containing files of papers from almost every country of the world. The other apartments are chiefly occupied by the offices of insurance companies, bankers and brokers. The cost of this noble edifice, including the ground on which it stands, which was purchased for $768,000, was about $1,800,000.

The Rotunda, between the hours of one and two o'clock, when the Merchants congregate, presents a scene of the liveliest interest. On every face may be depicted the excitement that reigns within; and, as the busy groups, closely dotting the area of this *Temple of Commerce*, exchange their views on the topics of the day, and the magnificent vault above them reverberates the hum of a hundred voices, the beholder is forcibly reminded of the glory of ancient Tyre, when "her merchants were princes, and her traffickers, the honorable of the earth."

At the hour of half past ten A. M., daily, the NEW-YORK STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD meet at their hall in the Exchange, and again, informally, at half past two, P. M. The objects of this association are, the buying and selling of stocks, specie, &c. No amount less than five hundred dollars is permitted to be sold at this board. Fictitious sales or contracts are forbidden, under the penalty of expulsion. The fee for admission is four hundred dollars.*

The meetings of a similar institution, the NEW STOCK EXCHANGE, are held at the same hours in the Exchange. The regulations are nearly the same as those of the Stock and Exchange Board The fee for admission is twenty-five dollars.†

The only commercial association of note whose meetings are not held at the Merchants' Exchange, is the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, which meets at the Merchants' Bank. This institution was organized on the 5th of April, 1768, for promoting the interests of trade and commerce, and received a charter from George III, during the administration of Lieutenant Governor Colden, March 13, 1770. Its title was THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, IN AMERICA.‡ After the Revolution, a change in this title became necessary. On the 13th of April, 1784, the legislature conferred upon the association the name of "THE CORPORATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. The principal feature of this institution consists in the action of two committees, respectively designated the "Committee of Arbitration" and the "Committee of Appeal." To the former the adjustment of mercantile differences is referred, while the latter has cognizance of cases where an appeal is made, according to the regulations of the Chamber, from the decision of the "Committee of Arbitration." Such an appeal is allowed only when the amount at issue exceeds one hundred dollars; and not then, if the Committee are unanimous in their decision, unless it exceed five

* Constit. and By Laws of N Y. Stock and Exchange Board
† Constit. and By-Laws of New Stock Exchange
‡ Charter of Chamber of Com.

hundred dollars.* No persons are allowed membership but merchants and others whose avocations are connected with the trade and commerce of the country, who are American citizens, and regularly transacting business in the city of New-York; but the privileges of arbitration are, under certain regulations, extended to those who are not members, or not eligible to membership.†

Wall-street likewise contains another important edifice devoted to the purposes of commerce. The CUSTOM HOUSE presents its chief front to this street, on the corner of Nassau, though it also fronts on Pine-street. On the same site, stood the old Federal Hall, in which the inauguration of Washington, as President, took place. No other government building in the country is the scene of so varied and extensive monetary operations. Here is collected more than two-thirds of the entire revenue of the Union. The edifice was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1842. Its model was, with some variations, the Parthenon at Athens. Its length is 192 feet, and its breadth 90 feet. The colonnade at each end of the building consists of eight columns. The principal apartment is circular and surmounted by a splendid dome. A peristyle of sixteen Corinthian columns encloses the apartment, and supports the dome. The remainder of the building is divided into offices appropriated to the various branches of the department. The Custom House, though a splendid structure, is too contracted for the immense business transacted within its walls—a business constantly increasing, and which will doubtless require more spacious accommodations long before the present building has lost its reputation as one of the most admired edifices in the country. The cost of the land, building and appendages, was $1,175,000.

The following table exhibits the extent of the commerce of New-York in each of the last ten years.‡

YEARS.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED.	NO. OF VESSELS ENT'R'D.	NO. OF V'SS'LS CL'R'D.	NO. OF PASS'G'RS ARRIVED.
1839	$36 662.223	$97.078 687	$13 970.332 99	2118	1734	48.563
1840	30.186 470	56.845.924	7.557.441 36	1917	1527	60.712
1841	39 731.519	75.268.015	10.802 119 47	2101	1559	55 885
1842	23 090.189	52 415 555	10.013.122 87	1920	1567	74.014
1843	23.440 326	50 308 526	11 300 407 76	1808	1512	45 961
1844	34 800.248	75.778.295	21.318 408 33	2170	1911	60.597
1845	34 196.184	68 932 207	17 667.858 35	2010	1716	81.291
1846	36.185 398	71.093.819	16.867.275 10	2176	19 9	108.264
1847	53.072.163	95.288.697	19 819.130 64	3047	2609	147.170
1848	45.863.916	89 315.969	19.791.732 93	3010	2455	176.671

* By-Laws of Chamber of Com. Art. 12 and 13.

† By-Laws of Chamber of Com. Art. 20.

‡ We are indebted to Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, late collector of the port, for the materials from which this table has been compiled.

The moneyed operations of the city are scarcely more concentrated in Wall-street, than various kinds of business in other localities. Pearl-street has been until recently the seat of the importing and jobbing dry goods business, though now that branch of trade has extended into William, Pine, Cedar, Liberty, and other streets. The wholesale grocers are principally congregated in Front-street and vicinity. The boot and shoe dealers are located in Pearl-street; the hat and fur dealers in Water-street; the hardware dealers in Platt-street and vicinity; and the leather dealers in Ferry-street. South-street contains the principal shipping houses and the offices of most of the packets and steamers that sail to foreign ports.

The following tables, compiled expressly for this work, present much statistical information relative to the commerce of New-York never before given to the public.

LINES OF STEAM-PACKETS

SAILING FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK,

DESTINATION.	NAME OF LINE.	NO. VES.	NAMES OF VESSELS.	TIME OF SAILING.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
Charleston,	United States Mail,	2	Southerner, Northerner,	weekly	Spofford, Tilestou & Co. 48 South-street.
Chagres,	United States Mail,	4	Falcon, Ohio, Georgia, Isthmus,	monthly,	M. O. Roberts, 48 West-street.
Chagres,	New-York and Chagres,	2	Empire City, Crescent City.	semi-monthly,	J. Howard & Son, 34 Broadway.
Liverpool,	British & North American Royal Steam Packet,	9	Asia, Africa, America, Europa, Hibernia, Niagara, Canada, Cambria, Caledonia,	once in 2 weeks from N. Y., ditto from Boston.	E. Cunard, Jr., 38 Broadway.
Liverpool,	New-York and Liverpool U. States Mail, Steam Ship,	5	Atlantic, Pacific, Baltic, Arctic, Antarctic,	once in 2 weeks,	E. K. Collins, 74 South-street.
Philadelphia,	New-York and Philadelphia,	2	H. J. Pease, Sea Gull,	twice weekly,	Stanton & Spicer, 86 West-street.
Savannah,	N. York & Savannah Navigation Co..	2	Cherokee, Tennessee,	weekly,	S. L. Mitchell, 194 Front-street.
Southampton & Bremen,	Ocean Navigation Steam,	2	Washington, Hermann,	monthly,	Charles H. Sand, 60 Broadway.

REGULAR LINES OF SAILING-PACKETS.

DESTINATION	NAME OF LINE.	NO. VES	KIND OF VESSELS.	TIME OF SAILING.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
Antwerp	Old	6	Ships	semi m'ly	Schmidt & Batchen, 105 & 107 Wall-st.
"	Z	3	Ships	monthly	Zerego & Co., 86 South-street.
Ap'chicola	Ap'chicola	6	Barques	ev 3weeks	E. Hulbert & Co., 84 South-street.
Baltimore	New	8	Schooners	ev 4 days	Mailler & Lord 108 Wall-street.
"	Old	9	Schooners	ev 4 days	Johnson and Lowden, 115 Wall-street.
Bermuda	Regular	2	Brigs	monthly	Tucker & Lighthourne, 122 Broad-st.
Boston	Tremont	6	Schooners	semi w'ly	J. Atkins & Co., 38 South-street.
"	Co'mercial	6	Schooners	semi w'ly	Dayton & Sprague. 107 Front-street.
"	Dispatch	6	Schooners	semi w'ly	E. & W. Henrich, 28 CoentiesSlip
"	N. England	6	Schooners	semi w'ly	Foster & Nickerson, 25 South-street.

Lines of Vessels.

DESTINATION.	NAME OF LINE.	NO. V'S	NAMES OF VESSELS.	TIME OF SAILING.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
Charleston	Packet S'p	8	Ships	weekly	T. Wardle, 88 South-street.
"	Union	8	S'ps & B'gs	weekly	G. Bulkley, 88 South-street.
"	Merchants'	6	Schooners	weekly	N. L. McCready & Co., 36 South.
"	Co'mercial	6	Brigs	weekly	Dunham & Dimon, 67 South-st.
Demerara	Regular	2	Brigs	monthly	J. M. Smith & Co., 122 Broad-st.
Galverston	Star	4	S'ps & B'qs	ev 15 days	Hussey & Murray, 62 South-st.
"	N.Y.&Tex.	6	S'ps & B'qs	semi m'ly	J. H. Brower & Co., 45 South-st.
Georgeto'n	Regular	8	Schooners	weekly	Sturges, Clearman & Co., 110 Wall
Glasgow	Com'ercial	6	Ships	semi m'ly	Dunham and Dimon, 67 South-st.
"	Glasgow	6	Ships	ev 12 days	Woodhull & Co., 87 South-st.
Hamburg	Old	8	S'ps & B'qs	semi m'ly	Schmidt&Batchen, 105 & 107 Wall
Havre	Union	12	Ships	ev 10 days	W. Whitlock, Jr., 46 South-st. Fox & Co., 22 Broad-st. Boyd & Co, 88 Wall-st.
London	X	8	Ships	semi m'ly	J. Griswold, 70 South-st.
"	SwalowT'l	0	Ships	semi m'ly	Grinnell, Minturn & Co, 78 South.
Liverpool	Black Star	10	Ships	weekly	Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 78 South.
"	Merchants'	10	Ships	weekly	Roche. Bro, & Co. 35 Fulton-st.
"	Z	8	Ships	semi m'ly	Zerego & Co., 86 South-st.
"	Co'mercial	16	Ships	weekly	Olney & Cotrell 61 South-st.
"	Black Ball	8	Ships	semi m'ly	C. H. Marshall, 38 Burling Slip.
"	Red Star	4	Ships	monthly	Robert Kermit, 76 South-st.
"	Dramatic	4	Ships	monthly	Spofford, Tileston & Co., 48 South
Matanzas	Regular	5	B'qs & B'gs	semi m'ly	R. C. Read, 27 South-st.
"	Regular	6	Brigs	semi m'ly	Joshua T. Jones, 90 Wall-st.
Mobile	City	7	Brigs	weekly	Sturges Clearman & Co., 110 Wall
"	Merchants'	10	B'qs & B'gs	weekly	J. W. Ellwell. 57 South-st.
N. Orleans	Eagle	8	S'ps & B'gs	weekly	Eagle & Hazard, 40 South-st.
"	Stanton's	8	Ships	ev 10 days	Thos. P. Stanton, 56 South-st.
"	Mutual	6	S'ps & B'gs	ev 10 days	Mailler & Lord, 108 Wall-st.
"	Holmes's	7	Ships	ev 10 days	W. Nelson, 85 South-st.
"	Union	10	Ships	ev 10 days	Frost & Hicks, 68 South-st.
Norfolk	Old	6	Schooners	weekly	Sturges, Clearman & Co., 110 Wall
Petersburg	Old	6	Schooners	weekly	James Hunter & Co., 153 M. Lane.
Philadelp'a	Hand's	15	B'gs & S'rs	daily	James Hand, 16 Coenties Slip
"	Mac Kee's	6	Schooners	weekly	W. J. Mc Kee & Bro., 42 Front.
Richmond	Old	7	Schooners	weekly	Allen & Paxson, 134 Front-st.
"	Virginia	6	Schooners	weekly	C. H. & W. Pierson. 61 South-st.
"	Merchants'	6	Schooners	weekly	Mailler & Lord, 108 Wall-st.
St. Marks	Dispatch	8	B'gs & S'rs	ev 10 days	Russell & Norton, 31 OldSlip.
"	St. Marks	4	Brigs	monthly	E. Hulbert & Co., 84 South-st.
Salem	Co'mercial	3	Schooners	weekly	R. W. Ropes, 44 Wall St.
Savannah	Brig	6	B'qs & B'gs	weekly	Sturges, Clearman & Co., 110 Wall
"	Old	6	Brigs	weekly	Dunham & Dimon, 67 South-st.
"	New	5	B'qs & B'gs	weekly	Demill & Co., 186 Front-st.
Washington	Old	5	Schooners	ev 10days	S. L. Mitchill, 194 Front-st.
Wilm'gton	Regular	6	B gs & S'rs	weekly	E. S. Powell. 104 Wall-st.
"	Smith's	6	Schooners	weekly	Dollner & Potter, 166 Front-st.
"	Old	5	Schooners	weelky	N L. McCready & Bro., 36 South.

LINES OF VESSELS (NOT REGULAR).

DESTINATION.	NO. OF VESSELS.	KIND OF VESSELS	OWNRRS OR AGENTS.
Apalachicola	6	Barques & Brigs	Ralph Post, 38 South-st.
"	4	Barques & Brigs	Eagle & Hazard, 40 South-st.
"	10	Barques & Brigs	Russell & Norton, 31 Old Slip.
"	8	Barques & Brigs	J. W. Ellwell. 57 South-st.
Baltimore	5	Schooners	I. Briggs, 40 South-st.
"	4	Schooners	W. J Mc Kee & Bro., 42 Front-st.
"	3	Schooners	James A. Van Blunt, 75 South-st.
Belize	8	Ships	T. Alexandre, 28 South-st.

Canal Boats and Barges.

DESTINATION.	NO. OF VESSELS	NAME OF VESSEL.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
Boston	6	Schooners	E. Lewis, 24 South-st.
Ca ·ton	3	Brigs	Howland & Aspinwall, 54 South-st.
Calais	2	Brigs	Smith & Boynton, 4 South-st.
Cardenas	1	Brig	F. G.Thurston & Co., 49 South-st.
Charleston	6	Brigs & Sch'rs	Tooker.Smyth & Co., 57 South-st.
"	12	Brigs & Sch'rs	J. W. Ellwell, 57 South-st.
China	2	Ships	Slate, Gardiner, & Howell, 115 South.
"	4	Ships	Howland & Aspinwall, 54 South-st.
"	2	Ships	Wetmore & Cryder, 73 & 74 South-st.
Eastport	13	Schooners	Smith & Boynton, 4 South-st.
Fall River	8	Schooners	I. H. Havins, 39 Burling Slip.
Fredericksburg	4	Brigs	James Hand, 16 Coenties Slip.
"	3	Brigs	W. J. Mc Kee & Bro., 42 Front-st.
Havana	2	Brigs	Sturges, Clearman, & Co, 110 Wall-st.
"	2	Barques	J. J Taylor & Co., 41 South-st
"	3	S'p, B'q, & B'g	M. Taylor & Co, 44 South-st.
"	2	Ships	Spofford, Tileston & Co., 48 South-st.
India	2	Ships	Wetmore & Cryder, 73 & 74 South-st.
Kingston	5	Sloops	R. H. Stone, 110 Murray-st.
Liverpool	4	Ships	Taylor & Merrill, 36 Burling Slip.
"	2	Ships	Taylor & Ritch. 136 Front-st.
"	3	Ships	D. Ogden, 66 Wall-st.
"	4	Ships	J. W. Phillips, 52 South-st.
"	4	Ships	Slate, Gardiner & Howell, 115 South.
"	2	Ships	Hussey & Murray, 62 South-st.
"	1	Ship	Everett & Brown, 68 South-st.
"	2	Ships	Sturges, Clearman & Co., 110 Wall-st.
Maracaibo	1	Barque	W. Linty, 165 Maiden Lane.
Mobile	5	Barques & Brigs	Eagle & Hazard, 40 South-st.
"	6	Ships	E Hulburt & Co., 84 South-st.
"	10	Barques & Brigs	Russell & Norton, 31 Old Slip.
Nassau	2	Barque & Brig	A. G. Benson, 39 South-st.
Neubern	5	Schooners	S. L. Mitchell, 194 Front-st.
New-Grenella	2	Barque & Brig	Everett & Brown, 68 South-st.
New-Haven	6	Sloops	T. Hemmingway, 116 South-st.
New-Orleans	20	Ships & Barques	J. W. Ellwell. 57 South-st.
Pensacola	1	Brig	E. Hulbert & Co, 84 South-st.
Philadelphia	12	Schooners	W. J. Mc Kee & Bro., 42 Front-st.
Richmond	4	Schooners	W. J. Mc Kee & Bro, 42 Front-st.
Rotterdam	6	Ships & Barques	Schmidt & Batchen, 105 & 107 Wall-st
St. Johns	30	Brigs & Sch'rs	W. Burnham. 7 South-st.
St. Thomas	4	Barques & Brigs	Russell & Norton, 31 Old Slip.
San Francisco	2	Ships	Spofford, Tileston & Co., 48 South-st.
Savannah	3	Schooners	N. L. Mc Cready & Bro, 36 South-st.
"	8	Brigs	J. W. Ellwell, 57 South-st.

TRANSPORTATION LINES

OF LAKE AND CANAL BOATS AND BARGES.

DESTINATION	OWNERS OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
Albany	Wm. Schuyler, 7 South-st.,	Buffalo,	Rice, Clapp & Co. 31 Coent.
"	L. W. Blainard, 15 South-st.,	"	Evan Griffith, 23 "
"	J.H. Redfield & Co. 16 S'th	"	R. I. Vandewater, 108 B'd.
"	H. N Holt & Co. 9 Coent.,	"	S. Thayer, R. Meech, " "
"	C. V. Clark, 16 South-street,	"	A. Q. Stebbins, 107 "
Binghampton,	J. Hind, D. Foxford, 7 S'th,	"	M. M. Caleb & Co. 109 "
Buffalo,	C. H. Canfield, 7 Coent. S.	"	O. P. Scovell, 113 "
"	D. O. Fanning, 7½ "	"	Waters&Ensworth,117 "
"	H. N. Holt & Co. 9 "	"	E. R.Ives, I. H.Moore,119"
"	Wheeler,Tracy&Co.19"	"	do. do. "
"	J.S.Worth, I.Allen, 23 "	"	Palmer, Howell & Co 121 "
"	Chamberlin&Oatman,29 "	"	M. B. Spaulding, 123 "

Lines of Propellers.—Lines of Steam-Boats.

DESTINATION.	OWNERS OR AGENTS.
"	Timothy C. Dwight, 125 B'd.
"	C. Hollister, H. Allen, 127 "
"	I. H. S. Hulbert, 127 "
"	I. H. Wilgus, 33 Coenties S.
Dansville,	James & Maxwell, 119 B'd.
Elmira,	Kimball & Bidient, 8 South.
Fort Plain,	C. C. Nukerch, 8 South-st.
Fultonville,	W. Harden, 8 South-street.
Geneva,	Palmer, Howell & Co. 121 Bd.
Hammond's P.,	James & Maxwell, 119 B'd.
Honesdale,	H. Wilbur, 110 Murray-st.
Ithaca,	T. Kimball, 8 South-street.
Champlain,	L. A. Johnson, 9 Coenties S.
Little Falls,	H. T. Holmes, 8 South-st.
Oswego,	I. W. Campbell, 101 Broad.
"	F. S. Littlejohn, 100 "
"	W. H. & G. Jennison, 109 "

DESTINATION	OWNERS OR AGENTS
Oswego,	P. M. Humphrey, 113 Broad.
"	J. S. Wycliff, 23 Coenties S.
"	J. L. Warner, 33 "
"	R. I. Vandewater, 108 B'd.
"	A. Hegeman, 23 Water-st.
"	J. Gilbert, 17 Coenties Slip.
Penn-Yan,	John Rice, 109 Broad-street.
Philadelphia,	John Briggs, 40 South-street
Rochester,	G. B. Benjamin, 33 Coenties
"	Waters & Ensworth, 117 B.
Rome,	A. Whedon, 8 South-street.
Schenectady,	Nelson Cole & Co. 116 West.
Troy,	W. S. Griffith, 22 South-st.
"	A. C. Tefft, 23 Coenties S.
"	Pope & Catlin, 33 "
Utica,	G. Newell & I. Gray, 127 Bd.

LINES OF PROPELLERS.

DESTINATION.	NAME OF LINE.	NO. VES.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE.
Baltimore,	N. Y. & Baltimore Line,	2	weekly,	Foot of Albany-street, N. R.
"	Baltimore Propeller,	4	weekly,	Foot of Battery Place, N. R.
Boston,	Boston Propeller,	3	e'y 2 days.	Bet. Bat'ry Pl. & Morris-st. N.R.
"	Norwich & Worcester,	3	e'y 2 days,	Foot of Cortlandt-street, N. R
Hartford,	Buck's Steam Transp.,	4	e'y 3 days,	Foot of Old Slip, E. R.
Kinderhook,	Kinderhook Propeller,	1	weekly,	Between Duane & Jay sts, N.R.
Newark,	Newark Propeller,	1	daily,	Foot of Dey-street, N. R.
Philadelphia,	Merchants' Canal,	4	e'y 2 days,	Foot of Battery Place, N. R,

LINES OF STEAM-BOATS.

The name of a place in the second column, denotes the principal destination of the boat, to which reference must be made for information respecting the intermediate landing.

DESTINATION.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE.
Albany	daily	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 24, N. R.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Robinson-st.
"	"	Pier 16, N R.
"	twice daily	Pier 26, N. R.
Allen's Point	Norwich	Cortlandt-st.
Amboy	twice daily	Battery-Place.
"	N. Br'nswick	Robinson-st.
"	"	Barclay-street.
Astoria	4 times daily	Peck Slip.
"	Flushing	Fulton-st., E.R.
Barrytown	Troy	Chambers-st.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	Sangerties	Murray-street.
Boston	v. Stonington	Pier 2, N. R.
"	v Fall River	Pier 2, N. R.
"	via Norwich	Cortlandt-st.
"	via N. Haven	Peck Slip.
Bridgeport	daily	Catharine-st.
Bristol	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	"	Robinson-st.
"	"	Chambers-st.

DESTINATION.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE:
Caldwell's L	Hudson	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Cedar-street.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
"	Newburgh	Warren-street.
"	N. Hamburgh	Murray-street.
Carthage	"	"
Catskill	d'ly exc. Sat.	Liberty-street.
"	"	"
"	Albany	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Chambers-st.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
Centreport	Cold Spring	Fulton-st., E. R.
Closter	Haverstraw	Chambers-st.
Cold Spring	Albany	"
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Rondout	Chambers-st.
"	Newburgh	Warren-street.
" L. I.	daily	Fulton-st., E. R.
Columbia	Albany	Cortlandt-st.
Cornwall	Newburgh	Warren street.
Coxsackie	Albany	Robinson-st.
"	"	Chambers-st.

Lines of Steamboats.

DESTINATION.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE.
Coxsackie	Albany	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
Cozzens's L.	Newburgh	Warren-street.
"	Albany	Chambers-st.
Derby	every 2 days	Peck Slip.
Dobb'sFerry	Peekskill	Chambers-st.
E. Haddam	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Elmore's L.	Roudout	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
Essex	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Fall River	daily	Pier 2, N. R.
Fishkill L.	Newburgh	Warren-street.
Flushing	twice daily	Fulton-st., E. R.
F. Hamilton	Mid'town P.	Chambers-st.
Garrison's L.	N.Hamburgh	Murray-street.
Glen Cove	Cold Spring	Fulton-st., E. R.
Grassy Point	Haverstraw	Chambers-st.
Hampton	Albany	"
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-street
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
Hartford	daily	Peck Slip.
Hastings	Peekskill	Chambers-st.
Haverstraw	daily	Chambers-st.
"	"	Vesey-street.
"	Peekskill	Chambers-st.
Hudson	daily	Cedar-street.
"	Albany	Robinson-street
"	"	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
Huntington	Cold Spring	Fulton-st., E. R.
Huyler's L.	Haverstraw	Chambers-st.
Hyde Park	Albany	"
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Rondout	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-street
Kelley's L.	Rondout	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
Keyport	Mid'town P.	Chambers-st.
Kinderhook	Albany	"
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
Kingston P.	weekly	Murray-street.
"	Albany	Chambers st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Robinson-street
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
Lewis's L.	Rondout	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
Lyme	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Malden	Albany	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
Marlborough	N.Hamburgh	Murray-street.
M. Haddam	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Middletown	"	"
" Point	daily	Chambers-st.
Milton	Albany	"
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-street
"	Rondou	Chambers-st.
Milton	Hudson	Cedar-street.
Newark	daily	Dey-street.
"	"	Barclay-street.
N. Baltimore	Albany	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
N Brunswick	daily	Barclay-street.
"	"	Robinson-st.
Newburgh	"	Warren street.
"	Albany	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Robinson-st.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
"	Rondout	Chambers-st.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
N Hamburgh	twice w'kly	Murray-street.
"	Rondout	Chambers-st.
New-Haven	daily	Peck Slip.
New-London	Norwich	Cortlandt-st.
New-Paltz	Rondout	Chambers-st.
Newport	Fall River	Pier 2, N. R.
N. Rochelle	daily	Fulton-st , E.R.
Northport	Cold Spring	"
"	every 2 days	Catharine-st.
Norwalk	daily	Fulton-st. E. R.
Norwich	"	Cortlandt-st.
Nyack	Haverstraw	Chambers-st.
"	Peekskill	"
Oyster Bay	Cold Spring	Fulton-st., E.R.
Peekskill	twice daily	Chambers-st.
"	Newburgh	Warren-street.
Pelham's L.	Roudout	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
Perth Amboy	South Amboy	Battery Place.
"	N Brunswick	Barclay-street.
"	"	Robinson-st.
Philadelphia	South Amboy	Battery Place.
Piermont	3 times daily	Duane-street.
Port Chester	Norfolk	Fulton-st., E.R.
Po'keepsie	Albany	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	"	Robinson-st.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	Rondout	Chambers-st.
Providence	Fall River	Pier 2, N. R.
Redhook L.	Albany	Chambers-st.
"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
"	Saugerties	Murray-street.
Rhinebeck	"	"
"	Wilbur	"
Rockland L.	Haverstraw	Chambers-st.
Rocky-Hill	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Rocky-Neck	Norwalk	Fulton-st., E.R.
Rondout	daily	Chambers-st.
"	Wilbur	Murray-street.
Rossville	N Brunswick	Barclay-street.
"	"	Robinson-st.
Saugerties	twice daily	Murray-street
Saybrook	Hartford	Peck Slip.
Shrewsbury	daily	Peek Slip.

List of Ferries.—Piers of New-York.

DESTINATION.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE.	DESTINATION.	TIME OF SAILING.	POINT OF DEPARTURE.
Sing-Sing	Peekskill	Chambers-st.	Troy	daily	Cortlandt-st.
Sneeden's L.	Haverstraw	"	Verplanck's	Peekskill	Chambers-st.
SouthAmboy	twice daily	Battery Place.	"	N.Hamburgh	Murray-street.
"	N Brunswick	Robinson-st.	West-Camp	Hudson	Cedar-street.
"	"	Burclay-street.	West-Point	Albany	Chambers-st.
Stamford	Norwalk	Fulton-street.	"	"	Pier 26, N. R.
Stonington	daily	Pier 2, N. R.	"	Troy	Cortlandt-st.
Stratford	Derby	Peck Slip.	"	Hudson	Cedar-street.
Stuyvesant	Albany	Chambers-st.	"	Newburgh	Warren-street.
Tarrytown	Peekskill	Chambers-st.	Whitestone	daily	Fulton-st., E.R.
Totton's L.	N Brunswick	Barelay-street.	Wilbur	twice weekly	Murray-street.
"	"	Robinson-st.	Youkers	Peekskill.	Chambers-st.

LIST OF FERRIES.

DESTINATION.	NAME OF FERRY.	TIME OF SAILING.	LOCATION.
Astoria, Hallet's Point,	Hell-gate,	ev'ry 20 m.	Foot of 86th-street.
Brooklyn, Fulton-street,	Fulton,	every 5 m.	Fulton-street.
" Atlantic-street,	South,	every 8 m.	Whitehall-street.
" Hamilton Avenue,	Hamilton,	ev'ry 15 m.	" "
" Main-street,	Catharine,	ev'ry 10 m	Catharine-street.
" Jackson-street,	Navy Yard,	ev'ry 10 m.	Walnut-street.
Elizabethport,	Elizabethport & N.Y.	1, 9, 5, 6,	Battery Place.
Fort Lee and Bull's Ferry,	Fort Lee,		Canal-street.
Green-wood Cemetery,	Green-wood,	ev'ry 2 hrs.	Canal-street.
Hoboken,	Barclay-street,	ev'ry 15 m.	Barclay-street.
"	Canal-street,	ev'ry 15 m.	Canal-street.
"	Christopher-street,	ev'ry 15 m	Christopher-street.
Jersey City, Montgomery-street,	Jersey City,	ev'ry 15 m.	Cortlandt-street.
Staten Island, Quarantine, Stapleton, & Vanderbilt's Landing,	Staten Island,	hourly, except 12 M.	Whitehall-street.
" " New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Factoryville, & Port Richmond,	Port Richmond and New Brighton,	9, 12, 3½, 6,	Battery Place.
Williamsburg, South Seventh-st.	Peck Slip,	ev'ry 15 m	Peck Slip.
" " " "	Houston-street,	ev'ry 10 m.	Houston-street.
" Grand-street,	Grand-street,	ev'ry 10 m.	Grand-street.

PIERS OF NEW-YORK.

EAST RIVER.

1, 2, Whitehall-street.
3, Moore-street.
4, Broad-street.
5, b. B'd-st. & Coenties S.
6, 7, 8, Coenties Slip.
9, Cuyler's Alley.
10, b. Cuyler's A. & Old S.
11, 12, Old Slip.
13, Gouverneur's Lane.
14, Jones's Lane.
15, 16, Wall-street.
17, Pine-street.
18, Maiden Lane.
19, Fletcher-street.
20, 21, Burling Slip.
22, Fulton-street.
23, Beekman-street.
24, b. Beekman & Peck S.
25, Peck Slip.
26, 27, b. Peck S. & Dover-st
28, b. Dover & Roosevelt.
29, Roosevelt-street.
30, b. Roosevelt & James.
31, 32, James Slip.
33, Oliver-street.
34, 35, Catharine Slip.
36, b. Cath'ne & Market S.
37, 38, Market Slip.
39, b. Market & Pike S'ps.
40, 41, Pike Slip.
42, b. Pike & Rutgers S's.
43, 44, Rutgers Slip.
45, b. Rutgers S. & Jef'sn.
46, Jefferson-street.
47, b. Jefferson & Clinton.
48, Clinton-street.
49, 50, b. Clinton & Mont'ry.
51, Montgomery-street.
52, 53, Gouverneur Slip.
54, 55, 56, } Gouverneur & Walnut Slips.
57, Walnut.
58, 59, b. Walnut & Corlears.
60, Corlears-street.

NORTH RIVER.

1, Battery Place.
2, 3, b. Bat'ry P. & Morris.
4, Morris-street.
5, 6, 7, b. Morris & Rector.
8, Rector-street.
9, 10, b. Rector & Carlisle.

Atlantic Dock Co.—Pilotage.

11, Carlisle-street.	28, Murray-street.	42, Canal-street.
12, Albany-street.	29, Warren-street.	43, 44, b. Spring & Charlton.
13, b. Albany & Cedar.	30, Chambers-street.	45, Charlton-street.
14, Cedar-street.	31, Duane-street.	46, King-street.
15, Liberty-street.	32, b. Duane and Jay-sts.	47, Hamersley-street.
16, b. Liberty & Cortlandt	33, Jay-street..	48, Clarkson-street.
17, 18, Cortlaodt-street.	34, Harrison-street.	49, Leroy-street.
19, b. Cortlandt & Dey-st.	35. Franklin-street.	50, Morton-street.
20, Dey-street.	36, North Moore-street.	50½, Barrow-street.
21, 22, Fulton-street.	37, Beach-street.	51, Christopher-street.
23, Vesey-street.	38, Hubert-street.	52, Amos-street.
24, b.Vesey & Barclay.	39, Vestry-street.	53, Charles-street.
25, Barclay-street	39½, Desbrosses-street.	54, Perry-street.
26, b. Barclay & Rob'son.	40, Watts-street.	55, Hammond-street.
27, Robinson-street.	41, b. Hoboken & Canal.	

The rapid extension of our commerce has presented urgent demands for the accommodation of boats and vessels in port. To increase the commercial facilities of New-York, by the erection of piers, wharves, and basins, was therefore the object of the incorporation, in 1840, of the Atlantic Dock Company, with a capital of one million of dollars. The operations of this company cover forty acres of water surface in the south part of Brooklyn, and they have erected about one hundred four-story granite warehouses. The office of the company is at 74 Broadway.

Pilotage for the port of New-York has been, until recently, regulated by law, but on the 1st of April, 1845, the State government, owing to obvious difficulties connected with legislative monopolies, repealed all laws relating to pilots and pilotage by way of Sandy Hook, and left it to the merchants of New-York to protect their own interests. Two associations have been formed under the titles of The Board of Pilot Commissioners, (office, 37 South-street,) and The New-York State Pilots' Association, (office, 179 South-street,) who issue certificates to pilots, and whose prices for pilotage are the following:

For every vessel drawing	Inward	Outward
Less than 14 ft., per foot	$2,00	$1,50
14, and less than 18, " "	2,50	1,75
18, and upwards, " "	3,00	2,25

If boarded out of sight of Sandy Hook Light House, ¼th more. From Nov. 1st to April 1st, $2 added to full pilotage, if draught is less than 10 feet, otherwise, $4.

Pilotage of every United States' or foreign armed vessel, per foot, $5,00.
" " " foreign merchant vessel not privileged by law, ¼th more than regular rates

The transportation from the North to the East River, and vice versa, is for
A 74 gun-ship, $20—A frigate, $15—A sloop-of-war, $10—A merchant-vessel, $5
From Quarantine, ¼th of inward pilotage. Hauling into river, $2. For every day's detention, $3.

The New-Jersey Commissioners of Pilotage, (office, 105 South-street,) appointed by the Governor and Senate of New-Jersey, are a similar association, and their prices for pilotage are the same.

The Hellgate Pilots (offices, 24 Coenties Slip, and corner of Pike and South streets) are incorporated by the State, and are allowed to receive the following prices:

From or to Sand's P't, or Execution Rocks
For every schooner or sloop, per ft., $1,50
" " square rigged vessel, " " 1,75

From or to Hellgate,
For every schooner or sloop, per ft., $1,00
" " square rigged vessel, " " 1,25

From Nov. 1st to April 1st, $1 added to pilotage of every schooner or sloop: $2 to that every square-rigged vessel.

New-York is not only favorably situated for water communication with the other portions of the continent. The most important railroads in the country meet within her borders. Below is a list of those directly terminating in the city.

LIST OF RAIL ROADS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL-ROAD, 7 Battery Place.—2 trains daily to Philadelphia.
HUDSON RIVER RAIL-ROAD, foot of 31st-street, will soon be opened as far as Peekskill.
LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD, foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.—4 trains daily to Jamaica, 2 to Yaphank, and 1 to Greenport.
NEW-JERSEY RAIL-ROAD, foot of Cortlandt and Liberty streets.—12 trains daily to Newark, 7 to Rahway, 5 to New-Brunswick, and 3 to Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL-ROAD, foot of Duane-street.—4 trains daily to Owego.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL-ROAD, No. 4 Tryon Place, opposite City Hall.—12 trains daily to Harlem, 7 to Williamsbridge, 5 to White Plains, 4 to Croton Falls, and 2 to Dover Plains.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL-ROAD, 29 Canal-street.—5 trains daily to Norwalk, and 4 to New-Haven.
PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAIL-ROAD, 75 Cortlandt-street.—6 trains daily to Paterson.

The steamboats to Bridgeport, New-Haven, Norwich, Stonington, and Fall River, connect with railroads at those places, and are, for the most part, owned by the railroad companies.

The commercial relations of New-York have been extended to almost every country of the world, and every civilized nation of character is represented at her port, as will appear from the following list of the

FOREIGN CONSULS FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

COUNTRY.	NAME.
Argentine Confederation.	Carlos de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary, 773 B'dw.
	Schuyler Livingston, Consul, 24 Beaver.
Austria.	August Belmont, 67 Wall-street.
Baden.	John W. Schmidt, 56 New-street.
Bavaria.	George H. Siemon, 114 Pearl-st.
Belgium.	Auguste Moxhet, 27 Beaver-st.
	Hippolyte Malt, (V.C.) 27 Beaver-street.
Brazil	Louis F. de Aguiar, 34 Platt-st.
	Louis F. de Figaniere, (V. C.) "
Bremen.	Hermann Oelrichs, 73 New-st.
Brunswick.	Joseph H Dreyer, 81 Beaver.
	G. J. Bechtel, Jr., Acting Consul, "
Buenos Ayres.	S. Livingston, 24 Beaver.
Chili.	Franklin H. Delano, 78 South-st.
Denmark.	Edward Bech, 69 West-street.
	Andreas A. Meincke, Act. Con., 93 Wall.
France.	Aug. Simonnet, 72 Greenwich-st.
	Louis Borg, (Vice Consul) "
Frankfort.	Fred. Wissman, 5 Hanover-st
Great Britain.	A. Barclay, 58 Barclay-st.
	Robert Bunch, (V. C.) "
Greece.	Eugene Dutilh, 23 S. William-st.
Hamburg.	T. Des Arts, (absent) 57 Broad.
	Ferdinand Knrck, Acting Con., "
Hanover.	L. H. Meyer, (absent) 34 New.
	Edward Stucken, (V. C.) 34 New-street.
Hesse Electoral.	C. W. Faber, 40 New.
Hesse, Grand Duchy of.	Anthony Bollermann, 156 Broadway.
Lubec.	George W. Kruger, 73 New-street.
Mecklenburgh.	C. A. Heckscher, 44 South.
Mexica.	W. G. Stewart, (V.C.) 74 Bd'way.
Montevideo.	John L. Darby, h. 115 Av. 4.
	George F. Darby, (V. C.) 69 Wall-street.
Naples.	Sebastiano Dacorsi, 71 Broad-st.
Nassau.	William A. Kobbe, 17 William-st.
Netherlands.	John C. Zimmerman, 24 Exchange Place.
New Granada.	Gregoria Dominguez, 30 Coenties Slip.
Norway.	Claudius E. Habicht, 94 Wall-st.
Oldenburg.	Edmund Pavenstedt, 38 New.
Peru.	Thomas Galway, 46 Water-street.

Post Office.—Rates of Postage.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	COUNTRY.	NAME.
Portugal.	C. H. S. de la Figaniere, 62 Water-street.	*Saxe Weimar.*	Eisenach Stucken, 34 New.
Prussia.	John W. Schmidt, 56 New-st.	*Saxony.*	John W. Schmidt, 56 New-street.
Roman States.	L. B. Binsse, 83 William.	*Sicilies (the two).*	S. Dacorsi, 71 Broad-st.
Russia.	Alexis Eustaphieve, 69 West-st.	*Spain.*	F. Stoughton, 115 Leonard-street.
	George E. Kunhardt, (V. C.) "	*Sweden.*	Claudius E. Habicht, 94 Wall-st.
Sardinia.	Sebastiano Dacorsi, 71 Broad.	*Switzerland.*	Louis P. de Luze, 43 New-st.
Saxe Altenburg.	Carl Hinrichs, 114 Pearl.	*Tuscany.*	W. H. Aspinwall, 55 South-st.
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.	" "	*Venezuela*	Thos. Williams, 51 Greenw'ch.
		Wurtemberg.	Leopold Bierwirth, 40 New.

To a commercial community, the rapid transmission of intelligence is highly desirable. The Post-Office department, the magnetic telegraph, and the commercial journals, afford such mediums to the merchants of New-York.

The Post-Office now occupies the old Middle Dutch Church, situated on Cedar, Nassau, and Liberty streets. This building is venerable for its age, and noted for its historical associations. It was erected in 1729. During the war of the Revolution it was desecrated by the British soldiery. The interior wood-work was demolished, and the building used first as a prison, and afterwards as a riding school for practice in the art of horsemanship. In 1844, its use as a church was relinquished, and a seven-years lease given to the general government, at the annual rent of $5000.

The New-York Post-Office is an immense establishment. About sixty-seven clerks are employed in the various departments. Some portion of them are on duty at every hour of the day and night, so that the office is never closed. About 40,000 letters, and three times that number of newspapers, pass through the Post Office daily.

The present postmaster is William V. Brady. The hours for delivery are from 7, 3-4 A. M. to 7, P. M., daily, with the exception of Sunday, when the office is open from 9 to 10, A. M., and from 12 1-2 to 1 1-2, P. M. For general convenience, it may be well to subjoin the following schedule of the

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Single Letters, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents; if over 300 miles, 10 cents: over half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, double postage. For each additional ounce, or part thereof, single postage is added.

Newspapers, not exceeding 1900 square inches in size, under 100 miles, or any distance within the stato, 1 cent: over 100 miles, and out of the state, 1½ cents. For larger sizes the same postage is charged as on pamphlets. Transient newspapers must be prepaid.

Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, not exceeding an ounce, for any distance, 2½ cents. Each additional ounce, or fraction over half an ounce, 1 cent. A fractional excess of less than half an ounce is not counted.

Circulars and Handbills, of every description, unsealed, for any distance, 3 cents each sheet, prepaid.

Drop Letters, (not mailed,) 2 cents. Advertised letters are charged the cost of advertising, not exceeding 4 cents.

New-York Cheap Postage Association.

FOREIGN AND SEA POSTAGE.—Letters. To Havana, from any part of the United States, single rate, 12½ cents; Chagres, 20 cents; Panama, 30 cents; prepaid. To United States territories on the Pacific, 40 cents, prepaid, or not.

To England, Ireland, or Scotland, from any part of the United States, by British or American steamers, 24 cents a single rate, prepaid or not. Letters on which less than 24 cents have been paid, are considered unpaid.

To the following foreign countries and places, the American postage must be prepaid, 5 cents a single rate, if sent by a British steamer, and 21 cents, if sent by an American steamer—the residue of the postage being paid in each foreign country—Alexandria, Brunswick, Beyroot, Dardanelles, Denmark, France, German States, Gibraltar, Greece, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Moldavia, Naples, Nnrwuy, Oldenburg, Poland, Prussis, Roman States, Russia, Saxony, Scutari, Smyrna, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey in Europe, and Tuscany, via Marseilles; and Algeria, Austria und the Austrian States, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg and Cuxhaven, Hanover, Holland, Hong Kong, Ionian Islands, Lubec, Malta, Venetian States, Wallachia, Wurtemburg, West Indies and British Possessions.

To the Germao States and countries east and south of them, by the Amcrican line to Bremen, 24 cents a single rate, with inland postage added, prepaid or not.

To the following foreign countries, by the routes named, the entire postage must be prepaid. For single letters, which must not exceed 1-2 oz. in weight, to Adcu, (Asia,) Ceylon, China, East Indies, New-Grenada, Philippine Islands, and Venczuela, via Southampton, 45 cents; Gaudaloupe, Hayti, Martiniquc, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Thomas, via Southampton, 55 cents; Egypt, Greece, and Syria, via Soutbampton, 57 cents; Portugal, via Southampton, 63 cents; Madeira, via Southampton, 65 cents; Spain, via Southampton, 73 cents; Cuba, via Southampton, 75 cents; Mauritius, via Southampton and India, 45 cents; Australia, Borneo, Bourbon, Java, Labnan, New South Wales, New-Zealand, Sumatra, Van Dieman's Laod, via Southampton and India, 53 cents; the Azores, via Southampton aod Lisbon, 63 cents; Canary Islands, via Falmouth, 65 cents; Buenos Ayres, Mootevideo, via Falmouth, 83 cents; Brazils, via Falmouth, 87 cents; Heligoland, via London, 33 cents; Lucea, Modena, Parma, and Placentia, via France, 31 cents; Austrulia, New South Wales, New-Zealand, by private ship, 37 cents; Cape de Verde Islands, 65 cents; Moluccas, 53 cents; Sierra Leone, 45 cents; and to any British colony or foreigo country, when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by private ship, 37 cents. For single letters which must be less than 1-4 oz. in weight, to Aden, East India, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and the Philippine Islands, by closed mail, via Marseilles, total postage, (including British and Sea, Foreign, and American Inland postage,) 65 cents; Australia, New-Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Borneo, Bourbon, Java, Labuan, Moluccas, Sumatra, or any other place in the Indian Archipeligo, by closed mail, via Marseilles, total postage, 73 cents; Egypt and Syria, by closed mail, via Marseilles, total postage, 61 cents; Egypt, Syria, Sicily, and Tunis, by French packet, via Marseilles, total postage, 51 ceots; and to Sardinia and Spain, via France, total postage, 41 cents.

Newspapers. To England, Ireland, and Scotland, from any part of the United States, 2 cents each, prepaid. To those countries where only the American postage on letters is to he prepaid, 2 cents each, prepaid. To those couutries mentioned above where the entire postage is to be prepaid, 4 cents each, prepaid.

A deep interest has been awakened at New-York in the cause of cheap postage. Not satisfied with the present reduction in the rates of postage, the merchants of New-York desire further postal reforms. To aid in accomplishing this object, a society was organized, at a meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 26th of May, 1848, under the title of "The New-York Cheap Postage Association." The object aimed at by the association is, to effect a postal reform, by which pre-paid letters, under half an ounce, shall be carried for two cents to any part of the Union, allowing higher rates for letters not pre-paid; with a corresponding reduction on newspapers, and other printed matter, not to exceed one

cent per sheet for any distance.* It is to be hoped that Congress will soon be convinced that the interests of the community urgently demand the proposed reforms

Magnetic Telegraph Lines already connect the most important cities of the Union. Below are given those terminating in New-York, with the locations of their offices, and the prices charged for communications.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES.

NEW-YORK & BOSTON, 5 Hanover-street.

DESTINATION.	PRICE. 10 WDS	AD. WDS
Bridgeport	25	2
New-Haven	25	2
Hartford	25	2
Springfield	25	2
Worcester	25	2
Boston	50	3

SOUTHERN, 5 Hanover-street.

DESTINATION.	PRICE. 10 WDS	AD. WDS
New-Brunswick	10	1
Princeton	15	2
Trenton	20	2
Philadelphia	25	2
Wilmington	35	3
Havre-de-grace	45	3
Baltimore	50	4
Washington	50	5

NEW-YORK AND ERIE, 5 Hanover-street.

DESTINATION.	PRICE. 10 WDS	AD. WDS
Peekskill	20	1
Cold-Spring	20	1
Newburg	20	1
Goshen	25	1
Middletown	25	1
Honesdale	25	1
Montrose	35	2
Binghamton	40	2
Owego	40	2
Ithaca	40	2
Jefferson	40	2
Dansville	45	3
Nunda	45	3
Pike	45	3
Fredonia	50	3

HOUSE'S LET. PRINTING 8 Wall-street.

DESTINATION.	PRICE. 10 WDS	AD. WDS
Philadelphia	25	2

NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND BUFFALO, 16 Wall-street.

DESTINATION.	PRICE. 15 WDS	EV. AD.5
Carmel	27	10
Poughkeepsie	27	10
Hudson	27	10
Troy	37	15
Albany	37	15
Schenectady	37	15
Little-Falls	37	15
Utica	37	15
Romo	37	15
Syracuse	52	20
Auburn	52	20
Geneva	52	20
Canandaigua	52	20
Rochester	52	20
Batavia	52	20
Buffalo	52	20

The offices of the principal Commercial Newspapers are in or near Wall-street. Though most of the daily papers devote much room to commercial intelligence, yet a few of them are more exclusively confined to topics of mercantile interest. Of the morning papers, the "Journal of Commerce," the "Courier and Enquirer," and the "Express;" and of the evening papers, the "Commercial Advertiser," and the "Evening Post," may be considered the principal commercial journals. But all the daily papers, with the locations of their offices, will be given in a subsequent chapter.

* Constitution of N. Y. Cheap Postage Assoc.

CHAPTER V.

MORALS AND RELIGION.

Large cities never present a pleasing view to the eye of the moralist. Where multitudes, of all opinions, characters and pursuits, congregate, vice is more open in appearance and more successful in operation. Companions are found to suit every taste, and individual turpitude escapes, in the mass, its merited disgrace.

We are not disposed to overlook the fact that New-York, in common with other large cities, furnishes a poor soil for the growth of morality. The metropolis of this continent, it is true, ranks in this respect far above European cities of equal size. But this advantage is to be traced to the superiority of our national character, and not to any circumstances or principle peculiar to this city. Fortuitous circumstances may indeed elevate the moral character of New-York above that of some of the smaller cities of the Union. But, in general, an equal population, scattered through the towns and villages of the country, is more deeply stamped with conformity to the dictates of conscience and of religion.

It would be folly to deny that hundreds of youth, flocking to New-York from various sections of the Union, are annually drawn into those whirl pools of vice with which a large city abounds. Educated perhaps in correct principles, but inexperienced in the wiles of those who trade in vice, the new comer rushes into the vortex, and is ruined. The theater presents its gorgeous pageantry; the haunts of fashionable intemperance exhibit their glittering decorations; the gaming table allures with its enticing arts; debauchery sets before him its gilded pleasures; his eyes are dazzled, he becomes dizzy, and falls. The only safeguard in a populous city is, a moral principle, too elevated to be swayed by ridicule, and too deeply seated to allow the first dereliction. Such a principle constitutes true independence, and is the foundation of all nobleness of character.

It will be expected that, in a work of this kind, some mention will be made of the theaters; but, as we shall allude to them only to condemn their influence, they will find no place beyond the limits of the present

chapter. Whether the legitimate drama ought, or ought not to be sustained, it is not now our purpose to inquire. So long as the theater, as at present conducted, is a school of vice; so long as the representations that present the most unnatural views of life, or exhibit its most degrading scenes, are those that especially find favor with the public; so long as nearly every playhouse in the city is the center of a cluster of drinking or gaming houses; so long as the profession whose lives are spent upon the stage, are marked, with few exceptions, by a state of morals humiliating to human nature; we shall be satisfied with leaving unnoticed institutions of this character, except to denounce them as one of the chief causes of the immorality of New-York.

To those who deprecate the influence of the theater, it may be an evidence of improvement in the public taste, that, during a period in which the population of the city has doubled, and the number of the temples of religion has more than doubled, the temples of the drama have scarcely increased in number. Whether this fact is to be attributed to a greater patronage bestowed upon those already existing, or whether it indicate a more elevated state of public morals, we will not undertake to say. We will rather turn our attention to those edifices of religious worship, that so often meet the eye of the beholder, as he traverses the streets of New-York.

In giving the locations of the churches, we shall prefix a brief sketch of the rise and progress of each religious denomination in the city.*

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH

Was the first that made its appearance in New-York. The early colonists did not forsake the principles they had embraced in the father-land. In 1626, a religious society is supposed to have been organized, and, in 1633, a church edifice was erected which, in 1642, gave place to a new building† in the fort, subsequently relinquished to the use of the English. In 1693, the Dutch, overcoming the objection that the location was "too far out of town," erected in Garden-street another house of worship, afterwards known as the "South Dutch Church." This, with the "Middle Dutch Church," in Nassau-street, erected in 1729, and "the North Dutch Church" on the present corner of Fulton and William streets erected in

* The materials for these sketches have been drawn from the colonial histories, ecclesiastical reports, histories of individual denominations, Greenleaf's Churches of N. Y., Churches of N. Y. (R. Carter, 1838.) and the communications of individuals.

† Most writers who have spoken of this building, have called it "the first church." In the case of the critical Moulton, (New-Orange. 25.) the error is remarkable, as he quotes, (p 26.) an extract from the Voyages of De Vries which implies the existence of a former church. and. in a previous work, (Hist. N. Y. 428.) he alludes to the church erected by Van Twiller. Henry C. Murphy, Esq., in note to the translation of the "Representation of New-Netherland," (II. N. Y. Hist. Coll. II. 328, 329,) falls into the same error; as also Greenleaf, who copies, (p. 9,) from Watson the extract above alluded to, and all local compilers.

1769, constituted the "Collegiate Church." During the war of the Revolution, the North and Middle Dutch Churches suffered greatly from the desecrations of the British soldiery. The latter, as already related, was used as a prison and a riding-school. With the exception of the church at Harlem, which was founded before the close of the seventeenth century, and the German Reformed Church, which had maintained a connection with the Classis of Amsterdam,* these churches formed the only branch of the Reformed Dutch Church in New-York until the present century, during which many others have been added, while changes have occurred in the "Collegiate Church." The following are the various Reformed Dutch Churches, with their locations, and the names of their pastors:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Collegiate Ch. North Ch.,	William, cor. of Fulton-street,		John Knox, D.D.
Ch. on Laf. Pla.,	Lafayette Place, cor. of 4th-st.,	1626	Thomas De Witt, D.D.
Ninth-street Ch.	9th-st. bet. Broadway & Bow'y,		Thos. E. Vermilye, D.D.
Harlem Church,	Harlem,	1686	Jeremiah Lord.
German Reform. Church,	17th-street, near Sixth Aven.,	1758	John S. Ebaugh.
Greenwich "	Bleecker, cor. of Amos-street,	1803	Nicholas I. Marselus, D.D.
Bloomingdale "	68th-st. n. Bloomingdale Road,	1805	Enoch Van Aken.
Northwest "	Franklin-st. near W. Broadw'y,	1807	Jas. B. Hardenbergh, D.D.
South "	5th Avenue, cor. of 21st-st.,	1813	John M. Macauley.
Market-street "	Market, cor. of Henry-street,	1819	Isaac Ferris, D.D.
Houston-street "	Houston, cor. of Greene-street,	1823	Charles Whitehead.
True Ref. Dutch "	King, near Macdougal-street,	1823	Samuel D. Westervelt.
Broome-street "	Broome, cor. of Greene-street,	1823	George H. Fisher, D.D.
Church of Manhattan,	Avenue B, cor. of Fifth-street,	1833	Frederic F. Cornell.
Twenty-first-st. Church,	21st-st. bet 5th & 6th Aven's,	1836	Abraham R. Van Nest.
Ger. Evang. Miss. "	Houston, cor. of Forsyth-st.,	1836	John C. Guldin.
Ch. on Washington Sq.	Wooster-st., cor. of Wash. Pl.,	1837	Mancius S. Hutton, D.D.
Mount Pleasant "	Fiftieth-st., near 3d Avenue,	1846	Philip M. Brett.
2d Ger. Evan. Mis. "	Grand-street Square,	1848	Frederic Steiner.

THE FRIENDS†

Commenced their meetings before the overthrow of the Dutch power. In 1657, several of this persuasion arrived from London, two of whom, Mary Witherhead and Dorothy Waugh, for delivering exhortations to the people, were confined in dungeons. Another, Robert Hodshone, who went to Long Island and held a meeting, suffered corporal punishment, and was sentenced to hard labor for two years.‡ But these persecutions were

* The German Reformed Church contained a Calvinistic and a Lutheran party, the former of which, having the ascendency, had united themselves with the Reformed Dutch Churches The first building occupied by this church, situated in Nassau-street, had been a theater, but was fitted up for religious worship in 1758. In 1822, a new church was erected in Forsyth-street, which, for the last fifteen years, has several times passed, by legal process, from the possession of the one party to that of the other; but the question has been placed beyond further appeal, by the decision of the Court of Errors, in 1846, in favor of the Lutherans. The old building in Nassau-street, was, for many years, used as a refectory, well known as "Gosling's Dining Saloon," but during the past year has given place to two large and well-built stores.

† For several facts relative to the Friends, we are indebted to William Wood, Esq., a leading member of the society.

‡ Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers. Sewel's History of the Quakers.

not greater than the Quakers generally received in all the provinces, and which ceased only after an asylum had been provided for them by the settlement of Pennsylvania.* The first meeting house, in Little Green-street, is supposed to have been erected at about the close of the seventeenth century. The congregation that worshiped here was the only society of Friends in New-York until 1819, when another house of worship was erected in Hester-street. Two other meetings have since been opened.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Rose-street Meeting,	Rose, near Pearl-street,	1696	
Hester-street "	Hester, cor. of Elizabeth-st.,	1819	The Friends have no
Orchard-street "	27 Orchard, near Hester-st.,	1828	Ministers.
Downing-street "	Downing, near Bleecker-street	1832	

THE JEWS.†

First appeared in New-Amsterdam about the year 1660. After the surrender of the city to the English, they by no means enjoyed free toleration. An application to the public authorities, in 1685, for permission to establish public worship, was unsuccessful; and, even as late as 1737, the rights of citizenship were denied them.‡ About the commencement of the last century, however, they succeeded in organizing a congregation, and soon after erected a small synagogue in Mill-street, now South William-street. A single building supplied their religious wants for more than a century, when, about the year 1824, a second congregation was formed. From this time their numbers rapidly increased. There are now ten synagogues in the city, as given below:§

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Shearith Israel,‖ (*Remnant of Israel,*)	56 Crosby, n. Spring st.,	1706	I. J. Lyons.
Bene Jeshuron, (*Sons of Jeshurun,*)	119 Elm, near Canal-st.,	1824	A. Leo.
Anshe Hesed, (*Men of Piety,*)	38 Henry, n. Catharine,	1832	Jonas Heeht.
Shaare Shemayim, (*Gates of Heaven,*)	122 Attorney, n. Riving.	1839	M. Danziger.
Shaare Zedek. (*Gates of Righteousnss*)	White, cor. Center-st,	1839	Sol. Samelson.
Rodephe Shalom, (*Followers aft. Peace*)	156 Attorney, n. Stanton	1842	L. Heilner.
Immanuel, (*God with us,*)	56 Chrystie, n. Walker,	1844	{ L. Mersbachor. G. M. Cohen.
Beth Israel, (*The House of Israel,*)	46 Center, n. Pearl-st.,	1844	J. Salinger.
Shaare Thephilla, (*Gates of Prayer,*)	112 Wooster, n. Prince,	1847	Samuel M. Isaacs.
Bene Israel, (*The Sons of Israel,*)	454 Pearl, n. Chatham,	1847	Simon C Noot.

* Gough's History of the Quakers.

† For information respecting the Jews we are under obligations to M. M. Noah, Esq.; Rev. S. M. Isaacs, and Rev. J. J. Lyons. The records of the Jews are scanty: but those gentlemen have aided us in ascertaining and verifying dates not easy to be obtained.

‡ Smith's Hist. of N. Y.

§ Exclusive of the synagogues, the Jews support various benevolent institutions and scholastic establishments for every branch of Hebrew learning.

‖ For the orthography of these Hebrew titles, in which the analogy of the common English version of the Bible has been followed, as well as for their significations, we are indebted to Prof. J. W. Gibbs, of Yale College.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Is likewise of early origin. Some of the first inhabitants were doubtless Lutherans. We have authentic accounts of their assembling for public worship about the time of the surrender of the city to the English, but the statements as to the existence of a church edifice previous to the beginning of the eighteenth century, are contradictory. The public sentiment was against them. One of the early ministers, on the ground of disturbing the peace by inculcating his peculiar sentiments, was reprimanded, and afterwards forbidden to preach in the province. About the same time, the Dutch sexton at Albany, fearful of transgressing the bounds of his authority, applied to the governor and council for permission to bury "Lutherans and all." The first church edifice of which we have certain knowledge, stood on the corner of Rector-street and Broadway. It was destroyed in the fire of 1776, and afterwards became the site of "Grace Church." Some years before the Revolution, a second Lutheran Church was erected in Cliff-street, but the congregation in a short time removed to a new building, on the present corner of Frankfort and William streets, which afterwards received the name of the Swamp Church."* During the war, the Hessian soldiers used this building as a place of worship, and their beautiful singing, in their native tongue, often drew to the spot crowds of spectators. At the close of the war, the two churches were united. Three other churches have since arisen, so that, with the German Reformed Church, to which allusion has been previously made, there are now six Lutheran Churches in the city, as seen in the following schedule:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
St. Matthew's Church,	Walker-st., c. Cortlandt Alley	1751	Charles F. E. Stohlmann.
Indep. German Refou. "	21 Forsyth, near Walker-st.,	1758	F. Busche.
St. James's Church,	Mulberry, near Grand-street,	1821	Charles Martin.
Evang. Lutheran "	Sixth Avenue, cor. of 15th-st.,	1842	F. W. Geissenhainer.
Old Lutheran "	127 Columbia, near Houston-st.	1842	Theodore Bohm.
St. Marcus's "	Sixth-st.. bet. 1st & 2d Aven's,	1847	A. H. M. Held.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Received its existence under legislative patronage. After the surrender of the city to the English in 1664, the Dutch Church in the fort was named "the King's Chapel." In 1691, it gave place to a new building, which continued to bear the same name, until it was destroyed by fire, at the time of "the negro plot." In 1696, a new edifice, afterwards called "Trinity Church," giving birth to the celebrated corporation of that name,

* Now used as "Bell's Auction Room."

now possessed of real estate of immense value in the city, was erected at the head of Wall-street, "upon the banks of Hudson's river."* St George's Chapel, erected in 1752, and St. Paul's Chapel, erected in 1766, were both branches of Trinity Church. The great fire of 1776 destroyed the parent church, but it was rebuilt in 1788, again to give place to a third edifice, the present magnificent and costly structure, completed in 1846. The society of St. George's Chapel became a distinct charge in 1811. St. John's Chapel, erected in 1807, became a branch of the collegiate church.†

Trinity Church remained the only Episcopal society in New-York until nearly the close of the last century, but a religious congregation had arisen, under peculiar circumstances, which was destined to become afterwards a branch of the Episcopal Church. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, which had granted toleration to the Huguenots in France, led to their dispersion. A large number sought an asylum in the new world, and settled in New-York and the neighboring villages. A church was erected in Pine-street in 1704; and many of the poor members, who, after the toil of the week, were obliged to walk twenty miles to attend divine worship, wrote to their friends in France of the "great privileges they enjoyed." In 1804, the pastor and people, with joint consent, became connected with the Episcopal Church, and, in 1834, removed to a new marble edifice, on the corner of Franklin and Church streets.

The other Episcopal Churches are of such recent origin, that we shall merely include them in the following enumeration:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DATE ORG	PASTOR'S NANE.
Trinity Church, } Col'le	Broadway, cor. of Rector-st.	1697	William Berrian, D.D.,
St. Paul's Chapel, }	Broadway, cor. of, Fulton-st.	1766	J. M. Wainwright, D.D.,
St. John's Chapel, }	Varick, near Beach-street,	1807	Edward Y. Higbee, DD.,
			Martin P. Parks.
L'Eglise du St. Esprit,	Franklin, cor. of Church-st.,	1704	Antoine Verren.
St. George's Church, }	Beekman, cor. of Cliff-street,	1752	
" " " }	Stuyvesant Square, E. 16th-st.,	1846	Stephen H. Tyng, D.D.,
Christ Church,	Anthony-st, near Broadway,	1794	Charles H. Halsey.
St. Mark's Church,	Stuyvesant-st., near 2d Aven.,	1799	Henry Anthon, D.D.
St. Stephen's Church,	Christie, cor. of Broome-street,	1805	Joseph H. Price, D.D.
St. Michael's "	Bloomingdale,	1807	William Richmond.
Grace "	Broadway, cnr. of Tenth-street	1809	Thomas H. Taylor, D.D.
St. Philip's (col'd) "	85 Center, near Leonard-street	1809	Vacant.
St. James's "	Hamilton Square, b. Av. 3 & 4,	1810	Edwin Harwood.
Zion "	Mott, corner of Cross-street,	1810	Richard Cox.
St. Luke's "	Hudson, near Christopher-st.,	1820	John M. Forbes, D.D.
St. Mary's "	Manhattanville,	1823	William Richmond.
St. Thomas's "	Broadway, cnr. nf Houston-st.,	1823	Hen. J. Whitehouse, DD.
All Saints' "	Henry, cor. of Scammel-street,	1824	William E. Eigenbrodt.
Church of the Ascension,	Fifth Avenue, cor. of Tenth-st.	1827	Gregory T. Bedell.

* Smith. † Berrian's Hist. Sketch of Trinity Church.

The Presbyterian Church.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
St. Andrew's Church,	Harlem,	1829	Richard M. Abercrombie
St. Clement's "	110 Amity, near Macdougal-st.,	1830	Caleb S. Henry, D.D.
St. Peter's "	20th-street, near 9th Avenue,	1831	Vacant.
Ch. of the H. Evangelists,	15 Vandewater-street,	1831	Benjamin Evans.
" " " Epiphany,	130 Stanton, near Norfolk-st.,	1833	Lot Jones.
" " " Nativity,	Avenue C, near Sixth-street,	1834	Caleb Clapp.
St. Bartholomew's Ch.,	Lafayette P., c. Great Jones-st.,	1834	Lewis P. W. Balch.
Calvary Church,	4th Avenue, cor. of 21st-street,	1835	Samuel L. Southard.
Ch. of the Annunciation,	14th-street, bet. 6th & 7th Av.,	1836	Samuel Seabury, D.D.
St. Matthew's Church,	Christopher, near Bleecker-st.,	1842	Jesse Pound.
Ch. of the Redemption,	Eleventh-st., near 3d Avenue,	1843	Isaac Pardee.
St. Jude's Church,	35 Sixth Avenue, op. Amity-st.,	1843	Richard C. Shimeall.
Church of Our Saviour,	Foot of Pike-street, (floating)	1844	Benjamin C. C. Parker.
L'Eglise du St. Sauveur.	68 Duane, near Elm-street,	1844	Charles H. Williamson.
St. Simon's (G. Mis.) Ch.	148 Houston, near Willett-st.,	1845	Thomas Cook.
Emmanuel Church,	Thompson, cor. of Prince-st.,	1845	Alexander S. Leonard.
Ch. of St. Geo. the Mart.,	410 Broadway, near Canal-st.,	1845	Moses Marcus.
" " the Holy Apostles,	Ninth Av. cor. of West 28th-st.,	1845	Robert S. Howland.
" " " H. Communion	Twentieth-st., cor. of 6th Av.,	1845	Wm. A. Muhlenberg.
" " " Messiah, (col.)	639 Broadway, n. Bleecker-st.,	1846	Alexander Crummel.
" " " G. Shepherd,	Market, cor. of Monroe-street,	1846	Ralph Hoyt.
" " " Crucifixion,	Eighth-st., near 4th Avenue,	1846	John F. Schroeder, D.D
" " " Advent,	8th Aven., bet. 41st & 42d st's.	1846	Abram B. Hart.
St. Barnabas's Church,	27th-st., (recently burnt,)	1846	Hiram Jeliff.
Ch. of the H. Comforter,	Foot of Dey-st., (for Seamen)	1847	Daniel V. M. Johnson.
" " " Holy Martyrs,	Grand, cor. of Ludlow-street,	1847	James Millett.
St. Cornelius's Church,	Governor's Island,	1848	John McVickar, D.D.
St. John Baptist's Ch.,	Lexington Av. cor. of 35th-st.,	1848	Cornelius R. Duffie.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Is the next in the order of age. As early as 1706, a few Presbyterians were in the practice of meeting together in private houses. In 1707, the Rev. Francis McKemie was imprisoned by Lord Cornbury, the governor, for preaching contrary to his orders, but afterwards released on bail. At his trial, he was acquitted, but the costs of prosecution, amounting to nearly three hundred dollars, were most unjustly extorted from him.* This opposition did not arrest the progress of the infant church. In 1716, a regular organization was effected, and, in 1719, a place of worship was erected in Wall-street. When Whitefield visited New-York in 1740, the Presbyterians were the only denomination that received him into their pulpit, but their liberality was repaid by numerous accessions attendant upon his powerful preaching. A difference of opinion with regard to substituting the use of Watts's, for that of Rouse's Psalms and Hymns, led to the secession, in 1756, of a part of the congregation, afterwards termed the Scotch Presbyterian Church, who at first occupied a building of their own erection in Cedar-street, but, in 1836, located themselves in their present splendid marble structure, at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets. The increasing numbers of the Wall-street congregation, caused the organization of a branch, and the erection of a second church edifice,

*"Makemie's Tryal," Force, Vol. 4. Miller's Life of Rogers.

completed in 1768. This was situated in Beekman-street, in "the fields," and was familiarly denominated "the brick meeting." During the war, both of the churches were entirely despoiled of their interior work and used for military purposes. In 1798, the society erected a third church on a piece of ground, at the corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, presented by Col. Henry Rutgers. The three churches continued their connection until 1809, when each became a distinct charge.

Our purpose being, to trace briefly the rise and progress of each denomination, and not to detail the annals of its churches, we shall not weary the reader by entering into the history of the other numerous branches that have marked the successful establishment of the Presbyterian Church in New-York, but shall merely include them in the following list:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
First Church,	5th Avenue, cor. of 12th-street,	1716	William W. Phillips, D.D.
Scotch "	Grand, cor. of Crosby-street,	1756	Joseph McElroy, D.D.
Brick "	Beekman, cor. of Nassau-st.,	1768	Gardiner Spring, D.D.
First Associate Church,	Grand, cor. of Mercer-street,	1785	Andrew Stark, D.D.
First Reformed "	Twelfth-street, near 6th Av.,	1797	John N. McLeod, D.D.
Rutgers-street "	Rutgers, cor. of Henry-street,	1798	John M. Krebs, D.D.
Pearl-street "	540 Pearl, near Elm-street,	1804	Vacant.
Duane-street "	Duane, cor. of Church-street,	1808	James W. Alexander, D.D.
Canal-street "	82 Canal, near Greene-street,	1809	Hugh S. Carpenter.
Seventh "	Broome, corner of Ridge-st.,	1818	Edwin F. Hatfield.
Allen-street "	61 Allen, near Grand-street,	1819	Vacant.
Ceotral "	408 Broome, near Elm-street,	1821	William Adams, D.D.
First Colored "	Marion, corner of Prince-st.,	1822	James W. C. Pennington.
Bleecker-street "	Bleecker-st., near Broadway,	1825	Erskine Mason, D.D.
Spring-street "	220 Spring, near Macdougal-st.	1825	Alfred E. Camphell.
Carmine-street "	Carmine, near Hudson-street,	1829	Thomas H. Skinner, Jr.
Second Reformed "	Eleventh-street, near 7th Av.,	1830	Andrew Stevenson.
Second Associate "	Houston, corner of Forsyth-st.	1830	Vacant.
Sixth-street "	Sixth-street, near Second Av.,	1831	Vacant.
Fourth Asso. Ref. "	Franklin-st., n. W. Broadway,	1831	William McLaren.
Houston-street "	Houston, cor. of Thompson-st.,	1832	R. S. Storrs Dickinson.
Sullivan-st. Ref. "	101 Sullivan, near Spring-st.,	1833	James Chrystie.
Welsh "	395 Broome-street,	1833	Vacant.
Brainerd "	91 Rivington, near Ludlow-st.,	1834	Asa D. Smith.
Twentieth-street "	Twentieth-st., near 7th Aven.,	1834	James I. Ostrom.
Mercer-street "	Mercer-st., near Waverley Pl.,	1835	Joseph C. Stiles.
Fifth Assoc. Ref. "	Jane-street, near Abingdon Sq.,	1837	Alexander H. Wright.
Tenth "	Third Avenue, cor. of 22d-st,	1837	James Knox.
Third Associate "	41 Charles, near Fourth-street,	1838	Hugh H. Blair.
Eleventh '	Avenue C, cor. of Fourth-st.,	1839	Mason Noble.
Chelsea "	22d-street, near 9th Avenue,	1842	Edward D. Smith.
Stanton-street '	Stanton, cor. of Forsyth-street,	1843	John Lillie.
Harlem "	127th-street, near 3d Avenue,	1844	Ezra H. Gillett.
Fifteenth-street "	15th-street, near Irving Place,	1844	Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D.
Bloomingdale "	51st-street, near 8th Avenue,	1845	Vacant.
Church on University Pl.	University Place, cor. 10th-st.,	1845	George Potts, D.D.
Yorkville Church.	87th-street, b. 3d & 4th Aven,,	1846	Joshua Butts.
Forty-second-st. "	42d-street, cor. of 8th Avenue,	1846	John C. Lowrie.
Thirteenth-street "	13th-street, bet. 6th & 7th Av.,	1846	Samuel D. Burchard.
Emmanuel (col'd) "	Cottage P., Hancock, n. Bleeck.	1846	Henry M. Wilson.
Fourth Asociate "	24th-street, near 9th Avenue,	1846	Alexander Clements.
North "	32d-street, near 8th Avenue,	1847	Washington Roosevelt.
Madison Avenue "	Madison Avenue, cor. 29th-st,	1848	William Bannard.
Waverley Pl. Ref. "	Waverley Place, n. Grove-st.,	1848	John Little.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, OR THE SOCIETY OF UNITED BRETHREN,

Has existed in New-York since the year 1748. Count Zinzendorf, the founder of the society, had passed a few days in the city in 1741, but the church was not regularly organized until the visit of Bishop Johannes de Waterelle in 1748. In 1751, the society erected a building in Fair, now Fulton-street, which remained until 1829, when it was taken down and rebuilt. In 1843, they removed to their present location.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
United Brethren,	Houston, corner of Mott-street,	1748	David Bigler.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

As at present known, is not identical with the society first distinguished by that title in this city. The early Baptists resembled the present only in the mode of baptism. They are stated to have been professed Arminians.* In 1724, a church of this persuasion was established, but the society in eight years had ceased to exist.

The first church of the present Baptist sentiments was organized in 1762, a house of worship having been two years previously erected in Gold-street. During the war, the Baptists were not exempted from the privations and indignities common to most of the religious communities.† The members were scattered, and their church edifice converted into a stable. The restoration of peace revived the church. Their building was repaired, but, in 1801, it was found necessary to rebuild. The second edifice, on the same site, was occupied until 1841, when the society erected the splendid Gothic structure, at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The churches that have arisen since the Revolution, will be found in the following table:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
First Church,	Broome, cor. of Elizabeth-st.,	1762	Spencer H. Cone, D.D.
Oliver-street Church,	Oliver, cor. of Henry-street,	1791	Elisha Tucker.
Primitive Chr'nss' Cong.,	639 Broadway, n. Bleecker-st.,	1805	Thomas Hogg.
Abyssinian (col'd.) Ch.,	44 Anthony, n. W. Broadway,	1809	J. T. Raymond.
North Beriah "	Macdougal, near Spring-street,	1809	Duncan Dunbar.
South "	450 Broadway, near Grand-st,	1822	Charles G. Sommers.
Stanton-street "	Stanton, near Forsyth-street,	1823	S. Remington.
Ebenezer "	19 Avenue A, b. 1st & 2d sts.,	1825	Leonard G. Marsh.
North "	Bedford, c. of Christopher-st.	1827	A. C. Wheat.
Laurens-street "	138 Laurens, near Prince-st.,	1828	Luke Barker, M.D.
Zion (colored) "	488 Pearl, (rear) op. C. Hall P.,	1832	John R. Bigelow.
Amity-street "	Amity, cor. of Wooster-street,	1832	Wm. R. Williams, D.D.
Welsh "	141 Chrystie, near Delancy-st.,	1833	Thomas Owen.
Sixteenth "	Sixteenth-st., near 8th Avenue,	1833	J. W. Taggart.
Church of the Disciples,	80 Greene, (rear) n. Spring-st.,	1835	E. Parmly and others.
Berean Church,	Downing, cor. of Bedford-st.,	1838	John Dowling, D.D.

* Parkinson Jubilee Sermon.

† Benedict's History of the Baptists.

The Methodist Church.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Cannon-street Church,	Cannon, near Broome-street,	1838	Vacant.
Tabernacle "	Mulberry, near Chatham-st.,	1839	Edward Lathrop.
Bethesda "	Houston-st., bet. 1st & 2d Avs.	1841	Charles J. Hopkins.
Norfolk-street "	Norfolk, cor. of Broome-street,	1841	Thomas Armitage.
Laight-street "	Laight. cor. of Varick-street,	1842	W. W. Everts.
Bloomingdale "	43d-street, cor. of Eighth Av.,	1843	Vacant.
First Mariners' "	Cherry, near Pike-street,	1843	Ira R. Steward.
6th-st., (late 4th-st.,) Ch.	Sixth-street, near Avenue C.,	1843	John T. Seeley.
Twelfth-street Church,	Twelfth-street, near Third Av.	1843	Sidney A. Corey.
Mount Zion "	175 Wooster, n. Bleecker-st.,	1843	James C. Goble.
Harlem "	Harlem,	1844	J. Pettes.
Providence "	Hudson, cor. of Grove-street,	1845	Vacant.
Seventh Day "	11th-street, bet. 3d & 4th Avs.,	1845	Thomas B. Brown.
Hope Chapel,	718 & 720 Broadway, n. 4th-st.,	1846	David Bellamy.
First German Church,	Stanton, cor. of Essex-street,	1846	John Eschman.
Shiloh "	29th-street, cor. of 8th Aven.,	1847	Levi Parmly.
Union "	18th-street, near Fourth Ave.,	1847	Orrin B. Judd.
Olive Branch "	328 Cherry, near Clinton-st.,	1849	William S. Clapp.
Rose Hill "	40th-st., b. Lexington & 3d Avs.	1849	Smith S. Wheeler.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

In New-York, is the parent of all the other branches of the denomination in the country. In 1766, Mr. Philip Embury, a zealous preacher, with a few Irish Methodists, arrived in the city, and commenced preaching in a private house. The number of his auditors increased. On one occasion, when the congregation was assembled for public worship, the door suddenly opened, and a British officer, dressed in uniform, appeared. The members were astonished and alarmed at his presence, but their surprise was greatly increased, when, instead of interrupting the exercises, he fell upon his knees, and united in their devotions. This was Captain Webb, the harrack-master of the royal troops stationed at Albany, who, hearing of this feeble church, had visited New-York to aid them, and who henceforth became one of their preachers. Their place of worship soon proved too contracted for the audience, and a rigging loft* in Horse-and-cart-street† was procured and fitted up for religious exercises, where Mr. Embury officiated from a pulpit made with his own hands. He was aided by Captain Webb, who was accustomed to ascend the pulpit and preach in full regimentals. The novelty of the circumstances, and of Captain Webb's appearance, could not fail to draw crowded auditories, and it soon became necessary to provide a church edifice. The ground on Golden-hill, now John-street, where this building was erected in 1768, is now the location of the third house of worship erected on the same site, and by the same society. The known loyalty of Mr. Wesley saved the Methodists, in a great measure, from those annoyances to which the other religious

* This building is still standing on William street. (No. 120,) between Fulton and John streets, and is, with perhaps one exception, the only relic of the old Dutch architecture of New-York. It is occupied by Doty & Bergen, copper-plate printers, &c.

† The upper part of William, above John-street, received this name from the sign of a hotel representing a horse and cart.

societies were subjected during the war of the Revolution. A new congregation appeared in 1790, and another in 1797. The Methodist church being now firmly established, its branches rapidly increased in number. Below is appended a list of the various churches of this denomination in the city:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
John-street Church,	John, near Nassau-street,	1766	Valentine Buck.
Forsyth-street "	12 Forsyth, near Division-st.,	1790	John W. B. Wood.
Duane-street "	180 Duane, near Greenwich-st.,	1797	O. V. Ammerman.
Seventh-street "	Seventh-st., near 2d Avenue,	1800	Bartholomew Creagh.
*Zion (colored) "	Church, cor. Leonard-street,	1801	Peter Rose.
Allen-street "	128 Allen, near Rivington-st.,	1810	S. S. Strong.
Bedford-street "	Bedford, cor. of Morton-street,	1810	S. Van Deusen.
*Asbury (col'd) "	118 Ridge, (rear) n. Houston,	1813	Benjamin Myers.
Willett-street "	Willett, near Grand-street,	1819	John G. Smith.
*Methodist Society,	42 First-st., near 2d Avenue,	1820	William M. Stilwell.
*Bethel (colored) Church.	227 Second-st., near Avenue B,	1820	Richard Robertson.
*First Meth. Prot. "	61 Attorney, near Delancy-st.,	1826	Joseph J. Smith.
*Second Meth. Prot. "	175 Wooster, n. Bleecker-st.,	1826	James Covell, M.D.
*African Union (col'd)	15th-st., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.,	1826	Isaac Barney.
*Welsh Methodist Church,	57 & 59 Chrystie-street, (rear,)	1828	William Rowlands.
Eighteenth-street "	18th-street, near 8th Avenue,	1829	Abiathar M. Osborn.
*B'ch African Union (col'd)	Yorkville, bet. 6th & 7th Avs.,	1830	William Matthews.
Greene-street Church,	61 Greene, near Broome-st.,	1831	Daniel Smith.
Second-street "	276 Second-street, near Av. C,	1832	Parmerlo Chamberlain.
Yorkville "	86th-street, bet. 3d & 4th Avs.,	1832	B. Sillick.
Vestry-street "	Vestry, near Greenwich-st,	1833	Davis W. Clark.
Mulberry-street "	Mulberry, near Bleecker-st.,	1834	Edwin E. Griswold.
Twenty-seventh-st. "	27th-street, near 2d Avenue,	1834	John B. Stratten.
Harlem "	125th-st., near 4th Avenue,	1836	R. C. Putney.
Forty-first-street "	41st-street, near 8th Avenue.	1840	Thomas Bainbridge.
*Little Zion (colored) "	22d-st., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.,	1840	Supplied by Zion.
*German Evangelical "	104 W. 16th-street, n. 6th Av.,	1841	D. Berjear.
*First Wesleyan "	103 King, near Hudson-street,	1841	Dennis Harris.
Thirtieth-street "	30th-st., bet. 8th & 9th Avs.,	1842	Erastus O. Haven.
German Mission "	Second-st., bet. Avs. B & C,	1942	C. H. Doering.
Asbury "	129 Norfolk, near Stanton-st.,	1842	Julius Field.
Sullivan-street "	214 Sullivan, n. Bleecker-st.,	1843	W. H. Ferris.
Madison-street "	Madison, cor. of Catharine-st.,	1843	John Crawford.
*Second Wesleyan "	78 Allen, near Grand-street,	1843	Lucius C Matlack.
*Little Zion (colored) "	Harlem.	1843	Supplied by Zion.
*B'ch of Bethel (col'd) "	Harlem.	1843	Vacant.
Mariners' "	Cherry, near Clinton-street.	1844	J. H. Perry.
Floating Bethel	Foot of Rector-street.	1845	Oliff G. Hedstrom.
Jane-street "	Jane-street, near 8th Avenue,	1845	Davis Stocking.
Ninth-street "	Avenue B, cor. of Ninth-st.,	1845	Morris D. C. Crawford.
Fiftieth-street "	Fiftieth-st., near 3d Avenue,	1845	J. W. Macomber.
German Home Mission "	Bloomingdale,	1846	William Schwartz.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH†

Was not tolerated in New-York until after the overthrow of the British power by the war of the Revolution. For many years during the colonial government, a law existed that every Catholic priest that came voluntarily

* Not Methodist Episcopal.

† For several facts connected with the rise and progress of the Roman Catholic Church, the author is indebted to Rev. J. R. Bayley, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, secretary to Bishop Hughes.

into the province, should be hanged.* The prejudice of the people had been excited against them by the efforts of the Jesuit missionaries to subject the Indians to French influence.† The histories of the times, however, record the execution of but one Catholic priest, and the charges which led to his conviction were not made under this law.‡ The prevalence of liberal principles, and the consequent spirit of universal toleration, that succeeded the Revolution, did not escape the notice of the Roman Catholics, in its favorable influence upon the establishment and propagation of their religious tenets in the city of New-York. In 1783, a congregation was formed, which, after occupying a temporary place of worship, erected, in 1786, the edifice known as St. Peter's Church, on the corner of Barclay and Church streets § The Roman Catholics then numbered about 300.‖ In 1808, New-York was erected into an episcopal see by Pope Pius VII. The number of worshipers increased.¶ A second church became necessary; and, in 1815, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the present seat of the episcopate of the diocese, was erected. The churches that have followed, will be found in the subjoined table:**

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME
St. Peter's Church,	Barclay, corner of Church-street,	1783	Charles C. Pise, D.D. and Thomas Martin, O.S.D.
St. Patrick's Cathedral,	Mott, cor. of Prince-street,	1815	Rt. Rev. John Hughes, D.D., John Loughtin, J. W. Cummings, D. D., John Conroy, Valentiu Burgos, and J. R. Bayley, sec. to Bp.
St. Mary's Church,	Grand, cor. of Ridge-street.	1826	William Starr, James McMahon, and Dominick J. Teixcheira.
St. Joseph's "	Sixth Avenue, corner of Barrow-street,	1833	Michael McCarron, Wm. Quinn, and Jerome Nobriga.
St. James's "	32 James-street,	1835	Pat'k McKenna and John Curoe.
St. Paul's "	119-st., near 4th Av.,	1835	John Walsh.
St. Nicholas's (Ger.) Ch.,	2d-st., n. Avenue A,	1835	Ambrose Buckmeyer and Felicien Krebers.
Ch. of the Transfiguration,	45 Chambers-st., near Broadway.	1836	V. Rev. Felix Varella, D.D., Wm. McClellan and Louis Senez.
St. Andrew's Church,	Duane-st., c. C'y H.P.,	1840	John Maginnis and Louis Jerzykorich.
S. John Baptist's (Ger.) C.,	30th--st., n. 8th Aven..	1840	Joseph A. Lutz.
Church of the Nativity,	2d Av., b. 2d & 3d-sts.,	1841	Geo. McCloskey & Joh. Shanahan.
St. John Evangelist's Ch.,	5th Aven. c. 50th-st.	1842	Michael Curran, Jr.
St. Vincent de Paul's "	26 Canal, n. Elm-st.,	1843	Annet Lafont and Anth. Cauvin.

* Smith's Hist. of New-York. † Ibid Burke's European Settlements.

‡ John Ury, who was accused. in 1741, of being concerned in "the negro plot."—*Horsmanden.* § Rebuilt in 1836–8. ‖ Laity's Directory.

¶ In 1810, the number of Roman Catholics in the diocese, which, at that time. included the whole State of New-York and part of New Jersey, was computed at 17.000. Bishop Dubois, in a letter written to "the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, at Lyons. in 1830. estimates the number at 35,000. The present number in the city is from 75.000 to 100,000.

** In addition to the public places of worship. there are schools. convents. a monastery, and several benevolent institutions connected with the Roman Catholic Church. The orphan asylum in Prince-street. contains about 300 children. and the half orphan asylum, corner of Eleventh-street and the Seventh Avenue, 120 female children. A large asylum has likewise been commenced in Fiftieth-street.

The Universalist Church.—The Congregational Church.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	OAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
St. Francis's (Germ.) Ch.,	31st-st., n. 7th Aven.,	1844	Alexander Martin.
Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, (German,)	153 Third-street,	1844	Gabriel Rumpler, Henry Tappert, John Hespelien, W. Cubin, Jac. Nagel and Robert Kleincidam.
St. Columba's Church,	25th-st., n. 8th Aven.,	1845	M. McAleer and J. Cumuisky.
Church of the Holy Name of Jesus,	Elizabeth, n. W ilker,	1846	John Larkin, S.J.
Chap. of the Sacred Heart,	Manhattanville,	1846	Anthony Galdacano.
S. Alphonsus's (Ger.) Ch.,	10 Thompson-street,	1847	Served by Ch. M. H. Redeemer
Chapel of Mt. St. Vincent,	Bloomingdale,	1847	Thomas Farrell.
St. Brigdet Virgin's Ch'h,	8th-st., cor. Aven. B.,	1848	Richard Kein.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

First made its appearance in New-York in 1796 ; but the oldest church of this persuasion now existing, was formed in 1830, since which time three others have been added, as will appear from the following enumeration:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	OAT. ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Second Church,	85 Orchard, near Broome st.,	1830	Cyrus H. Fay.
Third "	208 Bleecker, cor. Downing-st.	1832	Willim S. Balch.
Fourth "	Murray, cor. of Church-street,	1837	Edwin H. Chapin.
Fifth "	Fourth-street, bet. Avs B & C,	1840	Isaac D. Williamson.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Next claims our attention. From 1804 to 1817, three Congregational societies were established, but they have all either ceased to exist, or adopted the Presbyterian form of government. In 1819, the Providence Chapel, the oldest of the present churches, commenced its existence. With the exception of the "First free Congregational church," formed in 1836, no other permanent branch of this denomination appeared before 1840. At the latter date, the Presbyterian church that had occupied the building known as the "Broadway Tabernacle," was dissolved, and a portion of the members formed a church after the Congregational form. The house of worship was purchased by David Hale, Esq., for $34,250, who, with remarkable liberality, made an arrangement with the new society, by which he secured to them the present possession and the ultimate ownership of the building. The Congregational churches of more recent origin, are given below:

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Providence Chapel,	44 Thompson, n. Broome-st.,	1819	Joseph Harrison.
Chrystie-street Church,	Chrystie, near Delancy-st.,	1836	Henry T. Cheever.
Tabernacle "	340 Broadway, n. Anthony-st.,	1840	Joseph P. Thompson.
Free "	151 Sullivan near Houston-st.,	1842	Samuel D. Cockran.
Fourth "	W. 16th-st., b. 6th & 7th Avs.,	1843	H O. Schermerhorn.
Mission (colored) "	160 Grand, c. Cent. Mark. Pl.,	1845	Charles B. Ray.
Church of the Puritans,	Broadway, cor. of 15th-street.	1846	George B. Cheever, D.D
Eastern Church,	Madison, cor. Gouverneur-st.,	1848	A B. Crocker.
Hammond-street Church,	Hammond, cor. of Factory-st ,	1848	William Patton, D.D

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,

As those who embrace the doctrines of Swedenborg are termed, has two branches in New-York. The first was established in 1808, and the second in 1841.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
First New Jer. Church,	Broadway, cor. of Leonard-st.,	1808	George Bush.
Second " " "	Wooster-st., c. Waverley-Pl.,	1841	Thomas Wilks.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH

Has existed in New-York for about thirty years. In 1819, a society was formed which erected a church in Chambers-street, and which became so flourishing as to admit of dismissing a colony in 1826. Both congregations now occupy commodious houses of worship on Broadway.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Ch. of the Divine Unity,	548 Broadway, near Spring-st.,	1819	Henry W. Bellows.
" " " Messiah,	728 Broadway, op. Waverley P.	1826	Samuel Osgood.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK

Have under their superintendence a church, conducted on evangelical principles, but divested of a denominational character. This association was formed June 5th, 1818, and, in the succeeding year, an edifice was commenced in Roosevelt-street, which was opened, under the name of the "Mariner's Church," on the 4th of June, 1820.* A large and increasing congregation of seamen and others, assembles here each sabbath.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
The Mariner's Church,	73 Roosevelt, near Oak-street,	1820	Henry Chase.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

A name adopted by a society who hold to peculiar doctrines, was established in New-York in 1829. The first church became extinct in 1841, but a new society was immediately formed by a portion of its members, which, in 1844, erected a house of worship in Suffolk-street.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Suffolk-street Ch'n Ch.,	Suffolk, near Delancy-street,	1841	Oliver Barr.

THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH

Has been represented in New-York at different times by various branches. The only society of this description now in the city, was formed in 1845.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Mount Zion Church,	67 Crosby, near Spring-st.,	1845	S. S. Snow.

* Rep. of Com. of Soc. for the Promotion of the Gospel, &c.

THE FREE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Is the name of a church, under the care of the AMERICAN PROTESTANT SOCIETY, formed in 1846 of members of the Roman Catholic Church who had been converted to Protesantism. It is not denominational in character

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
Free Ger. Catholic Ch.,	Allen, near Houston-street,	1846	Joseph E. Freygang, D.D.

THE FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH

Is likewise free from sectarianism. It was organized in 1848, through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Baird, and is connected with the FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

NAME OF CHURCH.	LOCATION.	DAT ORG	PASTOR'S NAME.
French Reformed Ch.,	Spruce, corner of Nassau-st.,	1848	J. F. Astie.

The aggregate number of churches in New-York is two hundred and fifty-two.

The grounds attached to many of the principal church edifices were formerly used as burial-places, but the prohibition of interments in the thickly settled portions of the city, has led to the establishment of large and highly embellished rural cemeteries in the vicinity. Of these, we shall notice the principal.

THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY was incorporated April 18, 1838, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.* The grounds of the cemetery, two hundred and forty-two acres, are situated on the hights of Gowanus, in Brooklyn, about three and one-fourth miles from New-York. A place better adapted by nature for the purposes of sepulture, could not have been found. Within sight of the marts of commerce, it is perfectly secluded from the noisy world From different points, fine views of the bay and harbor, with the ocean in the distance, are brought before the eye of the visitor. Nearly three thousand lots have been already sold, and more than five thousand interments have taken place. The price of lots, including the expense of grading, is $110 each, or, where more than three, located together, are purchased at the same time, $90 each.† Those who desire to visit the cemetery, are required to present tickets, which can be procured by all proper persons, without charge, at the office, No. 39 Wall-street.

* Charter of Green-Wood Cemetery.
† Rules and regulations of Green-Wood Cemetery.

Trinity Church Cemetery.—Rockland Cemetery.—Cemetery of Cypress Hills.

Trinity Church Cemetery is beautifully situated on the Hudson River. It occupies the entire area between 153d and 155th streets, extending from the Tenth Avenue to the river. The grounds are high, and laid out with much beauty and taste. The prices of lots, fifteen feet square, vary from $60 to $90 each. The office is at the vestry building of Trinity Church, corner of Church and Fulton streets.

The Rockland Cemetery was commenced in 1847. The grounds, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres, lie upon the Klaasland Hills, at Piermont, near the Erie Railroad, about twenty-four miles from New-York. The varied scenery of the Hudson, combines with the adaption of the grounds to the purposes for which they have been selected, to render them a desirable burial-place. The price of lots, 16 by 25 feet, is $25 each. The office is at No. 170 Broadway, corner of Maiden Lane.

The Cemetery of the Cypress Hills was laid out and regulated in the year 1848. It is located near the Long Island Railroad, beyond Booklyn, about six miles from New-York. As the name indicates, the grounds, embracing more than one hundred and fifty acres, are undulating, presenting, from many points, extensive and magnificent views. The prices of lots, generally 16 feet by 25, vary from $35 to $50 each, according to position; but to religious, charitable, and other associations, who purchase not less than ten lots together, of a medium value, the price is put at 30 dollars each. The rooms of this cemetery are at No. 262 Broadway.

We have endeavored to sketch the state of morality in New-York, and to trace the development and progress of its religious character. The more controlling becomes the power of conscience as an incentive to human action, the more ready are mankind to respond to the cry of distress. How far is this principle exemplified in the practice of our citizens? Their actions will return the answer

CHAPTER VI.

BENEVOLENCE.

New-York is distinguished for its liberality to benevolent institutions. While credulity is often imposed upon by the narrative of pretended woe, to the great detriment of worthy sufferers, the citizens of New York have provided institutions where all, however afflicted by penury or sickness, who are fit objects of charity, can find that relief which the bounty of the liberal affords.

We have already alluded to the systems of benevolence connected with the various departments of the municipal government, as well as some of a denominational character. In addition to the other incorporated and associate institutions of the city, New-York contains the offices of most of the religious and benevolent societies of the country, and is the center of their operations. We can do no more than notice a few of the more prominent of these institutions.

The New-York Hospital was established in the year 1771. On the 17th of June of that year, certain officers and inhabitants of the city, were incorporated by a charter, received from the Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the province, under the title of "the Society of the Hospital in the city of New-York in America," and twenty-six governors appointed for the management of its affairs. In consequence of legislative and private assistance, the Society were enabled, in 1773, to commence the erection of a suitable edifice, but on the 28th of February, 1775, when it was nearly completed, the building was accidentally destroyed by fire. In less than a month, the Society received further contributions from the Legislature, and were enabled to commence rebuilding the edifice, but again their expectations were to be disappointed. The war of the Revolution had broken out, and they were destined to feel its full effects. The city was in the possession of the British forces; and, in the universal appropriation of the public buildings to their use, the hospital formed no exception. It was occupied as barracks for the British and Hessian soldiers, and, by its occasional use as a hospital, the object for which it was erected did not seem to be entirely forgotten. Still fur-

ther legislative aid enabled the Society to open the house on the 3d of January, 1791, for the reception of patients. From that time to the present, it has continued to enjoy the bounty of the State, and to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. It has added to the number of its buildings, and introduced improvements in the original edifice. In 1796, the governors, acting on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, appropriated five hundred dollars to the establishment of a medical library, which, by means of subsequent additions, has increased to more than five thousand volumes. In 1810, the name of the Corporation was changed to that of "The Society of the New-York Hospital."

The grounds of this institution constitute most of the block bounded by Broadway, Anthony, Church, and Duane streets. With the exception of the line on Broadway, which is partially owned by private individuals and appropriated to dwellings and stores, this area is surrounded by a high brick wall. An avenue of 90 feet in width, adorned with towering elms, leads from Broadway, and presents an imposing view of the principal edifice. The site of the hospital buildings is higher than the surrounding grounds, and one of the healthiest locations in the city.

The services of the governors, and of the physicians and surgeons, who are selected from the most eminent of the profession, are gratuitous. Every applicant for admission must procure a recommendation from one of the governors, physicians, or surgeons of the institution, as to the propriety of his admission, except in cases of sudden accidents, when they are received temporarily by the Superintendent without such recommendation.

The Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, located on the Bloomingdale Road, seven miles from the City Hall, is a branch of the New-York Hospital. The principal edifice was commenced in 1818, completed in 1820, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of June, 1821. About forty acres of land are annexed to the Asylum, a portion of which is highly improved. In addition to beautiful walks and gardens, the place is embellished with a collection of plants that formerly belonged to the botanic garden of Columbia College, and which the Trustees of that institution presented to the governors of the Hospital.

This Asylum has received the benefit of the experience of the most noted institutions of the kind in this country and Europe. In 1831, Dr. James McDonald, who had previously been the resident physician of the institution, and who had obtained the necessary information relative to the insane asylums of this country, was commissioned by the governors of the Hospital to cross the Atlantic, for the purpose of examining similar institutions in Europe. His mission was successful. He returned,

after an absence of fifteen months, and, by a connection with the Asylum for several years, as its principal, communicated to it, not only the results of his investigations, but the benefits of his experience.

The Hospital and Asylum are institutions highly necessary in a large city. Without them, New-York could not maintain the reputation she now possesses, of providing for her needy children. Without them, the numerous objects of human misery could never find relief.

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is situated on Fiftieth-street, near the Fourth Avenue, at a distance of somewhat more than three and a half miles from the City Hall. The grounds occupied by the Institution extend from the Fourth to the Fifth Avenue, and from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street. One acre is the property of the Institution, and the remainder, nine acres, is leased from the Common Council, at a nominal rent, the whole being enclosed with a neat and substantial fence. A portion of the ground is under cultivation, and the rest is laid out in walks, and a spacious lawn in which the pupils take daily exercise.

The Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, April 15, 1817. The school, however, was not opened till May of the following year. For several years the school was kept in the old Almshouse, so called, in the Park, the boarding pupils living with their teachers, in hired houses in the city. The foundation of the present main building was laid in October, 1827, the site having been given by the Corporation of the city. The building then erected, and occupied for the first time in April, 1829, was one hundred and ten by sixty feet, and four stories high, including the basement. It cost thirty-one thousand dollars. It became necessary, however, in 1834, to enlarge this building, and a fifth story was added. In 1838, two wings, about thirty feet square, were erected on the line of Fiftieth-street, and at right angles to the main building, and of the same hight, giving to the building an eastern and western front of ninety feet each, including the wings. In 1846, two new and commodious wings, eighty-five by thirty feet each, with connecting wings twenty by twenty-three feet, were erected, providing spacious sitting rooms for the pupils of both sexes, and furnishing additional dormitories and rooms for other necessary purposes. Thus enlarged to more than double the capacity of the original edifice, the buildings present a front of two hundred and ten feet on Fiftieth-street, the extreme depth of the wings being ninety feet. They are of brick and stuccoed, appearing at a distance like white marble.

The management of the Institution is intrusted to the Board of Di-

rectors, twenty-five in number, elected annually by the Society. The President, Harvey P. Peet, M. A., who has been connected with the Institution since 1831, has the general direction and control of its concerns, with the counsel and advice of the Executive Committee. Associated with him, in the intellectual department, are eleven Professors and Teachers. In the Domestic department are a Physician, Steward, Matron and Assistant, and, in the Mechanical department, a Book-binder, Cabinet-maker, Tailor, Shoemaker and Gardener.

Five hours each day are devoted to school exercises, independent of the evening studies, and between three and four hours to the various trades. The daily exercises of the school are opened and closed with prayer; and religious services are held on the Sabbath, conducted by the President and Professors in rotation.

At the date of the last Annual Report (the Twenty-ninth), there were two hundred and twenty-five pupils under instruction, supported as follows:—one hundred and sixty-one by the State of New-York, eight by the State of New-Jersey, sixteen by the City of New-York, twenty-one by their friends, and nineteen by the Institution.

The mode of education, adopted in this institution, is the same as that which has been pursued hitherto by all similar institutions in this country, and is believed to be, for general use, decidedly superior to any other as yet devised. Its distinguishing peculiarity consists in the use of a sign-language based upon the natural signs which every infant uses, and which every uneducated deaf mute necessarily invents as the only possible way for him to indicate to others the operations of his own mind. The sign-language which is used by the teacher, embraces not only these natural elementary signs, but such modifications and increases of these elements, and such additional arbitrary signs as are adapted to the expansion of the mind and wider range of subjects presented in the course of instruction. Such of the pupils, of whom there are a few, as are deemed capable of receiving benefit from the exercise of their organs of speech and practice in labial reading, are provided with the means of regular instruction in these branches.

It is the design of the Institution to educate the whole man—to develope and cultivate the powers of the body, mind, and heart. And it has been eminently successful. More than six hundred individuals, some of them most unpromising specimens of humanity, have participated in its advantages, and gone forth, with scarcely an exception qualified, in a good degree, to discharge the various duties of social life; capable of self-support, industrious, honest, happy, respected, and not a few animated by the hopes of a future life where physical infirmity shall be unknown.

Institution for the Blind.

The Institution is an architectural ornament to the city. But it is far more worthy of consideration for the good which it is accomplishing, and as a monument of the philanthrophy of its founders and successive patrons. The State has nobly responded to the silent appeals of her afflicted sons, and the City has cheerfully provided for her own, while private munificence bas been equally prompt to render occasional aid. May the dumb never plead in vain, and may the success which has attended the Institution in its rapid progress and present advancement, be but tbe precursor and the pledge of still greater and increasing prosperity and usefulness.

The New-York Institution for the Blind was incorporated April 17, 1831. It owes its origin mainly to the efforts of Samuel Wood, a well known member of the society of Friends, and of Dr. Samuel Akerly, distinguished for his zeal and labors in behalf of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

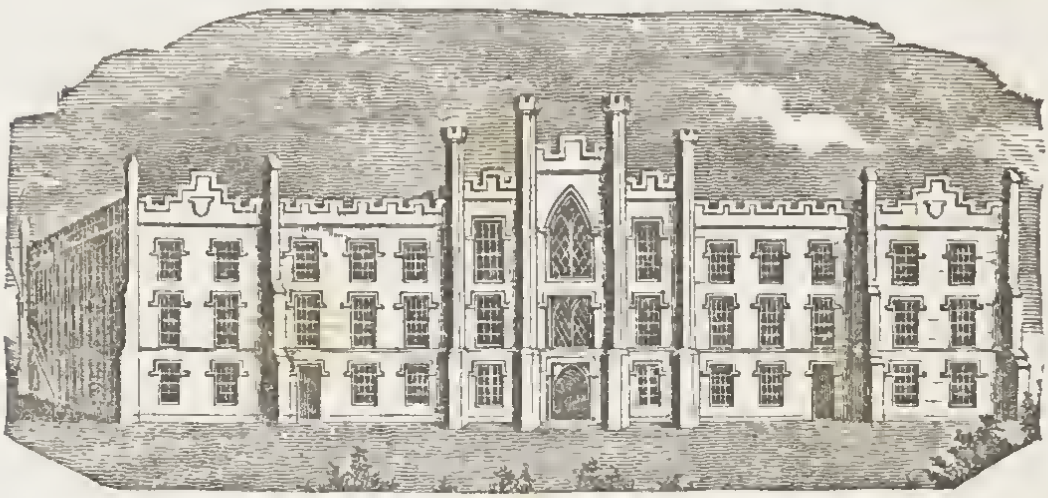
At a meeting of the managers, held Feb. 18, 1832, a committee was appointed, with power to make arrangements for instructing two or three blind children "*by way of experiment.*" At the next meeting, April 19, 1832, it was reported by this committee, that three children had been placed under instruction, with a degree of success which "afforded decisive evidence of the capabilities of the blind for receiving instruction." At the close of the same year, tbe number of pupils had increased to six, and an exhibition of their exercises was given at the City Hotel, which demonstrated the feasibility of the "experiment," and awakened an interest that gave a fresh impetus to the cause.

In 1834, the Legislature passed an act providing for the support of thirty-two indigent blind pupils. From this time, the institution maintained a career of increasing prosperity, until it was enabled, in 1839, through legislative and private donations, to erect its present beautiful Gothic edifice, on the Ninth Avenue.

The grounds of the institution, 800 feet in length and 200 in width, occupy the square, bounded by 33d and 34th streets, and the 8th and 9th Avenues. The edifice, built of Sing Sing marble, consists of three stories, and is 175 feet in length. In addition to the various apartments used for business and domestic purposes, it contains a chapel, library, dormitories, and school, music, and work rooms.

Three hundred and ten pupils have been admitted into this institution. The present number is 135. The charge for pay pupils, exclusive of clothing, is $130 per annum. The provisions of the act of the Legislature, relative to the support of a certain number of indigent blind pupils,

have been so extended, that the managers are now authorized to receive 128 pupils at the expense of the State.



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The system of instruction includes all the ordinary English branches as well as higher philosophical and mathematical studies.

The library contains about 700 volumes of books in the raised letter, and 200 in ordinary type. The institution also possesses maps and globes, with a few pieces of philosophical apparatus, adapted to the wants of the blind.

In addition to the intellectual course, every pupil, whose tastes and talents will warrant, receives a thorough education in music, both vocal and instrumental, and is instructed in a trade. The pupils leave this institution mentally and morally improved, and fitted for useful stations in society.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, commenced and conducted by ladies, was the first association of this character in America; and, it is believed, in Great Britain.

In November, 1797, the late Mrs. Isabella Graham, after consulting with a few friends on the propriety of establishing a female society for the relief of poor widows with small children, addressed circular invitations to the ladies of New-York, to meet at her house for the purpose of digesting and perfecting the plan. A respectable number assembled. The project was approved, and the society organized. It seemed a providential circumstance that this institution commenced its operations in season to afford relief to the many bereaved families who had lost their husbands and fathers, in the ravages of the yellow fever, at the close of the last century.

The society has, during more than half a century, continued in successful operation. Its almoners have visited the abodes of distress, dispensing temporal aid by the distribution of charity, and spiritual comfort by the circulation of the sacred volume.

The number of beneficiaries, during the years 1847 and 1848, has been 385 widows and 1023 children; and the sum of $5,413 72 has been expended in affording them partial relief.

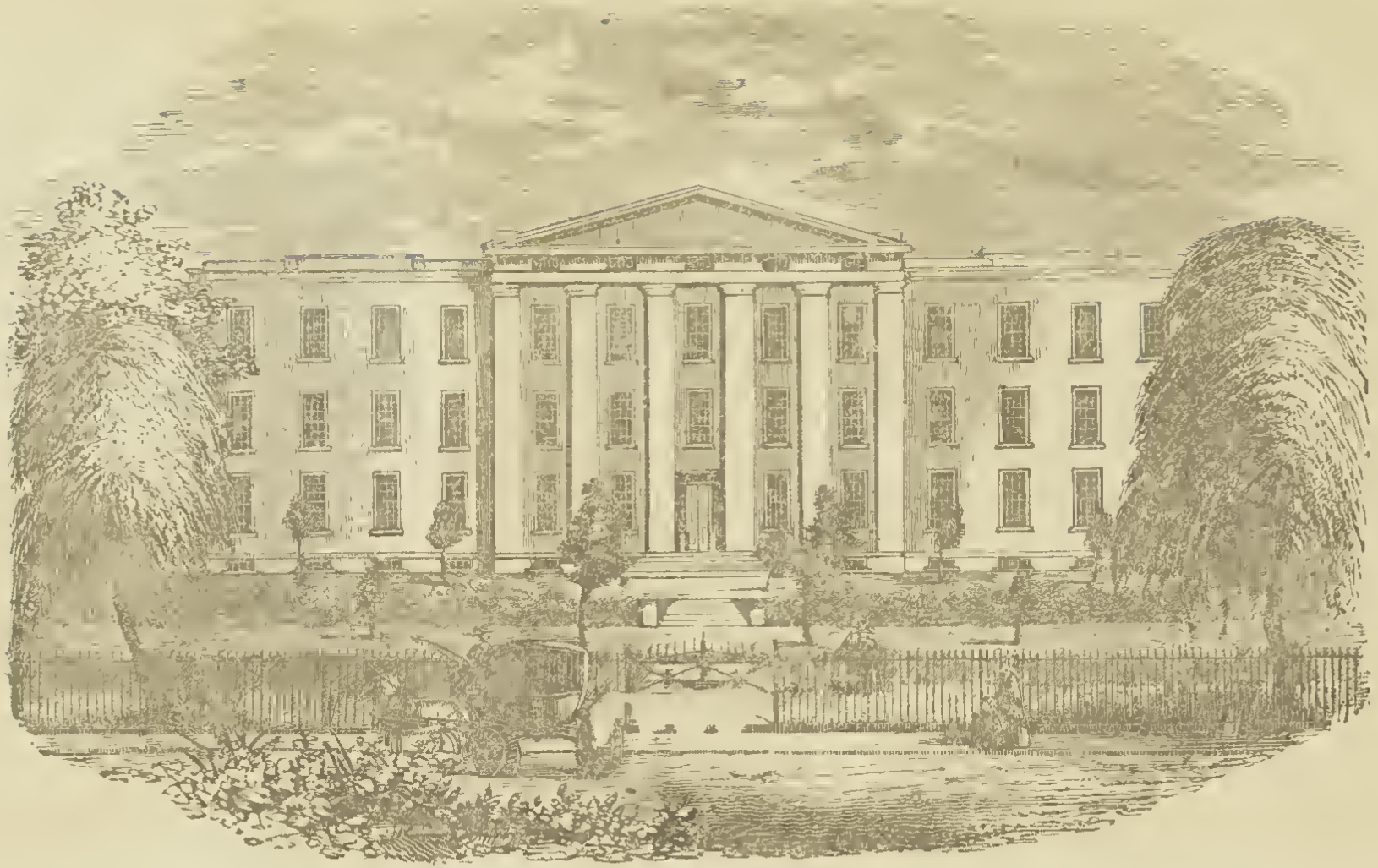
The Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York is the offspring of the last mentioned institution. No sooner was the "Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children" in full operation, than the pitiable condition of those children who, on the decease of the last parent, were driven to seek refuge in the alms-house, was forcibly presented to the view of its managers. Several ladies, two of whom, Mrs. Gen. Hamilton and Mrs. Joanna Bethune,* still survive, and are members of the present Board of Direction, associated for the purpose of providing an Asylum for destitute children deprived of both parents. At a meeting held at the City Hotel, on the 15th of March, 1806, the society was duly organized, and, on the 1st of May, the Asylum was opened in a hired house in Raisin-street,† Greenwich village.

As the number of orphans under their care increased, the society became desirous of erecting a commodious building. They petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted in April, 1807. Four lots in Bank-street were purchased on credit, and an appeal to the clergy of the different religious denominations, resulted in collections, in their respective congregations, to provide the means for the erection of the edifice. Notwithstanding the liberality of the public, the society was obliged to contract a large debt; but subsequent legislative contributions, particularly an annual grant of five hundred dollars, which they still receive, extricated them from all embarrassments.

A period of thirty years sufficed to remove the vacant space between the village of Greenwich and the city proper. The Asylum was surrounded with newly-erected buildings, and its property was greatly increased in value. The society desired to remove to a location where the children could enjoy purer air and more ample accommodations. Accordingly with the advice of their patrons, they sold their former property, and purchased nine and one-half acres of ground at Bloomingdale, for $17,500. On the 9th of June, 1836, the corner stone of the present

* To this lady, the biographer of Mrs. Graham, we are indebted for most of our information respecting this and the last mentioned associations.

† Now called Barrow-street.



COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Asylum was laid. In 1840, the completion of the Orphans' Home was announced.* This family of helpless children are now provided with a beautiful, spacious and convenient abode, and suitable accommodations for moral and religious instruction. Their present number is 125.

The Leake and Watts Orphan House was founded by the legacy of John George Leake, Esq., who died in this city, June 2, 1827. The name of Watts is added, out of respect to John Watts, Esq., the executor of Mr. Leake, who withdrew, in favor of the institution, a claim which which he held, by the conditions of the will, to a part of the estate.

The House is situated between 111th and 112th Streets, and between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, about seven miles from the City Hall. It consists of a main building, fronting towards the south, and two wings, extending east and west, the whole presenting a front of about 206 feet in length It was opened for the admission of orphan children, Nov. 1st, 1843. There are about twenty-six acres of land connected with the institution. The whole is unincumbered, and possesses an income capable of supporting from 200 to 250 children. There are 194 in the House at the present time. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, which is seen to great advantage from several points on the premises, together with the peculiarity of its history, and the nature of its objects, render the Orphan House an object of peculiar interest and pride to our citizens.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, was organized in the autumn of 1836, and the members at once made a successful application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The sum of $3000 was collected, and arrangements made for commencing their operations on a limited scale. So great was the prejudice against that portion of the destitute whom the society proposed to relieve, that suitable premises could not be procured. Rather than abandon their enterprize, the managers resolved to purchase a house and two lots of land, on Twelfth-street, for $9000, which they effected by adding to the funds they had collected, a mortgage upon the property for $6000. From this time their affairs prospered. In 1840, the managers reported the receipt of $13,000 as a building fund, and, two years after, they were able to acknowledge a grant, by the Corporation of the city, of twenty lots of ground on the Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.† On this location, they immediately erected their present Asylum, a substantial edifice, devoid of much ornament, but harmonious in its

* Report of Trustees of Orphan Asylum, 1840.
† Fourth and Sixth Annual Reports of Managers of Colored Orphan Asylum.

proportions. The affairs of this institution are conducted according to the officially expressed opinion of a prominent municipal officer,* with admirable policy, and its Asylum is perhaps the best of the kind in the world. At the date of the last report, the number of inmates was 144.†

The New-York Dispensary was originated in the year 1790, by a few charitable individuals, for the purpose of providing gratuitous medical treatment and remedies for the destitute. On the 8th of April, 1795, it was incorporated by the Legislature.

Notwithstanding its limited means, the institution has relieved many thousands of the sick poor yearly, and its operations have been gradually extended. In 1828, 9398 sick persons were afforded relief at an expenditure of only $1,893 23.‡ In 1835, 23,444 patients received medical treatment and medicines at an expenditure of $2,702 13;§ and, in 1847, 28,227 patients, at an expenditure of $3,476 96.‖ The institution is chiefly supported by private subscription, but receives a small yearly gift from the Corporation of this city, and from the Legislature.

The Northern Dispensary, at the corner of Waverley Place and Christopher-street, founded in 1829, and the Eastern Dispensary, at the corner of Ludlow-street and Essex Market Place, founded in 1834, are branches of the last mentioned institution.

The Marine Society of the City of New-York, received its charter, during the administration of Lieutenant Governor Colden, April 12th, 1770. It was incorporated for the purpose of improving maritime knowledge, and relieving indigent and distressed (and the wives and orphan children of deceased) members.¶ The permanent funds of the society at present amount to more than $40,000, the interest of which is disbursed in acts of charity. The pension list numbers fifty-five widows, one of which has received the yearly aid of the society since 1788, when she was left a widow with two children, at the early age of nineteen years.** The whole amount paid to distressed members and widows since the formation of the society, in 1770, is about $140,000.

The New-York Nautical Institution and Ship Masters' Society, was organized on the 27th of January, 1820, and incorporated by the Legislature on the 23d of March, 1848, for the purpose of promoting

* Report of Alms-House Commissioner, 1847.
† Eleventh Annual Report.
‡ Thirty-ninth Annual Report of Trustees of New-York Dispensary.
§ Forty-sixth Annual Report.
‖ Fifty-eighth Annual Report.
¶ Charter of the Marine Society.
** Last Report of the Marine Society Committee.

nautical skill and knowledge, and of affording aid and relief to unfortunate ship-masters and their destitute widows and orphans.*

The Marine Hospital, located at the Quarantine Ground, on Staten Island, is designed for the reception of sick passengers and seamen arriving at the port. It is under the management of the Commissioners of Emigration. Its income is derived from the tax levied upon passengers arriving from foreign ports, of two dollars for each cabin passenger, and fifty cents for each passenger in the steerage. This fund, from which appropriations are sometimes made to other objects, amounts at present to nearly one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The Seamen's Retreat, situated on Staten Island, near the Quarantine Ground, was established by an act of the Legislature, passed April 22, 1831, for providing a hospital for sick and disabled seamen, independent of that appropriated to those who are subject to quarantine. Its affairs are conducted by trustees, denominated "the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in the city of New-York," who are empowered to collect from the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, for himself, one dollar and fifty cents, for each mate one dollar, and for each sailor belonging to his vessel, fifty cents, and from the master of each coasting vessel twenty-five cents for each member of the crew.† All persons who have paid such "hospital moneys" are deemed, when sick or disabled, fit objects for reception into the Retreat. On the 16th of November, 1847, the Legislature passed an act instructing the trustees to provide a building to be exclusively devoted to the use of the destitute, sick or infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters or widows of such seamen as have for two years contributed to the hospital funds.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor, situated on the north side of Staten Island, was founded in 1801, by the bequest of Captain Robert Richard Randall, for maintaining aged and infirm seamen. The property, consisting of real estate, stocks and other investments, was originally estimated at $50,000, but afterwards rapidly increased in value. The trustees appointed by the will, procured an act of incorporation from the Legislature, February 6, 1806. For many years the hospital was located on a portion of the property, at the corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, but the original building has given place to the present large and commodious edifice, consisting of a main building, with wings, and presenting a front

* Charter of the Nautical Institution.

† The coasting vessels of New-Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, are not obliged to pay for more than one voyage in each month.

225 feet in length. Connected with the asylum are 160 acres of land.

The Mariner's Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, was established in 1843, for the purpose of providing work, at a fair remuneration, for the female members of the families of seamen, and of relieving the necessities of such families, when incapable of labor.* By an act of the Legislature, passed December 14th, 1847, the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, were authorised to pay, at their discretion, a portion of the surplus moneys in their hands, to the destitute and infirm female relatives of seamen who have contributed to the funds of the Retreat, at such times and places as they may deem expedient. Agreeably to the provisions of this act, the trustees have selected this society as a proper medium, through which to distribute such funds as may be appropriated to the relief of this destitute class of the community.† The association have a clothing store at No. 322 Pearl-street.

Of those institutions that are considered national, we will mention a few that are not of a denominational character, and which have large establishments in this city connected with their operations.

The American Bible Society was organized on the 8th of May, 1816, by delegates from existing local Bible Societies and other friends of the object. Its government is intrusted to thirty-six managers.‡ The Bible House is located at 115 Nassau-street. The number of copies distributed the last year was 655,066. The aggregate issues since the formation of the society have been 5,718,095 copies. During the first year's operation of the society, the receipts amounted to $35,000: the last year, they were $254,377 88. The number of auxiliary societies is now about 1200, with 2500 branches. The society have published the Bible in several foreign languages, and have furnished means to publish it at various missionary stations.

The American Tract Society was organized by a union of various local associations of a similar nature, May 10, 1825. After a successful rise and progress, it was incorporated by the Legislature May 26, 1841. The object of the institution is the distribution of such religious tracts and volumes as "shall receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians."§ The Publishing, Distributing, and Finance Committees, have the supervision of the several departments indicated by their appellations;

* Constitution of Mariner's Family Industial Society.
† Fourth Ann. Rep. of M. F. I. Soc.
‡ Constit. of Am. Bible Society.
§ Constitution of Am. Tract Society.

and to them collectively, under the title of the Executive Committee, is intrusted the entire management of the concerns of the society. The present *Tract House*, on the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, was erected in 1846. More than 6,000,000 of tracts, and about 700,000 volumes of books, are annually distributed.

The American Protestant Society was organized in 1844, for the purpose of diffusing, as its name indicates, correct information respecting the principles of the Protestant religion, and the distinctions between Protestantism and Romanism.* The society publishes a monthly magazine, called "the American Protestant," as well as a semi-monthly newspaper in the German language, called "the Free German Catholic," which, though just commenced, has about five hundred subscribers.† It likewise issues various works calculated to promote the grand object it has in view, which are for sale at its depository, No. 150 Nassau-street.

This association is soon to become consolidated with the Christian Alliance, organized in 1843, for promoting religious freedom and diffusing religious knowledge in Italy and other Papal countries,‡ and the Foreign Evangelical Society, which seeks the conversion of Roman Catholics in Papal and other nominally Christian countries §

The American Seamen's Friend Society was organized at a public meeting held in the City Hotel in January, 1826,‖ and incorporated by the Legislature in 1833. Its object is to improve the social and moral condition of seamen.¶ The society publishes the Sailor's Magazine, and monthly journal, with a circulation of more than 6000 copies as well as other moral and religious works, at its office, No. 82 Wall-street. The Sailor's Home, No. 190 Cherry-street, was established, and is under the supervision of the society. The savings bank for seamen, at No. 81 Wall-street, likewise connected with this association, has been already referred to in its proper place.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose operations are far more extensive than those of any other benevolent association in America, having only an agency in this city, does not come within the scope of our subject.

* Constit. of Am. Prot. Soc.
† Fifth Ann. Rep. of Am Prot. Soc.
‡ Constit. of Christian Alliance.
§ Constit. of For. Evang. Soc.
‖ Nineteenth Ann. Rep. of Seamen's Friend Soc.
¶ Constit. of S. F. Soc.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Institutions of learning have not been despised by the citizens of New York. In fewer cities has more liberal provision been made, both for the instruction of the masses, and the training of those minds that desire to range the loftier fields of literature and of intellect. In the earlier days of the provincial government, little attention, it is true, was paid to the demands of education. The colony of New-York owed its origin to commercial interests—an influence by no means favorable to the development or discipline of the powers of the mind. While other colonies, planted as asylums from religious intolerance, early manifested a zeal in the cause of letters, which led to the establishment of seats of learning that are now the ornament of our country, the means for an indifferent education could scarcely be found in the province of New-York. But their descendants have amply atoned for this remissness of the original settlers. And at present New-York is not only supplied with a most effective system of common school instruction, but can boast of institutions of learning that stand high in public esteem.

There are three classes of schools supported at the public expense in the city of New-York:—

1. Schools of the Public School Society, an incorporated body, founded in 1805, which has, at the present time, under its management, one hundred and fifteen schools.

2. Ward Schools, organized under an act of the Legislature, passed May, 1842, and managed by Trustees, Inspectors and Commissioners, elected in the several wards. The number of these schools is fifty-four.

3. Corporate Schools, consisting principally of those of the orphan asylums and other charitable institutions.

All these schools participate equally in the apportionment of the school moneys, made by the Board of Education, composed of the Commissioners of all the Wards, to whom they are required to render annual reports. The amount apportioned for the current year was $199,743 81, of which

the sum of 39,183 58 was received from the State, and the remainder raised by taxation on real and personal property.

The whole number of scholars taught in all these schools, during the year ending January 31, 1848, was 83,595. The actual average attendance, was 32,122.

On the 7th of May, 1847, an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the Board of Education of the city of New-York to establish a Free Academy. It gave authority to erect a building at an expense of $50,000, and authorized the annual expenditure of $20,000 for its support. The act provided, as a condition to its becoming a law, that the question whether such an academy should be established, be submitted to the people. The question was so submitted, and 19,404 votes were given in favor of, and 3,409 against the measure. The building, an imposing structure, on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third-street, is now completed, and the institution commenced its operations in February, 1849. Previous connection with the ward or public schools is necessary to render a student eligible for admission into the Academy.

New-York is the seat of two collegiate institutions, as well as of seminaries of a high character, connected with the learned professions.

Columbia College was founded during the colonial government.*

At various times during the early part of the last century, the establishment of a seat of learning was proposed, but it was not until 1746 that vigorous measures were set on foot for the accomplishment of this object. A controversy as to the religious character of the intended college, was terminated by the adoption of Episcopal forms, and, on the 31st of October, 1754, a charter, under the royal seals, giving to the new institution the name of King's College, was obtained.†

In 1756, a college edifice was erected on ground given by Trinity Church, situated in Church-street, between Barclay and Murray streets, and the institution became established under the presidency of Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D., of Connecticut. This gentleman resigned his office in 1763, and was succeeded by Rev. Myles Cooper, D.D., of Oxford, England. To extend its sphere of instruction, a Grammar, and a Medical School, the former in 1763, and the latter in 1767, were established in the college; and, previously to the war of the Revolution, the institution embraced in its plan of education nearly all the branches of literature and science taught by the European colleges.‡

* Pres. Moore's Hist. Sketch of Colum. Coll. is the principal authority for the facts contained in the following article.

† Smith's History of New-York.

‡ Account of King's College, supposed to have been written by Dr. Cooper in 1773

Columbia College.

In April, 1776, a requisition was made upon the officers of the institution by the *Committee of Safety*, for the surrender of the building, to be used as a military hospital. This led to the dispersion of the students, the loss of a large portion of the library and apparatus, and the almost total suspension of the college exercises for a period of eight years.

On the 1st of May, 1784, the Legislature established an institution called the University of the State, the Regents of which were constituted Supervisors of all the seminaries of learning in the State. At the same time the name "King's College," was changed to "Columbia College." Owing to defects in the act appointing the Regents of the University, another act was passed in 1787, placing the college under the care of twenty-nine trustees. In the same year, the vacancy in the presidential chair caused by the flight of Dr. Cooper, at the commencement of the Revolution, was filled by the election of William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., son of the first president. During the administration of this gentleman, and the succeeding presidencies of Rev. Dr. Wharton, Bishop Moore, and Rev. Dr. Harris, the college continued to increase in reputation and influence.

On the first of November, 1813, the medical department of the college was merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an institution established by the Regents of the University. In consequence of doubt as to the permanent location of the college on the grounds it then occupied, the buildings had been suffered to remain for some years without repair; but this doubt having been removed by a report of the Board of Trustees, extensive alterations and additions were projected in 1817, and completed in 1820. The decease of Dr. Harris, in 1829, was followed by the appointment of William A. Duer, LL. D., as his successor.

The proposal for the establishment of the City University, in 1830, in which a more general system of instruction than that adopted by Columbia College, should be introduced, led to the establishment, on the part of the latter institution, of an additional course of study, called *the Scientific and Literary Course*, in distinction from that already existing, which was denominated *the Full Course*; but this plan, having failed to receive the support of the public, was, in 1843, discontinued. In 1842, President Duer was compelled, in consequence of ill health, to resign his office, and Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D., was elected in his place.

President Moore still retains his connection with the institution. The other members of the faculty are the following:—

New-York University.

Rev. Jno. M'Vickar, S. T. D., *Prof. Int. & Mor. Phil., Pol. Econ., Rhet., Bel. Let.*
Chas. Anthon, LL.D., *Prof. of Grk. & Lat. Lang. and Lit., and Rect. Gram. Sch.*
Jas. Renwick, LL.D., *Prof. of Natural & Experim. Philosophy and Chemistry.*
Rev. Charles W. Hackley, S. T. D., *Professor of Mathematics & Astronomy.*
Henry Drisler, Jr., A.M., *Adjunct Professor of the Greek & Latin Languages.*
Rev. H. I. Schmidt, A.M., *Gebhard-Prof. of the German Lang & Literature.*
} Brd of Col.
Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena, LL. B., *Prof. of Spanish Lang. and Lit.*
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D., *Professor of the Hebrew Language.*
E. Felix Foresti, LL. B., *Professor of the Italian Language and Literature.*
Felix G. Berteau, LL. B., *Professor of the French Language and Literature.*
John W. S. Hows, *Professor of Elocution.*
William Betts, A.M., *Professor of Law.*



NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

The University of the City of New-York received its charter April 21, 1831. At the close of the succeeding month, James M. Matthews, D. D., was appointed Chancellor of the institution. The University may be considered as having been opened for instruction in September, 1832. Lectures had been previously delivered, but it was not until the 26th of this month that the Chancellor and Professors were inaugurated. One of the earliest matters that occupied the attention of the Council was the erection of a suitable edifice. The present beautiful Gothic structure, in University Place, between Washington and Waverley Places, was the result of their efforts. This was completed in 1836. The expenses attending the establishment of an infant collegiate institution, and the erection of the costly edifice, had created a large debt, which was subsequently the cause

of much embarrassment, and when, on the 18th of March, 1839, the present Chancellor, Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D., was elected, the University was rapidly declining. Under the auspices, however, of this distinguished gentleman, the institution emerged from its difficulties, and is now in a prosperous condition. For the last seven years, thirty has been the average number annually graduated at the University. The present number of students exceeds one hundred and fifty.* Connected with the institution, are a medical department and a grammar school. The latter, under the superintendence of Professor Johnson, contains nearly two hundred students—the former will claim our distinct attention. The officers of the academical department of the University are the following:—

Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., *Chanc., and Prof. of Mor. Phil. and Rhet.*
Cyrus Mason, D D., *Prof. of Polit. Economy and Evidences of Revealed Relig.*
Tayler Lewis, LL. D., *Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*
E. A. Johnson, A.M., *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.*
C. S. Henry, D.D., *Prof. of Intellec. Philosophy, History, and Belles-Lettres.*
John W. Draper, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.*
Elias Loomis, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.*
} Gov. Faculty.
M. Giraud, *Professor of the French Language.*
Julio Soler, *Professor of the Spanish Language.*
Felix Foresti, *Professor of the Italian Language.*
G. J. Adler, A.M., *Professor of the German Language.*

The Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York is located at No. 659 Broadway. Though a branch of the last mentioned institution, it is under a distinct organization. It has attained a high degree of prosperity. The number of students exceeds four hundred.† The college building contains a large museum, and lecture and dissecting rooms. The following are the medical professors:—

Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D., *Chanc. of the Univ., President of the Faculty.*
Valentine Mott, M.D., *Prof. of the Principles, Practice, and Opera. of Surgery.*
Granville S. Pattison, M.D., *Prof. of General, Descript., and Surgical Anatomy.*
Samuel Henry Dickson, M.D., *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
Martin Paine, M.D., *Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.*
G. S. Bedford, M.D., *Prof. of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.*
John William Draper, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
Wm. H. Van Buren, M.D., *Prosector to the Prof. of Surgery.*
William Darling, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, is the oldest medical college in the State. In 1791, the Regents of the State University were authorized to found a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, in 1807, the institution that forms the subject of this sketch, received its charter. The professors appointed to take charge of the various departments were designated by the title of "Professors of the University of the State of New-York, for the College of Physicians and Surgeons."‡

* Catalogue of Univ of the City of N. Y.
† Catalogue of Med Department of Univ. of City of N. Y
‡ Charter of Coll. of Phys. and Surg.

In 1813, the medical department of Columbia College was merged in this institution.* With the exception of two periods of discord among its officers, in 1810, and in 1826, leading to the resignation of professors, it has maintained a prosperous career. The college edifice is situated at No. 67 Crosby-street. The institution possesses a valuable library and museum, and has at present about two hundred students,† under the instruction of the following professors:—

A. H Stevens, M.D., *Pres. of College, and Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery.*
J. Mather Smith. M.D., *Prof. of Theory and Prac. of Medicine and Clinical Med.*
John B. Beck, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.*
John Torrey, M. D., LL. D, *Professor of Chemistry and Botany.*
Robert Watts, Jr., M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
Willard Parker, M D., *Prof. of Prin. and Pract. of Surgery and Surg. Anatomy.*
Chandler R. Gilman, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and Dis. of Women and Children.*
Alonzo Clark, M.D., *Lecturer on Physiology and Pathology.*
Gustavus A. Sabine, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., *Prosector of Surgery.*

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was founded in 1819, and incorporated in 1822. It consists of two edifices of stone, each about 52 by 110 feet, standing on ground, in Twentieth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, presented by Clement C. Moore, LL. D. The number of students is nearly seventy.‡ The library contains over 10,000 volumes.§ It is governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Bishops, and a certain number of representatives, varying according to circumstances, from each diocese.‖ The number of trustees to which the diocese of New-York is at present entitled is fifty-one.¶ The following are the officers:—

Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., *Chn. of Fac., Prof. of Nat. Min. and Pol. of Ch.*
Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D., *Prof. of Bibl. Learning and Interp. of Scripture.*
Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., LL. D., *Prof. of Systematic Divin., and Dean of Faculty.*
Clement C. Moore, LL. D., *Professor of Oriental and Greek Literature.*
Rev. John D. Ogilby, D.D., *Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*
Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D.D., *Professor of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence.*

The Union Theological Seminary was founded January 18, 1836, and opened for instruction the same year. The building, a commodious brick edifice, No. 9 University Place, between Waverley Place and Eighth-street, contains the chapel, library, lecture rooms, and apartments for students. A most valuable library, containing about 17,000 volumes, is connected with the institution. The number of students exceeds one hundred. The seminary, though under the management of the Presbyterian church, is

* Moore's Hist. Sketch of Colum. Coll.
† Ann Catal. of Regents of Univ. of State of N. Y.
‡ Catal. of Gen. Theol. Sem.
§ Last Rep. of Gen. Theol Sem. to Trustees.
‖ Act of Incorp. Constit. and Statutes of Gen. Theol. Sem., published 1845.
¶ Jour. of Sixty-fourth Conven. of Prot. Epis. Church in Diocese of N. Y.

Rutgers Female Institute.

open for the admission of students from every denomination of Christians.* The professors and instructors are six in number.

Rev. Henry White, D.D., *Professor of Systematic Theology.*
Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., LL. D., *Professor of Biblical Literature.*
Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., *Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology.*
Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D., *Lecturer in Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.*
W. Wadden Turner, *Instructor in Elements of Hebrew and kindred Lang.*
Edward Howe, Jr., A.M., *Instructor in Sacred Music.*

The Rutgers Female Institute is pleasantly located in the eastern part of the city, near the mansion of the late Col. Rutgers, from whom it derived its name. It was incorporated in 1838, and placed under the care of the Regents of the State University in the following year. It is an institution exclusively devoted to the education of young ladies. The money required for the erection and furnishing of the buildings was raised by subscription; the land which they occupy, a munificent donation, was given by Wm. B. Crosby, Esq. A large and expensive chemical and philosophical apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of illustration, has been purchased for the institution. Few of our colleges can boast of greater facilities for instruction in these departments of science. The library contains 2000 volumes of well selected works. The system of instruction, embracing an extensive range of study in the *belles-lettres*, history, mathematics and philosophy, is thorough and practical. The grand results aimed at, are *discipline* and a *preparation* for the duties and responsibilities of life. The following Professors constitute the Faculty:—

Chas. E. West, A.M., *Principal, and Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.*
George J. Adler, A.M., *Professor of the Latin and German Languages.*
Sen. Secchi De Casali, *Professor of the Italian Language.*
George F. Root, *Teacher of Music.*
Thos. S. Cummings, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting,*
With twenty-two Assistant Teachers.

To many of the literary and scientific institutions, as well as benevolent institutions which we have noticed, are appended valuable schools in various departments of instruction. New-York is likewise well supplied with private schools and seminaries which our limits will not permit us to notice. We proceed to inquire, what is the influence of these institutions on the community.

* Catal. of Un. Theol. Sem.

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND TASTE.

The centers of learning send forth a light that extends far beyond those circles that have been directly illuminated by its rays, and penetrates the darkest portions of society. Whatever educates a portion of the community, increases the taste of the whole for those pursuits and pleasures that are based upon the exercise of the intellectual powers. Even those who have not greatly participated in the benefits of early instruction, are carried along in the general current. The mind that has been trained by proper culture, must, in maturer years, feel a deep interest in whatever elevates the power of perception, or enlarges the scope of intellect. Such minds, scattered through the community, cannot fail to exert an influence on those with whom they come in contact; and the spirit of inquiry, and the love of contemplation, thus awakened and extended, never slumber.

Although mercantile pursuits are not favorable to the promotion of literature, science, or the fine arts, the merchants of New-York support, more than might reasonably be expected, and much more than is generally supposed, institutions designed to disseminate information, to promote inquiries in science and the arts, and to excite in the public a taste for the sublime and beautiful. Like all business men, their principal aim is the accumulation of property; but it may well be doubted, whether any other business community in the country, is stamped by a deeper literary and scientific impress.

A threefold division is indicated by the title of this chapter. But, as the researches of literature often meet and run parallel with the investigations of science, it is difficult, in some cases, to draw a nice distinction.

Of the Literary Institutions of New-York, we will mention the most important.

The New-York Historical Society was organized in 1804, by a few public spirited citizens, and the foundation of a library soon after com-

menced by the purchase of a collection made by one of the members. In 1814, the Legislature granted free aecess at all times to the documents and records of the State, and soon after contributed $12,000 to aid the society in procuring books, manuscripts, and other materials, to illustrate the natural, literary, civil and ecclesiastical history of America.* Thus patronised by the State, and aided by the contributions and exertions of the citizens of New-York, the institution has been able to collect one of the best historical libraries in the country.

The rooms of the society, in the University, on Washington Square, are open exclusively to members and strangers introduced by members. The library at present contains about twelve thousand printed volumes, several thousand pamphlets, two thousand maps and charts, and over one thousand bound volumes of newspapers, including a regular series from the first published in the country, in 1704, to the present time. The institution likewise possesses a valuable cabinet of coins, medals, busts, portraits and curiosities. Several volumes of collections have been published by the society. The stated meetings are held on the first Tuesday evening of every month, with the exception of July, August and September. Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL. D., is the president, and Jacob B. Moore, Esq., the librarian.

The New-York Society Library is the oldest public library of the kind in the United States. It originated in an institution, founded in 1700, during the administration of the Earl of Bellamont, and denominated "The Public Library of New-York." Various records occur on the minutes of the Common Council relative to this library; the most important of which is the mention of the bequest of the Rev. Dr. Millington, Rector of Newington, England, who gave 1000 volumes to "the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge," "for the use of the clergy and gentlemen of New-York and the neighboring provinces."

In 1754, a number of gentlemen undertook to establish a library, which they designated "The New-York Society Library." The old "Public Library" having fallen into disuse, the trustees obtained permission from the corporation of the city to engraft their collection on the former. The new library was in successful operation, when the war of the Revolution arrested its progress, and scattered many of its treasures beyond the reach of recovery. But, after the restoration of peace, it was re-established. In 1794, we find the society in possession of a building, evincing much architectural taste, situated in Nassau-street, opposite the Middle Dutch church. Here, until the crowding demands of commerce drove it

* Act of the Legislature, April 15, 1814.

further from her domains, the library continued to dispense its benefits, and to accumulate gradually a collection now become of inappreciable value.

In 1840, the society entered upon a new phase in its progress, by the completion of its present edifice on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street. This building, 100 feet long, by 60 wide, is constructed of finely-cut brown sand stone, and presents on Broadway a chaste façade of Ionic columns. On passing the structure, the eye is arrested by its bold and massive front, while the beauty of its proportions, and its highly finished masonry, elicit the approbation of good taste and critical observation. The cost of the ground, building and furniture, was $118,000.

The society numbers over 1000 members, and possesses a library of about 40,000 volumes. The terms of membership require a payment of $25 for a share, liable to an annual charge of six dollars

The Mercantile Library Association is composed of merchants' clerks. It originated in a meeting held at the Tontine Coffee-House, in Wall-street, November 9, 1820. After occupying for some years rooms in Fulton-street, and afterwards in Cliff-street, the increasing prosperity of the institution suggested the idea of enlarging its sphere of action. Many of the principal merchants cordially responded to the appeals of its members, and the sum of between thirty and forty thousand dollars was subscribed for the accomplishment of the object.* The subscribers organized themselves as a new association, and after the erection of a building, which they denominated Clinton Hall, assumed the name of the Clinton Hall Association, and entered into articles of agreement with the Mercantile Library Association to grant them, under certain conditions, the free use of such apartments of the building as were necessary for the library, reading-room, and the meetings and lectures of the institution.†

Since its connection with the Clinton Hall Association, the library has rapidly increased. The present number of volumes is nearly thirty thousand. The society consists of about three thousand members, and its income exceeds $6,000 per annum.† In addition to the library and reading-room, the association possesses a cabinet, containing many choice specimens in the various departments of natural history. The privileges of this institution are open to clerks for a small initiation fee and annual payment. Others, if approved by the Board of Direction, are allowed the use of the library and reading-room, at an annual charge of five dollars.‡

* Gourlie's Address.
† Twenty-seventh Ann. Rep. of Board of Dir. of Mer. Lib. Assoc.
‡ Constit. of Mer. Lib. Assoc. as amended Jan. 1847.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, established in 1790, occupy the building No. 32 Crosby-street, containing the male and female schools of the society, the "Apprentices Library," and a spacious lecture room. The library was established in 1820, for the benefit of apprentices, who, on certain conditions, are allowed the gratuitous use of books. The number of volumes now exceeds 15,000. The entrance to the lecture room, called "Mechanics' Hall," and to the female school, is No. 472 Broadway, while the entrance to the library and the male school is from Crosby-street.

The Scientific Institutions of New-York are numerous.

The American Institute of the City of New-York was incorporated May 2, 1829, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting domestic industry in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the arts.* It has held twenty-one annual fairs, at which numerous varieties of choice productions, in every department of art and agriculture, have been exhibited, and large amounts bestowed in awards to successful competitors. The Institute possesses a library, containing 7000 volumes and most of the important periodicals of Europe and America, which is open to the public free of charge. Under its auspices, the meetings of the Farmers' Club are held twice in each month, the object of which is the discussion of important questions connected with agricultural pursuits, and to which the public are allowed gratuitous admission.†

The members of the institute, numbering about 1200, are scattered over the Union. Fifteen dollars is the fee for life-membership. The office is temporarily located at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-street: but the managers intend to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of the Institute, containing a repository for models and inventions, and lecture, library and reading rooms, as soon as the necessary funds can be procured.

The Mechanics' Institute of the City of New-York, at present located in the basement rooms of the City Hall, was incorporated April 24, 1833. Its object is the diffusion of useful knowledge, by the founding of a library and museum, and the establishment of annual courses of lectures on various subjects connected with the physical sciences, and day and evening schools and classes for the instruction of youths of both sexes.‡

The library contains about three thousand volumes. A large collection

* Charter of Am. Inst.
† Memorial of Am. Inst. to Leg. of N. Y., pub'd 1846.
‡ Charter of the Mechanics' Institute of City of N. Y.

of minerals, many useful and interesting models of machinery, and suitable apparatus for instruction, are also the property of the institution. Its schools are located at 12 Chambers-street. The number of pupils in the schools is about three hundred, who are instructed in all the English branches of education and the classics, as well as the ornamental branches of painting, drawing and music. Any respectable person in the community, by the payment of an initiation fee of one dollar, and an annual charge of two dollars, may become a member of the institution. He is then entitled to the free use of the library and reading room, tickets for himself and family to all lectures and exhibitions, and discounts in the charges of the schools and classes. A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life-member.

The Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New-York, located in the Medical College of the University, No. 659 Broadway, was incorporated April 20, 1818, for promoting the progress of those departments of science indicated by its title,* and has steadily pursued its objects with success. It possesses a large library and extensive collections. The animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, minerals, shells and fossils, many of which are rare and to be found in no other collection, are arranged for *gratuitous* exhibition. Four volumes descriptive of new discoveries have been published. The society is in correspondence with similar societies in Europe and Asia, and exchanges with them, and others, its publications; by which means the library possesses several works not otherwise attainable. Its objects are the diffusion of a knowledge of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Conchology and Paleontology. The meetings are held every Monday evening, and are open to the public.

The New-York Ethnological Society was founded November 14, 1842, since which time its meetings have been held, generally at intervals of a fortnight, during the winter months of each year. Its constitution was adopted December 7, 1844. The objects of the society comprise inquiries into the origin, progress, and characteristics of the various races of men.† Two volumes of "Transactions," consisting chiefly of papers, relating to the aboriginal history of America, have been published. The society possesses a small library and collection of antiquities, presented by members of the society and others at home and abroad. Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL. D., is the President.

* Charter of Lyc. of Nat. Hist. in City of N. Y.
† Constit. of N. Y. Ethnol. Soc.

National Academy of Design.—American Art Union.—Gallery of the Fine Arts.

The principal INSTITUTIONS OF THE FINE ARTS are three in number.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, located at the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway, was instituted January 19, 1826. Its act of incorporation was received April 5, 1828. It was founded, and is exclusively governed, by professional artists. Its objects are the cultivation of a taste for the arts of design by an annual display of the works of living artists, and the promotion of the interests of the professional artist, by the establishment of a legitimate school of design,* to the support of which, and the increase of its library, the receipts annually arising from *the exhibition*, are appropriated. Its collection of models from *the Antique* is the most complete in the country, and annually affords the means of academic study to nearly fifty students. Its Life School likewise offers most ample facilities to the student. The Academy has doubtless greatly contributed to the formation of the taste of our present race of artists.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION was incorporated for the promotion of the fine arts May 7, 1840. The original name was "The Apollo Association," which was changed, by legislative enactment, on the 20th of January, 1844, to its present title. The affairs of this institution are conducted by a committee of twenty-one persons, chosen annually by the members, who receive no compensation for their services.† Every subscriber of five dollars is a member of the Art-Union for the year. The funds are devoted to the execution of costly engravings, and the purchase of valuable works of art, which, after being exhibited at a picture gallery belonging to the institution, No. 497 Broadway, are distributed among the members.‡ The gallery of the Art-Union is free and open to all, and this constitutes one of its noblest features. It is confidently believed that in no other city is there a gallery so large, and containing among its works so many beautiful and costly paintings, where the humblest citizen is not debarred from entrance, either by fee or forced gratuity, or compelled to resort to menial application to some noble director or titled patron for admission. Here, however, all are welcomed without reference to caste. The neediest child of labor and the proudest favorite of fortune stand side by side. An institution, so free in its benefits, cannot fail to exert an elevating influence on the taste of the community.

THE NEW-YORK GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS was founded in 1844, for the purpose of establishing in the city of New-York a permanent collection of paintings, statuary, and other works of art.§ It received its

* Constit. of Nat. Acad. of Design.
† Charter and Constit. of Am. Art-Union.
‡ Bulletin of Am. Art-Union. Sept., 1848.
§ Constit. of N. Y. Gallery of Fine Arts.

charter in the following year. The first act of the association was to purchase the gallery of the late Luman Reed, Esq. The institution now possesses about one hundred valuable paintings, including many from the pencils of Cole and Durand,* with several fine pieces of statuary and engravings. Until recently, the gallery has occupied the Rotunda in the Park, but, through some misunderstanding with the city authorities, has been obliged to relinquish the use of this building. As soon as a suitable location can be procured, it will be re-opened for exhibition.

In the departments of literature and science, and, to some extent, in that of the fine arts, New-York is supplied with ably-conducted journals. The American (Whig) and the Democratic Reviews are considered the great exponents of the principles of the two political parties into which our nation is divided. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine is the great chronicle of commercial events. The Knickerbocker Magazine is not surpassed as a literary journal. But our limits will not permit us to notice the many weekly and monthly journals published in this city, and we shall dismiss the subject by merely appending a list of the

DAILY PAPERS OF NEW-YORK.

Name of Paper.	Proprietors.	Location of Office.
Evening Mirror,	H. Fuller,	105 Nassau, c. of Ann-street.
Evening Post,	W. C. Bryant & Co.,	18 Nassau-street.
Morning Courier & N. Y. En.	James Watson Webb,	70 Wall-street.
Morning Star,	Williams, Brothers,	102 Nassau, c. of Ann-street.
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,	Francis Hall & Co.,	48 Pine, c. of William-street.
New-York Daily Globe,	Casper C. Childs,	164 Nassau-street.
New-York Express,	Townsend & Brooks,	20 Wall, c. Nassau-st.
New-York Herald,	James Gordon Bennett,	125 Fulton, c. of Nassau-st.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce,	Gerard Hallock,	91 Wall, c. of Water-street.
New-York Tribune,	Greeley & McElrath,	154 Nassau, c. of Spruce-st.
Sun,	M. S. Beach & A. E. Beach,	124 Fulton, c. of Nassau-st.
True Sun,	Gallagher & Kettell,	162 Nassau-street.

* Catal. of N. Y. Gallery of F. Arts.

CHAPTER IX.

ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT.

Many that had not perused our previous pages, would doubtless expect to find this chapter principally devoted to the temples of the drama. But, if in the brief space allotted to this subject, we do not succeed in convincing reflecting minds that in New-York are to be found numerous sources of more rational entertainment than theatrical representations, as here conducted, we shall fall short of our wishes. Passing over the literary and scientific lectures and discussions of various associations, to which allusion has already been made, we shall briefly mention those places of exhibition on which, without assuming the responsibility of pronouncing them devoid of every objectionable feature, the charge of immorality cannot rest, those objects of interest peculiar to a large city which are most gratifying to the stranger, and those excursions to places in the vicinity that are desiderata with those who seek for purer air and more refreshing scenes than a crowded metropolis affords.

Of all institutions of the kind on the continent, the American Museum of New-York is the most popular. It was founded in 1810 by the late John Scudder, Esq., but owes its high position in public esteem to the management of its present proprietor, Phineas T. Barnum, Esq., who purchased the establishment in 1842. The Museum was fitted up in the beautiful marble edifice, which it now occupies, on the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, in 1835. Peale's Museum, established in 1825, and for many years a leading object of interest in the city, has been recently purchased by Mr. Barnum and added to his former collections. The American Museum is now supplied with the most novel curiosities, and numerous and valuable specimens in every department of art and natural history. A lecture room is connected with the establishment, where concerts, philosophical experiments, and a variety of entertainments, are given.

Castle Garden, formerly called Castle Clinton, is situated on a mound of earth, in front of the Battery, from which it is approached by a bridge.

It was erected by the general government in 1807, but, after the establishment of more efficient defences in the harbor, was ceded, in 1822, to the city. Two years after, it was leased to private individuals, and converted into a place of amusement. Exhibitions of fireworks, concerts, and other entertainments, are frequently given, but the promenade is constantly open to visitors, who pay a small charge for refreshments.

The North American Museum, on the corner of the Bowery and Division-street, is devoted to the exhibition of anatomical preparations.

Exhibitions of Paintings are numerous in New-York. The gallery of the American Art-Union,* and the New-York Gallery of the Fine Arts,† are open throughout the year. The exhibition of the National Academy of Design‡ is continued during about three months in the spring and early summer. The Lyceum Gallery, at No. 563 Broadway, containing original paintings of the old masters, and the gallery of Goupil, Vibert & Co., at No. 289 Broadway, containing works of European art, are worthy of attention.

The Fair of the American Institute§ occupies several weeks in the autumn. The repository of the Institute, and the collections of the Lyceum of Natural History‖ and other scientific associations, are open to the public. Visitors are likewise gratuitously admitted to the Institutions for the Blind¶ and the Deaf and Dumb,** and the various Orphan Asylums.†† The two former institutions give public exhibitions of the attainments of the pupils during the anniversary week, in the month of May of each year.

In addition to the stated places of entertainment and amusement, transient exhibitions and concerts are continually given. All the great *artistes* of Europe make their first appearance in America before a New-York audience. The most greedy votary of amusement can ordinarily find, in the columns of the daily papers, a sufficient number of announcements to furnish him the means of a selection suited to his tastes.

But the seeker after novelty is not confined to the halls of amusement. The stranger will pause to survey the beautiful specimens of architecture that often meet his gaze. The lofty spires of Trinity and St. Paul's,‡‡ the classic beauty of the City Hall,§§ the symmetry of the Custom House,‖‖ the massive grandeur of the Merchants' Exchange,¶¶ will alike command his admiration. But the external view of the temples of the money changers will not satisfy him; he will cross the thresholds to witness the scenes acted in these enclosures of costly magnificence.

* Vide p. 116, *ante*. † P. 116 ‡ P. 116. § P. 114. ‖ P. 115.
¶ Vide p. 96. For admission into this institution, it is necessary to present tickets, which can be gratuitously procured of any of the managers.
** Vide p. 94. †† Pp. 98, 99. ‡‡ Pp. 80, 81. §§ P. 47. ‖‖ P. 64. ¶¶ P. 62.

The forests of shipping on both the rivers will not escape his attention. The ocean steamers, and those aquatic palaces that float on our own waters, will convince him of the high attainments of the present age in naval architecture; and he will desire to visit the ship-yards, and those establishments, far more extensive than the forges of Vulcan, where iron becomes obedient to the will of man, and is transformed into the propelling power of these immense vehicles of travel.

In fine, whether he wander along the docks, or perambulate the streets; whether he attend the tribunals of justice,* or visit the inmates of "the Tombs;"† whether he inspect the interior arrangements of the gas works,‡ or stand enchanted before the gushing waters of the fountains;§ whether he stroll through the public promenades,‖ or view from the Battery¶ the expansive bay, with its picturesque shores and islands; he cannot fail to discover objects that fill him with wonder and delight.

But these scenes are comparatively devoid of interest to the citizen. He will seek those attractions that lie beyond the crowded city.

The upper portion of the island furnishes a field for many pleasing EXCURSIONS. The villages of Harlem, Bloomingdale and Manhattanville, the Croton reservoirs,** and the lofty aqueduct bridge, are often visited. Nor is either river crossed in vain. The shores of New-Jersey present the villages of Fort Lee, Weehawken and Hoboken; the first distinguished for that exhibition of nature's grandeur, "the palisades;" the last, for its "Sybil's Cave" and "Elysian Fields;" while, to the south, rise the spires of Jersey City and the hills of Bergen. Brooklyn and Williamsburg, with the numerous villages of Long Island, are not wanting in interest. The hights of Brooklyn, and its shady streets, are the scene of many a pleasing ramble; and the Navy Yard, with its valuable Lyceum, the improvements of the Atlantic Dock Company,†† and the Cemeteries of Greenwood and the Cypress Hills,‡‡ add to the attractions of its vicinity But those who take delight in excursions upon the water, seek the picturesque villages of Staten Island, and the bathing resorts of Coney Island, or visit the fortifications of the harbor,§§ never cloyed with the beauties continually opening to their view, as they glide along the bosom of that magnificent bay, whose waters, under a brilliant sun, have been compared, by a European traveler, to "waves of liquid gold."

* Vide pp. 47—49. † P. 49. ‡ Pp. 42, 43. § Pp. 31—33. ‖ Pp. 30—34. ¶ P. 31
** P. 37. †† P. 71. ‡‡ Pp. 84, 85. §§ P. 27.

NEW-YORK—THE FUTURE.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

Berkeley.

FUTURE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

To penetrate the arcana of the future, is impossible. An estimate, even, of the effects of known and existing causes, is more or less hypothetical. But, although we cannot attain to certainty in such speculations, yet the data on which our calculations are founded, may be of such a character, as to elevate them far above the level of mere conjecture.

The principles that involve the future increase of New-York, are complex. Whenever the tide of prosperity sets toward a city or a country, each channel of wealth and power becomes the uniting force of tributary streams, each, in its turn, with its subordinate branches, constituting a principle of efficacy in the onward march. The forces that have contributed to the past progress of New-York, and the resources that are not yet fully developed, will impart efficiency to powers at present unappreciated or unknown. Wherever there are accumulations of men and of property, new channels of human industry are continually opened, and new methods of employing capital to advantage are devised But, as an approximation of the value of principles which have not been tested by experience, is impossible, and as their very existence is affected by contingencies which come not within the bounds of human foresight, it is prudent to discard all consideration of them in calculations like the present. When, too, the subjects of inquiry have been the objects of observation and experience, the estimates founded upon such researches, cannot be denounced as extravagant. In the past, then, are we to look for the elements of the future growth of this metropolis.

The prosperity of New-York is to be traced to commercial interests. Foreign commerce furnished the original, and, for a long period, the principal employment of its inhabitants. The salubrity of its climate, its relative position, the superiority of its water communications, the excellence of its harbor, alike rendered it peculiarly adapted to the purposes of trade. But, to become the emporium of the continent, it was necessary that domestic commerce should be associated with foreign traffic. The improvements of art were added to the gifts of nature. The system of

canal-navigation was devised, and channels of communication opened into the heart of the continent: and now the invention of railroads is bringing New-York into direct connection with every part of the land. The influence of these, and of other new facilities, has not yet been fully experienced. They are adduced, not as elements of prosperity to enter into our estimate, but as the proof that the commercial interests of New-York are, by no means, on the decline, and that its past progress may be safely regarded as a measure of its future increase.

In all comparisons of the present condition of New-York with the past, it has been usual to limit the survey to the period since 1790, the country not having assumed a settled state until the adoption of the federal constitution. By reference to a former part of this work, it will be seen that the rate of increase in the population of New-York from 1790 to 1800 was 8.25 per cent.; from 1800 to 1810, 5.93 per cent.; to 1820, 2.83 per cent.; to 1830, 6.37 per cent.; to 1840, 5.44 per cent.; and to 1845, 3.73 per cent. The average is 5.42 per cent., according to which the population would double in about eighteen years. By this calculation, the number of inhabitants in 1863 will be 742,446; in 1881, 1,484,892; and, if circumstances would allow us to continue the calculation for another period of eighteen years, in 1899, 2,969,784. But the island will not furnish adequate room for two millions of inhabitants; and, unless the adjacent places be annexed to the city, its growth must forever cease before reaching that number. It may, however, from the peculiar position of New-York, be highly proper, in considerations of this character, to regard the vicinity as a portion of the city. If we take this view of the case, we shall find that the population has increased at a faster rate than would appear from the above calculations. Brooklyn and the neighboring places contain 100,000 inhabitants, nearly all of which are the accessions of the last twenty years.

No one can be so visionary as to suppose that the present rate of increase can continue for a long period. Should there be no decline in that rapidity of progress which New-York has maintained for sixty years, its inhabitants would, at the end of two centuries, exceed in number the present population of the globe. The metropolis, though operated upon, in some measure, by independent influences, will share the fortunes of the country. The extent and importance of the territory to which its commerce is tributary, must be a measure of its own magnitude. Immigration, the great cause of the growth of the country, must decrease, when the surplus population of other lands have reached our shores. A portion of our present and future population, will seek the regions west of the Rocky Mountains, and large cities will doubtless spring into existence on

the Pacific coast. The natural increase of population, and the accessions from abroad, cannot long supply New-York with the elements of a growth proportioned to that of the past. All will admit that soon the rate of increase must diminish. The only question is, when will this decline commence.

In our former estimate, we have supposed the city to continue in the present current of prosperity for thirty-six years. To be still more moderate in our calculations, we will allow an immediate gradual decline in the ratio. Assuming the population at the next census (1850) to be 440,455, which would be the result of the rate of increase of the previous five years, we will suppose a decline, from that date, in the average annual rate of increase, of one half of one per cent. every ten years. By this estimate, the population in 1860 would amount to 657,161; in 1870, to 947,631; in 1880, to 1,319,105; in 1890, to 1,770,239; and in 1900, to 2,287,157. All consideration of the growth of the adjacent places, is here discarded. By either estimate, New-York and its vicinity, at the close of the nineteenth century, will contain nearly three millions of souls.

In these speculations, we have not considered the possibility of any reverse, consequent upon unforeseen circumstances, in the fortunes of New-York. Cities, as well as empires, after a successful rise and a period of glory, are destroyed by some convulsion, or gradually sink to decay. We have therefore confined our estimates to a period within which New-York seems as free from such dangers as human foresight can conceive. If her foreign commerce should be crippled or destroyed by war, her internal trade and other resources would be means of preservation and prosperity. If the ravages of pestilence or of fire should desolate her borders, new population and capital would at once cover the breach. If civil commotions should rend the great American confederacy into separate republics, she is too powerful to fear dissolution in the conflict, and would still be the great metropolis of the continent. And she is too near the infancy of her growth, to experience, within the period of our estimates, the decline common to all cities and nations. Whatever may be her lot in future ages, New-York is doubtless destined to become the commercial emporium of the world.

NEW-YORK—AS IT IS;

BEING THE COUNTERPART

OF THE

METROPOLIS OF AMERICA

"Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis, et celas; aliusque. et idem
Nasceris; possis nihil urbe Roma
Visere majus!"

Hor.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY JOHN P. PRALL,
NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET,
1849.

NEW-YORK IN MINIATURE.

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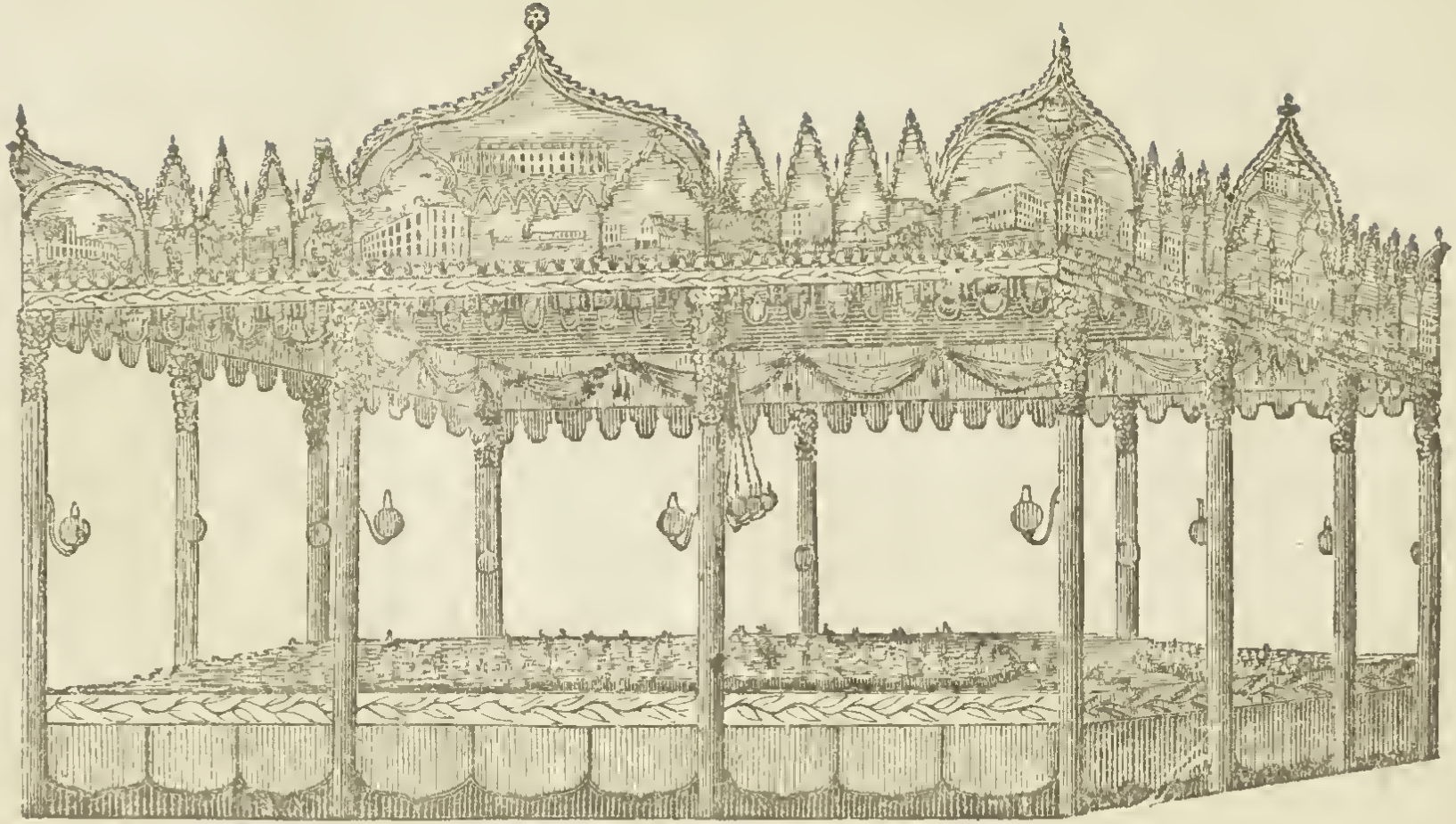
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MODE OF NEW-YORK.

ACTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

RELATIVE TO THE MODEL OF NEW-YORK.

It will be seen by the following preamble and resolution that this work is exhibited under the sanction of the city authorities.

"Whereas, the Mayor and Common Council of this city have visited and inspected the Model of New-York, executed by E. Porter Belden, Esq. which visit and inspection have proved in the highest degree satisfactory, therefore

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Common Council, this work of art is a very correct, faithful, and beautiful delineation of our city, and forms a noble monument to the taste and genius of its projector; and that the Common Council commend the same to the favorable notice of the authorities of other countries, as conveying a just and correct idea of our city, its situation, buildings, public grounds, &c. &c.

"Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, October 26, 1846.

"Adopted by the Board of Assistants, Nov. 9, 1846.

"Approved by the Mayor, Nov. 11, 1846.

"D. C. VALENTINE,
"Clerk of Com. Coun. of N. Y."

CIRCULAR OF THE EDITORS OF NEW-YORK,

ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS OF

REVIEWS, MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

New-York, 5th May, 1847.

"The Editors and Proprietors of the following journals, published in the city of New-York, take this method of introducing the Model of this city, by E. Porter Belden, Esq., to the notice of the editors of Reviews, Magazines, and Newspapers, throughout the Union. This work, constructed with great care and expense, is, what it professes to be, a most accurate miniature in wood of our metropolis. As a work of art and mechanical skill, it is of the highest order. It cannot be placed upon the level of a map or painting; for it goes much farther, and, without aiming at a ficticious effect, presents nature itself upon a reduced scale, so that we seem to be gazing upon the actual city and surrounding waters.

The business and commerce of New-York can be better seen by a casual inspection of this Model, than by days spent in actually visiting the business localities of the city. This great work has met with the most flattering reception in our city, and we rejoice that we can assure our friends throughout the country, that by extending to it the favorable influence of their respective journals, they will lend their aid to a work of the greatest genius, thereby advancing the cause of science and art."

Freeman Hunt, Editor and Proprietor of the MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.

Thomas P. Kettell, Editor and Prop. of the DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Geo. H. Colton, Ed. and Prop. of the AMERICAN REVIEW.

Lewis Gaylord Clark, Editor of the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

John Allen, Proprietor of KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.

Wm. H. Starr, Ed. and Prop. of the EUREKA, or JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF INVENTORS, and the FARMER AND MECHANIC.

Hale & Hallock, Eds. and Prop. of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Jas. Watson Webb, Ed. and Prop. of the COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Robert A. West, Ed. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, for Francis Hall, now in Europe.

Townsend & Brooks, Eds. and Prop. of the NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

William C. Bryant & Co. Eds. and Prop. of the EVENING POST.

Frederic Hudson, Ed. N. Y. HERALD, for Jas. Gordon Bennett now in Europe.

M. S. & A. E. Beach, Eds. and Prop. of the NEW-YORK SUN.

Dinsmore & Morrill, Eds and Prop. of the TRUE SUN.

H. Fuller, Ed. and Prop. of the EVENING MIRROR

The following COMMENDATION has received the signatures of

THOUSANDS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIZENS,

including the officers of the city government, in its various departments, artists, architects, the clergy of the city, and professional and business men generally.

"The undersigned, having examined the Model of New-York, by E. Porter Belden, are highly pleased with the result, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be, so far as their knowledge extends, a most accurate and beautiful representation, as well as a work that deserves the attention of the whole civilized world."

This commendation, with its thousands of signatures, is open for inspection at the exhibition room.

CIRCULAR OF THE CLERGY OF NEW-YORK,

addressed to the

CLERGY THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

"We, members of the clerical profession, satisfied of the accuracy and the high character of the Model of this city, constructed by Mr. E. Porter

Belden and his assistants, do hereby recommend it to the clergy generally as a work of genius, and as belonging to that class of exhibitions which deserve the attention of the religious community, that they may supersede the frivolous and immoral amusements prevalent throughout the country."

(Signed by the Clergy of various denominations.)

CIRCULAR OF THE CLERGY AND TEACHERS OF NEW-YORK,

addressed to

THOSE INTERESTED IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

"The undersigned, clergy and teachers of the city of New-York, would hereby commend to the notice of those interested in the education of youth, the Model of New-York, as a work calculated to exalt and refine the mind, and to communicate at the same time, interesting and valuable information. The minds of the rising generation, eager for amusement, can, with great profit, be directed to those works that will increase their taste for science and art, and cause them to reflect upon what has been accomplished by human genius: and surely no work can better produce this result, than a perfect miniature of the Metropolis of our Republic, portraying, with the accuracy of science, and the beauty of art, the labor of two centuries—the business, the commerce, and the residence of half a million of souls."

(Signed by Teachers and the Clergymen of the various denominations.)

The following is an extract from the COMMUNICATION of Prof. O. W. MORRIS, OF THE NEW-YORK DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION, published in the leading daily papers of New-York, in September, 1846.

Inst. for Deaf and Dumb, Sept. 15, 1846.

"Do the people of New-York know of the unparalleled *Model* that is in their midst, in which every public building, every house, and I might say, every *shanty* is faithfully represented? * *

"It fell to my lot, a few days since, to accompany there some of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city, and if any thing more were wanting to convince me of the truthfulness of the Model, than my own observation, I should have been satisfied by seeing these children of nature, with their eloquent manner and speaking looks, point out place after place and building after building, and indicate their pleasure by calling the attention of each other to them.

"The architecture of the public buildings is faithfully represented, even to the stained glass in the windows of the churches. The lamp posts had nearly escaped my observation, when I saw them pointed out by a very intelligent boy, to a young lady with an expression of satisfaction, that even in the *minutiæ*, all was correct." * * *

(Signed) O. W. MORRIS.

HISTORY OF THE MODEL.



The construction of the

MODEL OF NEW-YORK

Was a most unpremeditated enterprise. Its origin is to be traced to a few experiments in architectural representation, entirely unconnected with any purpose of public exhibition, which led to large and unexpected expenditures, and in the progress of which certain facilities in producing copies of the objects desired were developed, and many inventions for expediting the different operations of the work devised. The time and expense devoted to the object were disproportioned to the value of the end attained. It became apparent that neither reimbursement, nor value to society, could attend the employment of the experience acquired, unless directed to a more important object. The construction in model of the great emporium of America, presented peculiar claims to this notice. The undertaking was determined on. The first blow of the work was struck in July, 1845. In the same month of the succeeding year, a duplicate of New-York was thrown open to the inspection of its citizens.*

The Model of New-York thus completed, was far different from the Model of New-York at first devised. A representation of the general appearance of the prominent structures was aimed at: a perfect *fac simile* of every building in the city was produced. A few weeks it was thought would afford sufficient time for the accomplishment of the object: more than a year was consumed. Twenty or thirty men were deemed a sufficient force to employ: the number commenced with about twenty, and gradually increased to more than one hundred and fifty. A few thousand dollars, it was supposed, would complete the work: more than $20,000 were expended.

* The work was not entirely completed for some months subsequent to this date.

After the entire completion of the work, a meeting of the artists and others who had been employed in its prosecution was held in the Minerva Rooms, Broadway. Reporters of a large part of the daily press were present on this occasion, who prepared and published in the several papers with which they were connected, minute accounts of the proceedings of this meeting, which were subsequently copied by all the journals of note in the vicinity. As these proceedings refer to many details connected with the progress and subdivision of the work, and give a list of the individuals employed in the various departments, we will insert the report as it appeared in the principa journals, and thus close this brief sketch of the history of the Model of New-York.

From the

MORNING COURIER AND NEW-YORK ENQUIRER, Nov. 9, 1846.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Nov. 11, 1846

and the other leading journals of New New-York of contiguous dates.

"GREAT MEETING OF ARTISTS.

"At a meeting of the artists and artizans employed upon the Model of New-York, held on Wednesday evening last, JOHN EVERS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and CHAS. MCDONALD, Secretary. The following list of nearly one hundred and fifty of those employed in the different departments of the work, was read by Mr. H. C. Hall, who has acted in the capacity of Treasurer and Book-keeper during the undertaking.

"ARCHITECTURAL WORK AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE—By Mr. W. P. Withey.

"PLATFORM OF THE MODEL—By Messrs. A. E. Moulthrop, E. Bishop, and Assistants.

"SURVEYING AND MAP DEPARTMENT—By Messrs. J. Murphy, R. Morrison, and Assistants.

"MODELLING OF BUILDINGS—By Messrs. P. A. Edinger, R. Moloy, E. Brown, C. Demarest, T. Barnes, R. Searche, M L. Mann, J. B. Price W. Price, C. Gullen, W. Harris, A Burnham, W. E. Shelden, G. Carroll, C. G. Taylor, L. D. Berge, J. L. Hunt, G. Douglass, H. Merchant, J. White, C. Peterson, W. Griffith, J. Wilson, M. Swift, W. H. Fairchild, and W. Thompson.

"TREES—By Messrs. C. H. Judson, J. B. Hinton, A. P. Butler, and C. H. Lewis.

"ELEVATIONS, DEPRESSIONS, AND WHARVES—By Mr. H. Stow.

"FENCES—By Messrs. H. Murphy and T. A. Young.

"STEAMBOATS—By Messrs. E. B. Cunningham and S. B. Cunningham.

"SHIPPING—By Messrs. C. Davis, A. W. Hogg, T. Hogg, Jr., and S. Hogg.

"PAINTING OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, STEAMBOATS, SHIPPING, &c.—By Messrs. E. W. Jackson, J. Y. Brush, H. Rover, J. Wells, W. Davison, G. M. Gardner, J. Ropes, J. P. Taylor, and T. F. Gray.

"PAINTING OF THE PRIVATE BUILDINGS—By Messrs. J. W. Rover, A. Eiffe, A Miller, M. Hurlbut, A. M. Saunton, J. Langstein, E. McAuley, M. A. McCauly, E. Bond, E. Garey, J. King, S. Wand, Z. Martin. L. Martin, M. L. Moffat, S. J. Good, H. Good, P. Harris, L. Guthrie, J. Guthrie, M. Guthrie, D. Moore, J. Wilkins, S. Weston, L. Brownlee, D. Stokes, and P. D. Coolican.

"SCENIC EFFECTS—By Messrs C. McDonald, E. Richmond, B. Clark. T. Shepherd, W. F. Whittington, C. G. Thompson, L. Nephew, J. Roche, M. Conroy, T. Griffiin, F. Booth, Jr., M. Lyons, and T. Dreasy.

"INSPECTION OF THE MODELLING—By J. H. Plumb, F. B. Booth, and J. J. Palmer.

"FRAME WORK OF THE CANOPY—By Messrs. P. Tiers, J. Crisp, H. L. Farnham, J. S. Clutterbuck, J. D. Cox, E. J. Phillips, and J. Case.

"THE PAINTINGS OF THE CANOPY—By Messrs. J. Evers, E. P. Barnes, E. C. Coates, and J. H. Kimberly.

"CANVAS FOR THE PAINTINGS—By Messrs. T. Kelly, S. N. Dodge, and E. Dechaux.

"CARVED ORNAMENTAL WORK—By Messrs. J. H. B. Jackson, J. D. Darlington, T. Millard, Jr., R. Gunning, W. Gunning, J. Dully, W. Murphy, S. T. Cary, H. Tompkins, R. Joseph, and S. Clark.

"GILDING—By Messrs. J. McPeake, H. Cunningham, and H. Scardenfield.
"ORNAMENTAL PAINTING—By Messrs. T. T. Hogg, J. C. Whitmore, S. A. Dodge, J. Peck, and J. C. Hogle.
"IRON FRAME WORK—By Messrs. Cornell & Jackson.
"DRAPERY—By Messrs. Solomon & Hart.
"LIGHTS AND GLASSES.—By Messrs. Benjamin Pike & Son.
"BOOK-KEEPER AND TREASURER—H. C. Hall.
"THE WHOLE—By E. Porter Belden.

"After the acceptance of this report, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to E. Porter Belden, Esq., the constructor of the Model of New-York, for the liberality of feeling, and the gentlemanly deportment exhibited towards us, in the progress of this work.

"*Resolved*, That in this undertaking, which would have baffled the efforts of almost any other man, he bas evinced the taste of the artist, the skill of the mathematician, and the energy, the patience, and the perseverance of the man of genius, and that he has achieved a triumph which has justly immortalized his name.

"*Resolved*, That we will use our humble endeavors to promote tbe success of this work, by testifying to its accuracy, its heauty, and its finish of execution.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting he signed hy its officers, and submitted to the leading journals of the city for publication.

"The passage of these resolutions was accompanied hy complimentary remarks from several of the artists present, at the close of which, Mr. Belden arose and addressed the meeting with some appropriate remarks, returning his thanks to the artists engaged upon the work for this expression of their regard, and assuring them of the satisfaction he felt in having congregated together a body of men so well calculated to carry out ideas, which he might conceive, hut which he could never have executed without their assistance.

"The following resolution was then adopted:

"*Resolved*, That if this Model should be destroyed by fire, or otber accident, while we are living, we will hold ourselves in readiness at a moment's warning to rally to the standard of Mr. Belden for its re-construction.

"At the close of the meeting, the following resolution was passed hy those engaged exclusively upon the Model:

"*Resolved*, That our thanks he presented to Messrs. Evers, Barnes and Coates, for the splendid embellishments with which they have graced our work in the views of the mercantile and manufacturing establishments, represented upon the Canopy of the Model.

"JOHN EVERS, Chairman.

"CHAS. MCDONALD, Secretary."

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL.

The Model of New-York is a piece of mechanism entirely different from a map or painting. On an immense platform

Every Object of the City* is Represented

In Carved Wood,

with its relative size, proportions and color, so that the Model

DIFFERS FROM THE ACTUAL CITY ONLY IN POINT OF SIZE.

So extensive and minute is the representation that

150 ARTISTS AND ARTISANS

were employed in its construction, and its cost exceeded

$20,000.

The Harbor and Surrounding Waters are represented with their accustomed Shipping, Packets leaving and entering the port, Steamers plying through the rivers, Tow-boats conducting the Barges and Canal-boats up and down the North River, and indeed the whole Business and Commerce of New-York can be seen to better advantage by an hour's visit to this Model, than by a week's inspection of the *actual* City and Harbor. Over the whole Model is an

IMMENSE CANOPY

Of Carved and Ornamented Work, in Gothic Architecture, nearly fifteen feet high. This Canopy is supported by twelve elaborately carved columns, the bases of which rest at the sides and corners of the Model, and is mounted with pinnacles forming compartments which contain a collection of

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED OIL PAINTINGS,

REPRESENTING THE LEADING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND PLACES OF NOTE IN THE CITY.

These paintings were executed by the first artists, and, independent of the Model, form a sufficient attraction for the admirers of the fine arts. The Carved Work of the Canopy is most exquisitely executed and richly decorated with

Gold and Brilliant Colors.†

But we will turn our attention to the prominent objects of the work.

In the following description the visitor is supposed to commence the examination of the Model at the South West corner, proceeding to the north, and completing the circuit of the Model.

WEST SIDE.

1. The first object that meets our view, as we thus gaze upon the liliputian city stretched before us, is the Battery, in all its loveliness of verdure, reminding us of the time when "the old burghers would repair of

* For the minute details of the representation see post, p. 14.

† A description of the architectural plan of this Canopy had been written with a view to publication. At the desire of the Editors of the Tribune, who were struck with the novelty of its arrangement, and who were preparing an account of the Model, the MS. was loaned to them; and they, with remarkable liberality made it the basis of their description of this part of the work, in a lengthy article on the Model published in their paper, July 13, 1846, a portion of which, but sufficiently large for the purpose, will be found on pages 21 and 22 of this pamphlet. It is therefore deemed unnecessary to repeat the description here.

an afternoon to smoke their pipes under the shade of the branches, contemplating the golden sun, as he gradually sunk in the west, an emblem of that tranquil end toward which themselves were hastening; while the young men and the damsels of the town would take many a moonlight stroll among these favorite haunts, watching the chaste Cynthia tremble along the calm bosom of the bay, or light up the white sail of some gliding bark; and interchanging the honest vows of constant affection."*

2. The semi-circular building situated on a mole, and connected with the Battery by a bridge, is CASTLE GARDEN, erected in 1807 as a fortification, but now used as a fashionable place of amusement.

3. Proceeding to the north-east from the Battery in a perfectly straight line, a distance of nearly 2 1-2 miles, is BROADWAY, the great thoroughfare of New-York.

4. At the southern extremity of Broadway is the BOWLING GREEN, an ellipse, containing a fountain which can be seen playing upon the Model.

5. Opposite the Bowling Green, on the corner of Broadway adjoining the Battery, is the HOUSE occupied by SIR HENRY CLINTON, now the residence of Andrew H. Mickle, Esq. Ex-Mayor of the city.

6. The lofty spire so prominent in this part of the Model, is that of the costly TRINITY CHURCH, (Episc.) The model of this building is composed of over 800 pieces of wood and metal.

7. Trinity Church stands at the head of Wall-street. The various BANKS and other edifices connected with the monetary and commercial interests of the city, can be seen in various parts of the street.

8. The marble structure, with Ionic porticos, is the Custom House.

9. The magnificent MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is a short distance below.

10. The blocks between the Merchants' Exchange and the Bowling Green, were the scene of the FIRE of 1845, which destroyed more than $7,000,000 of property

11. A short distance north of the Custom House, is the POST OFFICE, formerly the Middle Dutch Church, but now leased to the general government. During the Revolution, the interior wood-work was destroyed by the British, and the building used for military purposes. At one time it contained 3,000 American prisoners

12. The next spire, as we proceed up Broadway, is that of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. This miniature building consists of over 1000 pieces.

13. Opposite St. Paul's Church is the AMERICAN MUSEUM, of marble.

14. The large granite structure adjoining St. Paul's, is the ASTOR HOUSE.

15. We have now reached the CITY PARK, containing the CITY HALL in the center, the NEW CITY HALL on the north side, and the HALL OF RECORDS and the ROTUNDA, the latter occupied by the offices of the Alms-House Department, on the west side. The southern portion of the Park is ornamented by a beautiful fountain represented upon the Model.

* W. Irving.

16. The spire adjoining the Park, is that of Dr. Spring's Church.

17. Columbia College, embowered with trees, is now prominent.

18. St. Peter's Church, (R. Cath.,) of granite, is near the College.

19. The visitor cannot have proceeded thus far without often gazing at the water-craft which crowds the docks of the North River. Here is an Albany steamer leaving the pier on her upward trip. There a tow boat is conducting half a score of barges to their destination. The whole river teems with the activity of travel and trade.

20. Washington Market stands on the line of the river.

21. Beyond the Park is the terminus of the Harlem Rail Road. The rails are seen upon the Model extending the whole length of the city, with here and there cars leaving or entering the city.

22. Stewart's Marble Store is at the north corner of the Park.

23. Above Stewart's is the New-York Hospital, with its towering elms.

24. The spacious Broadway Tabernacle, (Cong.,) is nearly opposite.

25. The Society Library next presents its façade of Ionic columns.

26. The Halls of Justice, comprising the City Prison and other buildings of Egyptian architecture, are seen beyond the last named edifice. They are known in popular parlance by the appellation of "the Tombs."

27. Above "the Tombs" are the Gas Works with their lofty chimneys

28. The New-Haven R. R. Depot is the marble building near the Gas Works, on Canal-street. A train of cars is leaving the depot.

29. Center Market, with a cupola, is a few blocks above.

30. The beautiful inclosure near the visitor from the point he now occupies, is St. John's Park, in front of which is

31. St. John's Church, (Episc.,) with a lofty and graceful spire.

32. The blocks near the river are crowded with Lumber and Coal Yards. The piles of boards and shingles are easily discerned on the Model, while the heaps of coal consist of the natural article.

33. At the foot of Canal-street is the Clinton Market.

34. The old Country Seat of Aaron Burr is situated four blocks from the river. It is easily discerned by its numerous trees.

35. Nearly in the center of the Model stands St. Patrick's Cathedral, (R. Cath.,) a large building with two spires or turrets.

36. A short distance above appears St. Bartholomew's Church. (Ep.)

37. On the next corner stands the Lafayette Place Church. (D. Ref.)

38. Near by is St. Thomas's Church, (Epis.,) with two towers.

39. We now come to Washington Square, facing which are two of the most beautiful edifices in the city.

40. The New-York City University is the large Gothic structure.

41. Adjoining the University is Dr. Hutton's Church. (Dutch Ref.)

42. The portion of the city above Washington Square, is the location of the most Fashionable Residences in the city. Some of the dwellings are of costly magnificence.

43. The wide street which, without a deviation from a right line, runs

from river to river, is FOURTEENTH-STREET. All the streets above this run likewise across the island, and are numerically designated.

NORTH SIDE.

44. The prominent CHURCH in 14th st., is that of the ANNUNCIATION.

45. JEFFERSON MARKET, with a watch tower and an alarm bell, is a short distance beyond.

46. One block east of the market are two churches of stone. The one nearest the visitor is DR. PHILLIPS'S. (Pres.)

47. The other is the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. (Epis.)

48. DR. POTTS'S CHURCH, (Pres.,) is one block still farther to the east.

49. The beautiful oval inclosure, with a fountain, in this part of the Model, is UNION PLACE.

50. The CHURCH OF THE PURITANS adjoins Union Place.

51. GRACE CHURCH, the splendid edifice below, is one of the most imposing structures in the city. The model of this building is a most elaborate piece of workmanship: it contains over one thousand pieces; it required five weeks to complete it, and cost over seventy-five dollars.

52. MADISON SQUARE is near the border of the Model.

53. All the streets running northerly in this portion of the city, are denominated AVENUES, with numerical adjuncts

54. In the Fourth Avenue, the first east of Madison Square, is the HARLEM RAIL-ROAD. A train of cars is seen on the Model leaving the city.

55. The TELEGRAPH WIRES are seen in the same avenue, as likewise

56. CALVARY CHURCH, a grotesque building with two spires.

57. GRAMERCY PARK is the small square near Calvary Church.

58. The beautiful edifice with turrets is the FREE ACADEMY.

59. The collection of buildings at the north-eastern corner of the Model, belongs to the Alms-House Department. The name of BELLEVUE is applied to this location. The grounds formerly belonged to Lindley Murray.

EAST SIDE.

60. The stream on this side of the Model is the EAST RIVER.

61. The first prominent object presenting itself, on turning the corner of the Model, is STUYVESANT SQUARE, in front of which is

62. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, (Epis.,) a substantial edifice of stone.

63. ST. MARK'S CHURCH, (Epis.,) surrounded by trees, is seen at some distance below. In the adjoining grave yard rest the remains of Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor of New-Netherland A pear-tree planted by his own hand is in the vicinity, and represented on the Model.

64. The OPERA HOUSE, a sand stone building with pilasters, is a few blocks beyond the last named church. Here was the scene of the recent fearful riot, in which twenty-three lives were lost.

65. The NOVELTY WORKS, an extensive manufactory of steam engines and other machinery, are situated on the East River

66. TOMPKINS SQUARE is the large public ground before the visitor.

67. The Ship-Yards, with vessels on the stocks in all stages of progress, are very conspicuous on the shores of the river.

68. A portion of Wallabout Bay is seen at the southern termination of this side of the Model.

69. The Artificial Island formed by wharfing, and containing a depot for coal, is connected with the Navy Yard.

70. A Portion of Brooklyn now comes in view; but before entering upon the description, we will turn the next corner of the Model.

SOUTH SIDE.

71. The Navy-Yard is now the great object of interest to the visitor. The large ship-houses are seen near the water. The Naval Lyceum is the building with pillars, on the main avenue. The Commodore's residence stands on an elevation near the east wall of the Yard.

72. The first church on leaving the Navy Yard is Roman Catholic.

73. A second Roman Catholic Church appears a few rods beyond.

74. The church with a square tower is St. Ann's, (Epis).

75. Dr. Cox's Church stands on the high elevation near the water.

76. Brooklyn Hights, which terminate the portion of Brooklyn represented on the Model, afford one of the most beautiful views in the vicinity of New-York. The expansive sheet of water dotted with numerous sails, with the emporium of commerce on the opposite shore, presents a most interesting and imposing scene.

77. As our eyes again rest on the busy metropolis, we notice the Mansion of William B. Crosby, Esq., surrounded by trees, late the residence of his father-in-law, Col. Rutgers, from whom Rutgers Institute and Rutgers-street derive their names.

78. Dr. Krebs's Church, of stone, with a square tower, next appears.

79. The floating Church of our Savior, (Epis.,) for seamen, with its spire and turrets, is seen at the foot of Pike-street.

80. Not far distant is the Sectional Dock used for elevating vessels.

81. The Commercial Part of the City is now before the visitor. These docks are crowded with vessels at all seasons of the year, and more or less are always leaving and entering the port.

82. The marble edifice with a flagstaff, is the United States Hotel.

83. Fulton Market is situated on the river in the same vicinity.

84. Wall-street now again appears. The blocks immediately south of this part of Wall-street were those destroyed by the great fire of 1835. The loss was estimated at over $20,000,000.

85. The United States Revenue Boarding Office, with a tower, is situated at the southern termination of the city.

We have now completed a casual examination of the Model, but, to do justice to the work, thousands of other objects should be inspected. Over five millions of objects are represented—certainly sufficient to present new points of interest at each successive examination.

Perhaps no stronger argument could be adduced in proof of the the accuracy and beauty of the Model than the universal enthusiasm with which it has been received by the New York Press.

A few short extracts from the hundreds of enconiums pronounced upon it by the REVIEWS, MAGAZINES, AND THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS OF NEW YORK, *are subjoined.*

From the American Rev., Aug. 1846.

THE MODEL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Among the many happy productions of the modern art of perspective drawing, we have always been particularly interested in the æroscopic or *bird's eye* views of great cities. London, Paris and Rome especially, taken in this way, have been to us particular studies; and we may safely say that we have gained in one hour a better knowledge of the physical aspect of those "places powerful and eke renowned," than we have from reading any books. But no such pictorial view, however skillfully executed, can equal in faithfulness and reality of impression the exhibition of a city in carved blocks of wood, by which every street and building, with all the docks and water-craft shall be reproduced to the eye, with an exact attention to proportion. We do not know that we have ever been more struck with any curious work of art than with the "Model of New York city," now on exhibition, constructed by Mr. E. P. Belden. The felicitous minuteness displayed in this creation—for it is a creation—is wonderful. The whole piece is constructed on several compartments, which, united, make a platform of nearly thirty feet square. The city is thus represented entire, together with all Brooklyn, and the North and East rivers, with their forests of masts and water-craft. Every street is seen, no longer or wider than it should be in comparison with every other. Each building, large or small, whether the Astor House, the University, or a sentry-box, is carved out of a separate piece of wood, and put in its place, with the exact color and proportion that belong to it.—Probably not a man in the city but could at once point out his own dwelling. Some of the larger structures, as Trinity and Grace churches, the City Hall, the University, the Custom-House, and Merchants' Exchange, are exquisitely shaped and finished, and would fetch high prices as models. The number of separate pieces composing some of them amount to several hundreds.—Grace has over one thousand. So minute is the work, that the very awning-posts are given, and all the rigging on the well-known vessels and steamers in the bay and rivers. Nothing now in this city is better worth seeing; and if it is to be exhibited over the Union, it will give people in distant places a perfect idea of the American Metropolis. To see it to advantage, it must be studied minutely.

Knickerbocker Magazine, Aug. 1846.

Think of this entire metropolis, and a part of Brooklyn, represented by the individual street, lane, alley, house, open lot, tree—*every thing* in short which the city is and which it contains; the whole perfect in its proportions, and every part entirely correct in its scale! It is truly a wonderful exhibition, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising proprietor, E. Porter Belden, Esq.

Christian Parlor Mag. Sept. 1846.

SIGHTS IN THE CITY.—In this great metropolis ample provision is made for the gratification of the tastes of the curious of all characters, and no slight effort is made to entrap the unwary stranger and attract him where he would not willingly and knowingly be found. There are two places of resort which we think of at the moment, to which we can with entire propriety invite the citizen and the stranger who may have an hour or two to appropriate in examining the wonders of art. * * * *

The other city sight, which is spoken of with astonishment by all who have seen it, is Belden's miniature of New York city, in which every house, public and private, every tree, post &c. is accurately copied or carved in wood.—Visiters at one glance can thus obtain a perfect view of the whole city, and a part of Brooklyn. It is a monument of patient labor and curious art.

Knickerbocker, Sept. 1846.

Looking the other day at Mr. Belden's Model of New York, (that most faithful 'picture in little' of our great metropolis,) and admiring the admirable proportion which has been so accurately preserved in every feature of the vast miniature city, we were irresistibly led to think of *Gulliver in Lilliput.* Indeed, it required nothing but a thousand or two '*humans*' bustling through the little streets to have made the illusion complete.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, Feb. 7, 1846.

MODEL OF NEW YORK.—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has been for some time past in process of construction at No. 360 Broadway. It is nothing less than an actual Model of New York,—including every building, street, wharf, park, &c. &c. In short, it presents this great metropolis in miniature, to the eye, at one view, with its innumerable objects all carved in wood, according to their actual proportions and relations to each other. The amount of labor bestowed upon it, is necessarily great.

From N. Y. Sun, Feb. 1846.

It is no more nor less than a Model of this entire city, representing its every object. For enterprize and perseverance, Mr. Belden cannot be beaten.

N. Y. Herald, Feb. 1846.

What an immense amount of labor must be requisite, thus to present to the eye a perfect miniature of every object in this great metropolis.

N. Y. Express, Feb. 1846.

E. Porter Belden, Esq. the proprietor of the Model of New Haven, now exhibiting at the Granite Building, is constructing at 360 Broadway one of the most remarkable pieces of mechanism we have ever heard of. It is an actual miniature in carved wood of this entire city.

N. Y. Eve. Mirror, March 3d, 1846.

The work is supposed by many to be merely continuous block lines running along the sides of streets, representing roofs and houses—a sort of birds-eye view of the city. Such is not the case —it is a perfect model of New York (as high up as 32d street) and a portion of Brooklyn, Governor's Island, &c.— Every house in the city, with trees and tenements appertaining thereto, will be found in its proper place and represented correctly in all respects—length, breadth, height, color—even every window front and rear, chimnies &c.

N. Y. Sun, March 11, 1846.

The long desired Model of this city, is, we are happy to announce, now in course of construction, and will be shortly completed. It is to Mr. E. Porter Belden, a gentleman of well known ingenuity, and constructor of the celebrated Model of New Haven, Ct. that the public will be indebted for this interesting work. Every street, alley, lane, building, shed, or yard in this city or Brooklyn will be faithfully represented and accurately put down. It will in short be a perfect miniature of New York—the Metropolis of America—the fourth city in the world, and from its name alone will attract more attention, in this and the old country, than anything of the kind ever exhibited. It will be composed of carved wood, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it complete to the minutest particular. We heartily wish Mr. Belden that success which he so justly merits.

N. Y. Sun, March 18, 1846.

What is this Model of NewYork like? When will it be ready for exhibition? Questions like these are continually being put to us—We will therefore for the benefit of our readers at large, endeavor to give them the requisite information. On a platform of nearly thirty feet square, the artist has contrived to represent the whole city of New York and part of Brooklyn, in carved wood, together with the shipping and steamboats, lying at the various wharves, so as to convey a more accurate impression to the eye, than any painting could possibly effect. Not only are the public buildings, churches, &c. exact specimens of architecture on a small scale, but every inhabitant of New York will be enabled to recognize his own dwelling. In fact the whole expanse o streets, lanes and houses, will lie stretched out before the visiter as it would appear to a person viewing it from a balloon—with this advantage— that he will be spared the nervous feeling incidental to an æronautic expedition, and be enabled to view it from any point he pleases. We shall recur to this interesting subject in a few days and review it more in detail.

N. Y. Sun, March 23, 1846.

MODEL OF NEW YORK.—This splendid work, now constructing by E. Porter Belden, Esq. for magnitude of design, exactness of detail and beauty of execution, surpasses anything hitherto produced. Every house taken singly, will bear close examination, and every merchant ship or steamboat, if placed in a glass case, would be considered a finished specimen of skilful workmanship and bear the scrutiny of the naval profession. Each distinct part would form a beautiful picture. There is Trinity Church with its magnificent gothic spire —Grace Church with its light Norman arched windows and rich tracery—our

noble Exchange and Custom House—the City Hall and Gallery of Arts—the vast and substantial Astor House—old Tammany, and Stewart's elegant new marble building in Broadway—Cottage Place in the ninth ward, with its fairy like piazzas to every story—and the gloomy Egyptian Tombs. There are the Novelty Iron Works with their foundries and workshops, the yard filled with miniature machinery—the numerous lumber yards filled with timber, coal-yards with piles of genuine Peach Orchard and Liverpool, and the stone yards with blocks of real granite and marble. The Harlem railroad, with the trains of baggage and passenger cars are faithfully represented, and the different Parks and the beautiful Battery, covered with groves of trees, rivalling the verdant appearance of nature itself. The particular form of every roof and chimney is complete, and the interior buildings to the smallest shed and fence, are duly attended to. There are the churches, school houses, hotels and markets—lamp posts, liberty poles, flag staffs, awning posts—nothing is omitted. The splendid mansion and the meanest shanty—each has its representative in this magnificent and comprehensive model.

On the opposite side of the East river is the Navy Yard with the men of war lying moored—the city of Brooklyn stretching out into the bay—while the water is covered with merchantmen and smaller vessels,—the steamer Great Britain, a perfect fac similie of that gigantic steam ship—the North Carolina guard-ship, and 300 square rigged vessels, lying at the different wharves, with an innumerable number of smaller craft. To crown all, the natural appearance of the marble, granite or brick of which the buildings are composed, combines to render the whole thing unique of its kind. In a word it presents as exact a view of New York, as the city itself would if viewed through the inverted end of a telescope. In conclusion we can but feel certain, that this great undertaking of Mr. Belden will be duly appreciated not only by the citizens of this metropolis and the sister cities of our republic, but by the inhabitants of those foreign countries, to whose shores Mr. Belden may see fit to transport the great city of the New World; and that it will be to him the source of an ample fortune.

N. Y. Tribune, April 4, 1846.

MODEL OF NEW YORK.—Our readers have already noticed that E. Porter Belden, Esq. proprietor of the Model of New Haven, is constructing a Model of the city of New York, in carved wood, at 360 Broadway.

This we conceive to be one of the greatest undertakings ever attempted. The Model is constructed upon an immense platform representing the ground with all its natural elevations and depressions, and the eye of the speetator takes in at one view every object with its relative size, proportions and color, from the Battery to Bellevue Hospital. Indeed it would seem as if by some immense mechanical power, the whole city had been compressed into smaller limits, accurately preserving its outlines and minutest traits.

This description seems almost incredible, but it is not the least exaggerated—at any rate the work is fast approaching to completion, when every one will have the opportunity of judging for himself, whether his house is accurately represented or not.

The steamboats and shipping which are shewn at the fullest season, together with the Navy Yard at Brooklyn and the men of war lying at anchor, will add to the interest of this stupendous specimen of mechanical skill. Our readers may easily conceive the superior advantages which a model possesses over a painting, as in the latter although the objects in the foreground are distinctly portrayed, those in the back ground are necessarily obscure; while in viewing the former, the spectator may choose his own position and inspect it from all parts of the compass as his own fancy may dictate. Everything combines to render this one of the most curious exhibitions ever submitted to the public, and we have no doubt it will meet with extensive patronage.

N. Y. True Sun, April 16, 1846.

We understand that the proprietor of this great work is now engaged in erecting a splendid Canopy to overhang the Model. This is a most beautiful specimen of gothic architecture, supported on splendid columns, with carved pinnacles.

N. Y. Tribune, April 17, 1846.

The immense labor and great ingenuity displayed in the construction of the Model of New York, is the theme of admiration of all those persons, who have been permitted to view this great work while in progress. When completed we question if it will not be re-

cognized throughout the United States by the *soubriquet* of *New York Junior*, from the strong family likeness it bears to its elder sister.

A better subject for a model could not have been selected, as perhaps there is no city in the world possessing the same natural advantages of situation. It presents with its surrounding scenery, a fine field for the display of the artist, which Mr. Belden, with his natural tact, has not failed to avail himself of to the fullest extent.

From the "Commercial Article" of N. Y. Tribune, April 22, 1846.

We have frequently had occasion to call the attention of the manufacturing and trading community to the many advantages of advertising, but it remained for Mr. E. Porter Belden, the talented proprietor of the splendid Model of this city, which he has now nearly completed, to make the public exhibition of a work of art the vehicle of advertisements the most attractive and extensive.

This Model, with its magnificent canopy, will be the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken either in this country or Europe, and, in its exhibition in all the important cities of both Hemispheres, will be visited by thousands; and when we consider that improvements in our manufactures, in the modes of transit, and the removal of restrictions on trade, will create demand for many of our products and manufactures hitherto unthought of as articles of export, the importance to our manufacturers and traders of becoming known throughout the whole civilized world, cannot be overrated. We should wish to give the world, in connection with this miniature of our city, a proof of our immense trade. A new era in commerce is commencing, and we hope that that enterprise which has so honorably marked the history of American trade, will take advantage of this splendid opportunity which native talent presents of seeking a market in every quarter of the globe, thereby promoting the wealth and happiness of our people, and taking our high place among the great commercial nations of the world.

N. Y. Eve. Post, April 23, 1846.

Model of New York.—E. Porter Belden, Esq. who projected and executed the beautiful model of New Haven, emboldened by his success, afterwards planned à model of New York and its environs, to be carved in wood; and undismayed by the obstacles and difficulties that so vast an undertaking would naturally present, has, by indomitable perseverance and mechanical skill, brought his labors nearly to a close.

It is the most surprising and elaborate piece of mechanism ever achieved. The life like appearance of this miniature city is so deceptive, that it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to fancy you hear the hum and buzz of the dwellers within.

The spectator can not fail to be impressed with the beauty of the public buildings, churches &c., while the dwelling houses, and even the interior buildings, present the most finished appearance, and bear witness to the patient and sedulous attention of the proprietor. Thousands are under the impression that the model consists of a number of rough and indistinct objects, laid down in lines of streets, giving in the aggregate, an idea of the general appearance of the city. Little are those persons aware of the actual nature of the work, or of the intense application and mechanical skill, that has been brought into play in consummating the result. During the last twelve months, in fine or foul weather, the indefatigable *employés* of Mr. Belden may have been seen at their respective posts, pencil in hand, surveying every street, lane, or back alley, nook or corner, of this great metropolis.

Every house or tenement, to the smallest shed in the rear of the blocks, has been modelled from sketches made by good draughtsmen, and this, when completed, has been subjected to the rigid scrutiny of competent persons.—The manner in which every minute detail has been managed is truly astonishing—the particular pitch of the roofs, and proportionate size of the doors, windows, chimnies &c., are all preserved—even the lines of the brick work, stone, or whatever the buildings are composed of, is imitated.

Thus our fellow citizens cannot fail to recognize their own dwellings and other familiar objects, and the inhabitants of distant cities, by having this beautiful miniature brought to their firesides, will derive from it all the advantages of an actual visit to this great metropolis, without incurring the expenses and inconveniences attendant upon a sojourn in a large city.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser, April 23, 1846

Model of New York.—We hav visited with gratification this interesting work of art, now approaching completion, by Mr. E. Porter Belden, at his rooms 360 Broadway. The accuracy of such parts of it as are finished is surprising, and the magnitude of the whole work much greater than we had imagined, occupying an area of nearly 500 feet, and to be surmounted by a canopy, decorated in the most florid gothic style, which must present a noble and imposing appearance.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of capital and talent employed in this undertaking from the fact, that not only have each building, out-house and fence, but even doors and windows, been actually drawn before being modeled, and that when modeled a careful comparison has been made with the original, and any inaccuracy, even to the position of a dormer window or chimney, corrected; so again, when painted, even the shades of unpainted brick work are required by Mr. Belden to be perfect and are again examined to ascertain that they are so

Upon the public buildings appear to have been lavished skill and care in a most extraordinary degree. Their proportions, and the ornaments peculiar to their different styles of architecture, have been preserved as none but persons combining architectural knowledge and great ingenuity could have done — But perhaps the most interesting fact we could mention in connection with the model of a great city is, that every steamboat belonging to this port is a perfect miniature, made from actual measurement and displaying the peculiarities of construction observable in each, not even excepting the ferry boats; and that each of our noble packet ships may be recognized by its perfect representation, even to the ropes and spars, not one of which is wanting

The great number of objects worthy of remark in this Model are too numerous for a single notice. We shall recur to it again, but cannot close without expressing our conviction that in undertaking this, the greatest work of the kind ever attempted, Mr. Belden has earned for himself the gratitude of every New Yorker, as well as that pecuniary reward to which enterprise and talent are entitled.

N. Y. Com. Adv'r, April 29, 1846.

The advantages to our business men, not only in every locality of the United States but in all the prineipal cities of Europe, must be manifold at a time when increasing facilities of communication are rapidly abolishing distance

N. Y. Tribune, May 16, 1846.

It is to E. Porter Belden, Esq., the talented proprietor of the Model of New York, to whom the commercial and trading interests of the community are indebted for this valuable invention—a gentleman who, in achieving one of the most extensive and elaborate works of art ever attempted, has immortalized his name.

Mr. Belden is now constructing a most splendid canopy of Gothic architecture, supported by elegant columns, to surmount the platform on which the City is represented. Ornamented profusely with gold and carved work, it will be in itself a magnificent spectacle, and second only in interest to the Model.

N. Y. True Sun, May 16, 1846.

Old and young, of all grades, will naturally crowd to see a perfect miniature of that city, which, above all others in the Union, has so excited their curiosity—that city from whence they receive the fashions, and the luxuries so dearly prized in the South and Far West.

N. Y. Eve. Mirror, May 19, 1846.

It is with mingled feelings of pride and admiration, we take up the pen to give a brief description of the magnificent model of our city, now nearly completed.

We have had an opportunity of seeing a drawing of the canopy, which is now being constructed to overhang the model. We cannot conceive a more beautiful spectacle than this object will present, when completed; and it will form a very flattering testimonial to the taste of the enterprising proprietor. No exhibition that has ever been to the southern and western cities, could possess such attractions for the inhabitants, as a faithful delineation of New York, the Metropolis of the Union, the emporium of commerce and fashion, and in fact the city of which all have heard and longed to visit.

N. Y. Herald, May 26, 1846.

We yesterday visited the rooms of Mr. E. P. Belden, 360 Broadway, to inspect a model of New York city and Brooklyn, got up under his superintendence. The plan covers an extent of 600 square feet, representing every

street and avenue in the city, together with the shipping in the river; Brooklyn, with its navy yard, &c.&c. It is a gigantic undertaking and is deserving of patronage. Wnen finished, it will be exhibited in this and other cities of the Union, and afterwards sent to Europe for exhibition. It is a perfect model of the city, every building being duly represented. There are *fac simile* models of the steamboats and shipping, of Brooklyn Heights, of the Parks, with their tiny fountains bubbling up in the midst. When completed, it will be the most extensive thing of the kind in the world. It will be open for exhibition in a few days.

N. Y. Tribune, July 2, 1846.

We have before noticed the beautiful Model of New York, now being constructed at 360 Broadway, but now that it approaches to completion we recur to the subject with renewed pleasure.—We have often heard the remark, "why expend so much time and labor upon minute details, when a rough sketch would be sufficient to produce all the desired effect?" Now we consider that in this particular the proprietor has exhibited profound judgment, for the thonghtful spectator may visit it again and again, each time discovering new beauties. What exquisite specimens of skillful workmanship are the public buildings! and then the churches, so highly and elaborately finished as to bear examination through a magnifying glass. Why the ladies would be delighted to have them under glass shades, as drawing-room ornaments.

We could easily imagine a person of contemplative mind gazing upon the vast city spread out before him, until the Model became reality. While viewing Brooklyn Hights, recognizing at each glance the villa of a friend, or some beautiful and well known object, his mind would become so absorbed that the model would he forgotten, and the identical scene would lie before him. He would momentarily expect to hear the bell at the South Ferry, and see the Ferry boat glide out from the slip with its tiny load of passengers.

We are happy to hear that the Model is completed, and the artists are now busily engaged in ornamenting the Canopy which will surmount the whole. This promises to be a most magnificent affair, and will be equally attractive as the Model. More than 100 persons are now employed upon the work and the most strenuous efforts are being made to get the exhibition ready by Saturday next—4th July. Among the many amusements provided for the public on that day, none will be more interesting, and at the same time more rational, than a visit to the Model of the Great Metropolis.

The proprietor deserves the thanks and good wishes of the citizens of New York for the truthful manner in which he has portrayed our native city, and for the very correct idea of our vast commerce which it will convey to the dwellers in the far West, as well as to the inhabitants of foreign countries.

Eve. Mirror, July 2, 1846.

This miniature model of the city is wonderfully true to nature, and if it were only possible to introduce lights into the tiny lamps, and the windows of the houses, the illusion at night would be perfect. It is certainly one of the most gigantic projects ever conceived, and has been executed with such attention to detail, that it will be viewed with astonishment both in the United States and Europe.

May success commensurate with the enterprize, attend the proprietor, for a more extraordinary and meritorious exhibition has never before appeared in this country, nor, we may safely say, in any other.

True Sun, July 2, 1846.

Model of New York.—It is with great pleasure we refer to this interesting and prolific subject. We are happy to announce, that the work is nearly completed, every exertion being made by the spirited proprietor to have the Model ready for exhibition on the approaching anniversary of our independence. Thus, in a space of little over 12 months, Mr. Belden will have succeeded in not only building a second city of New York, but also vast fleets of men of war and packet ships, and in making exact duplicates of all the steamboats belonging to this port down to the smallest ferry boat. Truly, this undertaking would bear comparison with the labors of Hercules. We may safely predict an overflowing crowd of visitors on that day, when the entire population of the city are agog for amusement.

N. Y. Tribune, July 4, 1846.

Completion of the Model of New York.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the citizens of New York will at length be

gratified by a view of this long expected work of art. Mr. Belden has engaged the large hall of the Minerva Rooms, Broadway, and opens it for exhibition this day. A visit to the Model will form a delightful method of reereation, and will afford to strangers an excellent opportunity of obtaining a correct idea of the wealth, commeree, and vast extent of this Metropolis.—The difficulties attending this undertaking have been immense, but the native industry and perseverance of the proprietor have overcome all obstacles, and this interesting work has been triumphantly brought to a close.

This exhibition is eminently worthy of patronage, and should be visited by all who have the interest of their native city at heart.

N. Y. True Sun, July 4, 1846.

At last we may announce to our readers that the long desired Model of New York will be exhibited at the large hall of the Minerva Rooms this present 4th of July. We have had the pleasure of viewing it in detached portions, while in progress of construction, and we now promise ourselves a rich treat in seeing it again in a state of completion. The accuracy with which every minute object is finished, is truly astounding, and we are convinced that the public at large are little aware of the immense labor bestowed upon this work to render it such a perfect *fac simile* of the city. Nothing is omitted in the representation. The same attention and labor have been expended on the humblest shanty, as on the noblest mansion.

N. Y. Eve. Mirror, July 9, 1846.

Opening of the Model of New York.—This magnificent exhibition was thrown open for public exhibition on Saturday last, but in spite of the exertions of Mr. Belden and his numerous corps of assistants to the number of 100, this much desired object was not effected until 5 o'clock, P. M., thus disappointing numerous visitors who called in the earlier part of the day. Yet, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, so great was the anxiety to view this unique and wonderful work of art, that the exhibition room was filled with visiters until the closing hour of 10 o'clock. Many were the exclamations of delight and astonishment elicited from those present as they recognised the houses and other objects so familiar to them.

N. Y. Albion, July 11, 1846.

Mr. Belden has completed his arduous undertaking to furnish a complete model of this city and Brooklyn and it is now exhibiting at the Minerva Rooms Broadway. Some idea may be formed of the care and labor expended on the work when we state that about one hundred artists have been employed in its construction for a year past. Of its fidelity and exquisite finish we can speak with unequivocal praise—not the minutest points have been overlooked; every building and object of interest in this vast metropolis has been modelled with an accuracy and finish of execution really surprising.

N. Y. Tribune, July 13, 1846.

Our City in Miniature.—We have before noticed the completion of this tremendous work of art, and referred in general terms to the accuracy of the representation. We now turn to some of its astonishing details, which cannot fail to interest those who are attached to their native or adopted city.

Commencing at the southern end of the platform on which the city is represented, we have the Battery with its benches, its pallisading, its trees and walks, whilst in the rear we observe the different porticos of the buildings along State street, several of which our readers will recollect have peculiarities of construction which are represented with astonishing accuracy. The look up Broadway is highly interesting, because every inhabitant of the city being acquainted with its appearance, is prepared to appreciate the view which the Model presents; but the full pleasure will be received by those who inspect it building by building, and so become convinced of its surpassing truth. The minutest peculiarity of every building is represented—even the monument of Gen. Montgomery upon St. Paul's church can be seen.

Proceeding along the East River, we come, one after the other, to the ferry houses, and their different boats are at once recognized and distiuguished; but having traced every store and warehouse with which we are acquainted as far as Wall-street, let the visitor examine well this den of money-changers, so celebrated wherever commerce is known. The chaste Ionic front of the Merchant's Exchange, which we have often heard professional foreigners say is not surpassed in good taste by any other building designed for a similar purpose, is here in all its beautiful pro-

portions. The Custom House with its massive Doric porticos, and the host of lesser ornamental fronts known to all, are there with so much fidelity to the original that we are forced to understand how so much money and time have been expended upon this work, and how infinitely more correct and beautiful it is than any representation of any kind ever before attempted.

From this and several other points around the Model, the connoisseur in church architecture may examine and compare the claims to beauty of our rival spires—St. Paul's and St. John's in the Roman, Trinity and Grace in the Gothic styles. The slips and docks are each one contending for our praise. Any one of those packet ships or steamers, correct even in the device upon her figure-head or painting on her paddle-box, would make an ornament for a drawing-room table or the cabinet of the man of science—the multitude of them renders selection impossible.

We will visit it again, we know, with increased pleasure, satisfied of the truth of remarks made by men of science and mechanical skill of this miniature city, "that it requires knowledge to appreciate what is there done—that a day is requisite even to form an opinion of its extent, and a month to examine its every detail—and that their surprise is, that it was found possible to complete it in a much longer period than a year." That these remarks are justified by the facts, let the most ignorant notice that every lamp-post and awning in the city is truly represented, as well as every tree of its own kind and hight, and on its own exact situation; and remember, that after all these were completed, every block in the city was examined in reference to these particulars.

From the design considered architecturally to the minutest Gothic ornament, everything is in the purest taste. The Canopy is supported on twelve columns, having pendant from their rich and gilded capitals, golden acorns, and the shafts enriched with oak leaves and acorns The architraves are enriched with running vines in gold and white, from which spring, in the centre and at the angles, Gothic arches containing the larger views, and between them, on each side of the center, four smaller compartments with raking cornices, having underneath pierced and moulded barge boards which, with the lower angles and arches, spring from varied and beautiful gold bosses. Over all is beautiful crocket foliage terminating in finales, also of gold. In the four angles are ingeniously contrived spaces from which are issuing carved eagles holding in their talons the national flag. The whole canopy presents a most gorgeous appearance, and combines with the Model to produce a work of art which bears testimony to the genius of Mr. Belden, its talented projector and proprietor—a work which will astonish the world.

In almost no other country would such an amount of capital and talent be lavished in such an undertaking, and we cannot regard it as any other than a national one.

Eve. Post, July 17, 1846.

Model of New York.—The most interesting exhibition which has been in our city for a long time is undoubtedly Mr. Belden's great Model. The numbers that are thronging to see it prove that we judged correctly of its success whilst in progress. Nor can it be surprising that great interest should attach to a work of art of such magnitude, and upon which so much talent has been employed—our own city being the subject, and from which so many strangers and foreigners will form their opinions, not only of the city, but of us, it being the proprietor's intention to exhibit it over the whole civilized world.

Our friends should not let slip the present opportunity of seeing this, the only perfect model of an entire city ever constructed, and which is the result of that American enterprize and talent which has already made us rivals in the useful arts and sciences of the greatest countries in the world.

N. Y. Herald, July 20, 1846.

Model of New York.—We, with pleasure, award our meed of praise to the originator and executor of this wonderful work. He, by the labor of months, has condensed the work of centuries, as exhibited by the accurate representation of New York in miniature. Mr. Belden has achieved a triumph which reflects equal credit upon his inventive genius and the perfect skill he has displayed in correctly portraying the beauties of this commercial city. Every public edifice or decoration, private building, tree, shed, or park—the steamboats at our wharves, our noble packet ships, pilot boats and yachts—the navy yard at Brooklyn with its appurtenances of houses, shops, docks,

and ships; each and all can be viewed as through an inverted telescope. One may view at his leisure the architecture of our different churches, the winding of our streets, the thousand and one objects, which to see in reality would consume the time of weeks, but in the Model, accurately and beautifully finished, he has at once a view of the whole. As a work of patience, of geniusand of perfection, it should be visited by every dweller and stranger in the city. The citizens of our great metropolis owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Belden which we hope will be cheerfully and liberally paid.

Com. Adv'r, July 22, 1846.

THE MODEL OF NEW YORK, now on exhibition at the Minerva Rooms, affords an excellent opportunity to our citizens of viewing their native city, accurately delineated, with its noble packet ships and steamboats, the neighboring city of Brooklyn and the navy yard. The minutest objects are represented, and on viewing it through fine achromatic glasses which are furnished to the visitors by the gentlemen in attendance, the illusion becomes so perfect, that the far famed city of Gotham in all its fair proportions seems to he transferred to the platform on which the spectator is gazing.

By no other means is it possible to embrace at a single *coup d'œil* the whole city and surrounding waters, or to form so correct an idea of the vast extent of the metropolis, the natural beauty of its situation, and the immense commercial advantages it enjoys. We can easily conceive what an effect such a beautiful *fac simile* of our city will have upon the minds of foreigners.

N. Y. Sun, July 24, 1846.

BELDEN'S MINIATURE OF NEW YORK. —Who has not read with delight Washington Irving's description of the island of Manhatten, and revelled in his delicious picture of the Battery, on a summer's afternoon, covered with groups of snug burghers, their comely wives and lovely daughters? This sunny picture of our city, by one of its most talented sons, may be realized and enjoyed by paying a visit to the Model of New York, now on exhibition at the Minerva Rooms, 406 Broadway.

Here, the merchant, after the toils of the day, can amuse himself, *con amore*, with the great commercial mart spread out before him, the noble packet ships entering the port freighted with the wealth of distant climes. Here too, the stranger can, at one bird's eye view, satisfy his curiosity with regard to the extent and opulence of our great Metropolis. No class of our citizens, from the legislator to the artizan, can fail to be benefitted by a visit to this stupendous work of art.

The talented proprietor has certainly produced a work which, without any compliment, deserves to be patronized by all who feel a desire to see their native city set forth to the best advantage in the eyes of foreign nations. We would suggest to the heads of families, that a better opportunity could not present itself, of affording to the rising generation a means of recreation, not only interesting, but highly instructive.

Cou'r and Enquirer, July 25, 1846.

MODEL OF NEW YORK.—A visit to this beautiful and ingenious specimen of workmanship, which is now exhibiting at the Minerva Rooms, will surprise and delight every one. It is really one of the most novel and extraordinary specimens of patient and faithful labor we have ever seen, and some idea may be formed of its extent when we state that it embraces this entire city from the Batteryto the 32d st. with a fidelity perfectly startling. Every house, every shed, every tree is faithfully presented, so that a resident can without a moments hesitation point at once to his own dwelling. All the churches, hotels, public buildings, ferry landings, are there; in fact nothing is omitted, even to the color of the houses. Strangers should not fail of seeing this really beautiful piece of workmanship, as it will give them a fair idea of New York as it is. It is a great pity Mr. Belden, the enterprising proprietor, could not procure a model of New York as it was forty years ago, to place by the side of this one. The contrast would speak volumes for the enterprize of New Yorkers.

A greater portion of Brooklyn, the Navy Yard, &c. is also represented with the same scrupulous accuracy, and altogether the exhibition is one which deserves, as we are glad to know it receives, most liberal encouragement.

Eve. Mirror, July 29, 1846.

BELDEN'S MODEL.—Some idea may be formed of the amount of labor expended by Mr. Belden upon his great Model of New York, from the fact that many of the public buildings have more than 500 pieces each in them; and, al-

though miniatures of small size, have perfectly formed not only the doors, windows and chimnies, but also the cornices, plynths, columns, capitals, bases, and all the other architectural details which are to be found upon the originals.

N. Y. Daily Globe, July 18, 1846.

MODEL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—From the accounts of our friends we had anticipated considerable pleasure from a visit to this miniature of the city, but we were by no means prepared for the treat which awaited us. We expected to have seen a general representation of it but we found a degree of accuracy truly astonishing—descending to most ordinary matters—even the lamp-posts and the awnings are truly placed. We can recognize at the first glance our favorite steamboats and distinguish the packet ships at the wharfs and on the rivers, of which our merchants are so justly proud; the different ferry boats, with their houses and bridges, are so perfectly correct that those best acquainted with them will most appreciate their accuracy; indeed, we were puzzled, in the hour we had to spend at the Minerva Rooms, what most to admire, the elegant design and rich finish of the canopy, with the admirably executed views in the compartments, the noble appearance of the Model when viewed as a whole, or the accuracy and high finish of its parts when examined in detail, &c.

N. Y. Eve. Post, July 30, 1846.

THE GREAT MODEL OF NEW-YORK.—This interesting, artistic and mechanical work is attracting crowds of visiters to the Minerva Rooms, 406 Broadway, and we think deservedly. Its immense extent, 24 by 20 feet, and the great number of objects represented, amounting in number to many millions, make it altogether the greatest piece of carving ever attempted; and its extent is second to the beauty of its execution.

N. Y. Spectator, Aug. 7, 1846.

Visitors continue to flock to, and be delighted with the great Model of the Empire City. * * * An exhibition where tastes so varied, yet so elevated, can all be fully indulged. is not often met with. And, by the way, talking of admiring the the public buildings, we regret to learn that somebody so much admired the City Hall that he put it in his pocket, probably to shew it to his wife and daughters.—Surely he will return it; had the city fathers been inside it would have been brought back after the first day's supper hour.

N. Y. Herald, Aug. 8, 1846.

MODEL OF NEW-YORK.—We yesterday paid another visit to this work, and the more we view it the more do we admire the design which conceived and the patience which executed in such an accurate manner, the Model of our city. Not one of the thousands of our citizens who have examined the Model, but has been enabled to discover his own domicile. By the bye, who stole the City Hall?

Sun. Sch. Monitor, Sept. 1846.

We know of no place where the young or the old could spend an hour more profitsbly than at this exhibition.

Golden Rule and Odd Fellows' Family Companion, Oct. 17, 1846

The Model of New-York, at the Minerva Rooms, 406 Broadway, is certainly an extraordinary specimen of ingenuity and patient industry. Every house in the city is distinctly shown, so as instantly to be recognized by its occupant. Strangers will get more knowledge of our city in fifteen minutes, from the miniature representation of it, than they could otherwise obtain in as any weeks.

Youth's Cabinet, Nov. 1846.

The faithfulness with which every building not only, but every brick in each building, has been represented, seems almost like a work of enchantment. The work is far more perfect and life-like than a painting could be. * * * No wonder the mind of the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine wandered while he was viewing this ingenious work of art. to Gulliver's description of matters and things in Lilliput.

THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER;

DESIGNED FOR THE

CARDS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

OF THE

LEADING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED BY JOHN .
NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET,
1849

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER.

This work is designed to fill a *vacuum* in mercantile literature. There are many publications in which the business community are invited to advertise, but the majority are affected by local disabilities, or are under the mismanagement of irresponsible persons. A promise of the distribution of a certain number of copies of a work, is rarely followed by an edition of one-fourth the promised number. So great has this evil become that many merchants have discontinued all notice of their business, except in the columns of daily newspapers, or in private circulars. The former, while invaluable for local announcements, are too limited in the district of their circulation, and too evanescent in their character, for advertisements intended for the whole country, while the latter are too expensive for general circulation. To afford, therefore, the desired medium, is the design of the present work.

The manner in which it is proposed to accomplish the object, s novel. Each edition of the work will consist of 1000 copies. These will be bound with some standard statistical work, or some publication of general mercantile interest, and will, in this form, be circulated both gratuitously and by sale. The gratuitous distribution will be in the hotels, steamboats, and public places throughout the Union, each copy being secured by a cord or chain where it will be convenient of reference. Thus each copy, whether gratuitously distributed, or disposed of by sale, will be preserved, and examined by a large number

of persons. An arrangement has been made by which the American Advertiser will, for the present, be bound in connection with "New-York—past, present, and future," except when extra editions are published, when it may appear alone. The following is a list of the places which will be continually supplied with the gratuitous circulation of the work:

New-York,	New-Orleans,	Buffalo,	Jersey-City,
Philadelphia,	Natchez,	Utica,	Newark,
Boston,	St. Louis,	Albany,	New-Haven,
Baltimore,	Louisville,	Troy,	Bridgeport,
Washington,	Cincinnati,	Poughkeepsie,	Hartford,
Charleston,	Cleaveland,	Newburgh,	Springfield,
Augusta,	Pittsburgh,	Brooklyn,	Providence,
Mobile,	Rochester,	Williamsburgh,	Montreal,

besides the steamers of the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Hudson, and the Delaware rivers, of the Lakes, Long Island Sound, &c. Other smaller towns and cities, varying at each distribution, will receive a portion of each edition, so that the circulation of one issue shall be in a different district from another. At least two regular editions will be published yearly, and extra editions from time to time, as occasion may require.

The price of an advertisement is at the rate of $20 per page, for a single edition, and at the rate of $75 per page, to be stereotyped, and to appear in every regular edition of the work, so long as it shall be issued, which will doubtless secure the benefit of the advertisement for a long series of years. In the latter case, the advertiser becomes interested in the work, and owns a space equal to the size of his advertisement, so that the work cannot be issued without its insertion. No deduction is made from these prices under any circumstances whatever, except when an advertisement of several pages is taken. The smallest advertisement received is one-eighth of a page for

$2.50. It is not pretended that these prices are less than those of other advertising works, but it is confidently believed that they are cheaper. The nominal price of most works is the same, but large deductions are usually made from the price, and large deductions from the promises. It is the design of the present work to be conducted on open, honorable, and thoroughly-mercantile principles. Every man shall be able at once to know the most favorable terms on which he can avail himself of the benefits of this medium and the exact extent of those benefits. No expense has, or shall be spared to render the work valuable to the advertisers. Agencies have been established in the principal cities, and will be gradually extended to others, that nothing may occur to prevent a thorough, judicious, and general distribution. It remains for the business-community to decide whether they will make an investment in a medium of this character, or use their means in supporting works that will give advertisements equally large at much lower prices. The merchants and manufacturers of New-York have already formed their opinion. No advertising medium, other than a local newspaper, has ever received a patronage equal to that of the American Advertiser. The present edition contains the advertisements of about eight hundred persons and firms.

Payment on all sums of $50 or less, will be invariably expected on the presentation to each subscriber, of a proof of the page or pages of the book containing his advertisement for correction. To those who pay at the time of subscribing, ten per cent. will be discounted. On all amounts exceeding $50, an approved credit of three months will be given: but if less amounts are allowed to remain unpaid beyond the time specified above, an addition of twenty per cent. will be *charged* and *collected*.

PERMANENT
ADVERTISEMENTS.

CROCKERY.—DRY GOODS.—PAPER.—HARDWARE, ETC.

CROCKERY WAREHOUSE,

HENRY W. HAYDOCK & CO.,

71 JOHN, one door from William-st., N.Y.

Offer on the best of terms, a Fresh and Extensive Stock of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

Which they are anxious to dispose of, and which will be packed with care for COUNTRY MERCHANTS all over the Union.

HENRY W. HAYDOCK. WILLIAM A. ALLEN. R. CORNELL WHITE.

Print Warehouse, Established in 1843.

LEE & BREWSTER,

44

Cedar-street, N. Y.

PRINTS ONLY.

J. P. LEE. U. B. BREWSTER. H. B. HALL.

FOR THE SALE OF **Printed Calicoes** Exclusively, at low prices.

J. PRIESTLEY,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

120 *Nassau-street, N. Y.*

All the varieties of Paper and Paste-Boards constantly on hand or made to order.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,

IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Paper and Paper Manufacturers' Materials,

No. 11 CLIFF-STREET, N. Y.

C. W. FIELD. J. F. STONE

Rag Warehouse, No. 94 Beekman-Street.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,

4 *Chatham-Square and* 6 *Catharine-street, New York.*

Fine Cutlery and Fancy Goods—Mechanics' Tools—Cabinet Trimmings—Builders' Hardware—House Furnishing Articles.

William N. Seymour, James W. Dominick, Jr.

James H. White, Jonathan E. Brush.

JOHN J. BROWN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

FISHING TACKLE,

FINE CUTLERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 103 *Fulton-street, near William, New York.*

Silver Plating Fluid for restoring Plated Goods.

UPHOLSTERY.—FURNISHING GOODS.—FURNACES.

SOLOMON & HART,

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Curtain Materials and Trimmings,

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

243 *BROADWAY, Opposite the Park,*

NEW YORK.

Packet Ships, Steamboats and Hotels, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
The newest designs constantly received from Paris for Bed and Window Curtains, which is made up after the newest fashion. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HOSIERY, CRAVATS, GLOVES, &C.

NO. 106 WILLIAM-STREET, (CORNER OF JOHN-ST.)

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Adapted to any section of country, to which special attention is invited, and which they believe cannot be surpassed in this or any other market, embracing every variety of style, selected in Europe by one of our firm, or manufactured under our own immediate inspection. A careful examination of their stock in the various departments will prove that it is one of the most extensive and desirable ever exhibited in this country.
It is offered at such prices as will defy competition.

HOSIERY CRAVATS AND SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND SHIRTS,

OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

ALSO—A very extensive assortment of LINEN COLLARS, BOSOMS, STOCKS, OILED SILKS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, PURSES, &c. &c.

J. C. BOOTH & CO.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

And Gentlemen's Outfitting Establishment,

27 COURTLANDT-STREET,

(A few doors below the Western Hotel,) N. Y.
A large and fashionoble stock of Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

WALKER'S PATENT IMPROVED

HOT AIR FURNACE,

FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING

Dwellings, Churches, Schoolhouses, &c.

REGISTERS & VENTILATORS

Of the most Elegant and Approved Patterns.

GEORGE WALKER, 296 Broadway, N. Y.

IRON SAFES.

IRON SAFE WAREHOUSE!!

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st. New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Iron Safes, Bank Vaults, Bank Locks and Money Chests.

And the only authorised manufacture of the *unrivalled*

HERRINGS—(WILDER'S PATENT) SALAMANDER SAFES!

These Safes—as the public have from time to time been well assured, have *proved themselves* to be the most PERFECT SECURITY from *Fire* and *Theives* ever yet discovered. They too, being the *first*, and at that time the *only Safe* to which the name "Salamander" was applied.

Nearly a HUNDRED FIERY TRIALS, have they now been exposed and subjected to—and in every instance have they conquered, and triumphed over their all-devouring adversary.

These are the Safes, that, as will *long be well remembered*, proved of such inestimable value to their possessors—in the *burning of the Tribune Buildings*, and in the *Great Fires at New-York and Sag Harbor* in 1845—at *New Orleans* in 1842, at *Tallahassee* in 1843, at *Providence* in 1846, at *Buffalo* in 1847, and lastly the burning of *Five Hundred Buildings* (in which 7 were exposed) in *Albany City*, August 1848—and the *terrible conflagration* at *St. Louis*, 17th and 18th May, 1849, (of which note is made below) are unmistakable witnesses of their *never-failing* Fire Proof qualities.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. J. H. Alexander & Co.

St. Louis, May 22, 1849.

Mr. S. C. HERRING, 139 Water-street.

DEAR SIR—"On the night of the 17th and 18th instant our city was visited with a very destructive fire, destroying in whole or in part *fifteen blocks*, mostly in the heart of the business part of the city, and property to the amount of from 3 to 5,000,000 dollars. There were some 20 or 22 of your Safes in the burnt district—and the result has been *very satisfactory*, although they were exposed in very hot places, they have turned out their contents in *very fine order*." * * * *

About FOUR THOUSAAND of these REAL SALAMANDERS are now in use, to which the public are referred, and to those which have been tried and stood the Fire. Many of which, together with innumerable certificates, can be seen at the Iron Safe Dopot,

135, 137 and 139 Water-street,
New-York,

And at the stores of Frederick Camerden, New Orleans; J. H. Alexander & Co. St. Louis; E. T. Wood, Mobile; C. L. Harman, Chicago; Shepard & Bonnell, Milwaukie; Richd. H. Hall, Detroit; Jas. E. Spear, Charleston—Agents for the Manufacturer.

MACHINERY, ETC.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS

STILLMAN, ALLEN & CO.,

FOOT 12TH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK,

Are prepared to furnish Wrought and Cast Iron Work of every description; including Iron Ships, Steam Engines, from the largest marine to small land Engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Vacuum pans, and the necessary apparatus for fitting up the most extensive sugar Refineries, sugar apparatus for plantations of the most approved construction, Sugar Kettles of wrought and cast Iron, Brass Castings, Copper Work, Copper and galvanized Iron Life Boats of Francis' patent. These boats are now to be found on board our large steam ships and boats, and on vessels of almost every size, and from constant service they are found to he far superior to boats of wood, being more durable and standing the hardest usage with trifling damage. The United Siates Wrecking Boats are constructed of iron and have been found superior to any wood boats ever used on the coast.

For Steam Boats where the boats are placed bottom up on deck, they will be found always serviceable when required, no heat can open seams, and they require no calking to render them fit to use. Iron fronts for Buildings, Sashes, Planing Machines, and other tools for manufacturers constructed at short notice.

Office, 242 Water-street,

NEW-YORK.

WORRALL & Co.,

IRON FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,

PRESS AND SAW

MANUFACTURERS,

ELM & DUANE STREETS, (near Broadway,)

Office 26 ELM STREET,

Noah Worrall,
Wade B. Worrall, } New-York.

MARBLE-WORK.—ENGRAVING.—TYPE.—PRINTING.

FISHER & BIRD,

Marble Dealers and Manufacturers,

287 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

American and Foreign Marble Mantels, Sepulchral Monuments, Mural Tablets, Cabinet Slabs, Italian Tile, Marble in block or Slab, or sawed to order. Marble Baths, Italian Sculptures, consisting of Chimney Pieces, Cabinet and Garden Figures and Vases. Warwick, Borghese, and Etruscan; with various other Foreign articles, as also a varied collection of styles and Marbles of their own manufacture.

W. ROBERTS,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

No. 13 CHAMBERS-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

JOHN T. WHITE,

TYPE FOUNDER,

53 CLIFF, Corner of Beekman-street, New-York.

Type and Printing Materials of all descriptions furnished at short notice.
This Foundry has been in operation for forty years.

TRIBUNE

Steam Job Printing Office,

Nos. 5 and 7 Spruce-street.

Having replenished our Establishment with an entire new an extensive assortment of type of the most modern styles, we are enabled to execute all orders in the best style of workmanship, and at the shortest notice.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, RECEIPTS, MAMMOTH POSTING-BILLS, HAND-BILLS, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Country Merchants wishing work executed with cheapness and dispatch, are respectfully invited to give us a call.



COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

Every variety of Stationery and

BLANK BOOKS

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER, BY

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

Stationer & Printer,

CORNER OF WALL AND WATER STREETS,

TONTINE BUILDING,

NEW-YORK.

JOHN C. RIKER,

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

129 FULTON-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

SCHOOL, CLASSICAL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

BLANK-BOOKS & STATIONERY

ALBUMS.

NEWSPAPERS

The New-York Sun Establishment.

MOSES S. BEACH AND ALFRED E. BEACH, PROPRIETORS.

THE extensive range of offices and stores designated the "*Sun Buildings*," equal in extent to six of the larger kind of stores, tower up eight stories in height, including the lower basement. These buildings, situated in Fulton street, corner of Nassau, occupy a central position, easily accessible from all parts of the city, and are consequently peculiarly adapted to the purposes of a Newspaper Establishment. An immense fire-proof vault, extending one hundred and forty feet in length, twenty feet in width and of similar height,—the most spacious, probably of its kind, in the United States or the world,—is constructed beneath the sidewalk and street in front of the building. The vast subterranean structure, is appropriated for the press room, in which are two of *Hoe's* gigantic power printing machines,—the most stupendous and splendid specimens of mechanic art which the advanced state of science has yet produced. These mammoth machines are worked with lightning speed, by a steam engine of about twenty horse power, day and night, with scarcely any intermission, —excepting on the Sabbath ;—each press capable of throwing off *twelve thousand impressions an hour!*

The New-York Sun is by far the most popular daily newspaper ever issued. It has a list of OVER FIFTY THOUSAND REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS, all of whom are supplied at their residences with a copy of the paper, every morning by daylight, the distribution alone giving employment to over one hundred and fifty individuals The cost of the machinery used in its printing is estimated at $40.000. The news arrangements of the New-York Sun are on an equally extensive scale, Agents and Correspondents being stationed in every part of the world, who are constantly transmitting their dispatches by Steamer. Telegraph and Express. The price of the paper is only ONE CENT PER COPY.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—A large Weekly newspaper, published at the New-York Sun Establishment and forwarded to any part of the United States, for One Dollar a year. The cheap rate at which it is published, gives it a circulation unequalled by any weekly journal in the country.

Persons desiring to subscribe to the *New-York Weekly Sun*, have only to enclose the amount of subscription in a letter directed to BEACH, BROTHERS,
Sun Office, New-York City

THE

NEW-YORK DAILY EXPRESS

Is published every morning and evening. Sundays excepted, at the Express Buildings, northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets. (opposite the Custom House) and delivered to city subscribers for 12 1-2 cents per week. To out-of-town-subscribers Seven dollars per annum. payable in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS

Is published every Tuesday and Friday morning. Price $4 per annum, in advance.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS,
(Double Sheet)

The largest paper published in the United States, is issued every Thursday evening, at $2 per annum, in advance.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXPRESS

Is issued every Wednesday, at One dollar per annum.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,

BY GEORGE WILKES,

Circulation 24,000 Copies,

Published every Saturday morning, at 108 Nassau-street, New-York, at the low rate of $2 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance, or $1 for six months.

Advertisements.—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

NEWSPAPERS.

The New-York Herald Establishment,

N. W. cor. of FULTON and NASSAU STREETS,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

Circulation—Forty Thousand.

DAILY HERALD—Every day, price 2 cts. per copy, $7 25 per annum.

WEEKLY HERALD—Every Saturday, price 6 1-4 cts. per copy, $3 12 1-2 cts. per annum.

HERALD FOR EUROPE—Every Steam Packet Day, price 6 1-4 cts. per copy, $2 per annum.

HOLIDAY HERALD—Published on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year—single copies sixpence each.

PRINTING of all kinds executed beautifully and with dispatch.

New-York Courier and Enquirer,

J. Watson Webb, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Daily at 70 Wall-street.

Semi-Weekly Courier & Enquirer, published on Wednesday & Saturday.

Weekly Courier & Enquirer, published on Saturday.

Terms—Daily, $10—Semi-Weekly, $4—Weekly $2 per annum.

NEW-YORK TRUE SUN,

EDITED BY

Geo. J. Gallagher & Thos. P. Kettell,

Published Daily at 162 Nassau-st.

Terms—Five Dollars per annum—Twelve cents per week.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY TRUE SUN,

Published every Saturday—Terms, $1 per annum.

THE EVENING MIRROR

IS PUBLISHED DAILY,

BY H. FULLER,

At the corner of Ann and Nassau streets.

Terms—Six Dollars per annum—Single copies, two cents

The New-York Weekly Mirror,

Is published every Saturday morning, at one Dollar per year.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW.

This is the only monthly periodical which professedly agitates and vindicates Whig Republicanism. It is moderate and courteous in its tone, rarely appeals to the passions of the people, and presents all questions of moment in their philosophical as well as in their political aspect. *Principles*, *Men*, and *Measures*, are discussed by it with freedom and impartiality. Various improvements have been made in it within the last few months.

It combines, like Blackwood's Magazine, the characters of a magazine, a review, and a political journal, and has begun of late to add some of the features of a gazette, by giving its readers a very full monthly summary of political news, domestic and foreign. It gives in every number a portrait of some distinguished Whig statesman.

The "Whig Journal" as it is commonly called, is edited by James D. Whelpley, Esq., a gentleman who was formerly associated in the Editorship with Mr. Colton. Office, 118 Nassau-street. Subscription, $5 per annum.

THE

United States Magazine and Democratic Review,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 170 BROADWAY, Up Stairs,

BY THOMAS P. KETTELL, & JOHN WM. MOORE, Proprietors.

Price, $3 per anuum, payable in advance.

Back sets of the Review furnished from July, 1845, at subscription price. All letters and communications directed to Kettell & Moore.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE,

AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW;

Established July, 1839,

BY FREEMAN HUNT, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published Monthly at 142 Fulton-street, New-York;

Terms—$5 per annum, in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,

SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher.

139 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Terms, Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

The Knickerbocker Magazine is the oldest monthly now published.

OPTICAL INST.—JEWELRY.—REFECTORIES.—TEAS.

BENJ. PIKE & SONS,

OPTICIANS,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments,

No. 166 BROADWAY,

DANIEL PIKE, GARDINER PIKE } 4 doors below Maiden Lane,

New-York.

BALL, TOMPKINS & BLACK,

Successors to Marquand & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

247 BROADWAY, Cor. Murray-street, N. Y.

Henry Ball, E. O. Tompkins, Wm. Black, Ebenezer Monroe.

D. SWEENY'S

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT,

66 CHATHAM-STREET, (formerly 11 Ann-st.) New-York.

Dinner.

Roast Beef, Lamb, Veal and Pork,	6*d.*
" Poultry, Sirloin Steak,	1*s.* 6*d.*
" Pig, Chicken Pie, Chicken Soup,	1*s.*
Boil'd Mutton, Corn'd Beef, Pork & Beans,	6*d.*
Meat Pie, Soup, Fish, and other dishes,	6*d.*
Rice, & Mush and Milk,	9*d.*
Dessert Puddings and Pies,	6*d.*

Breakfast & Tea.

Common dishes of Meat or Fish,	6*d.*
Cakes, Toast, Rolls, Eggs, &c,	6*d.*
Fried or Boiled Ham,	1*s.*
Ham & Eggs,	1*s.* 6*d.*
Fried Potatoes,	3*d.*
Extra Bread, Brown Bread,	3*d.*
Tea & Coffee,	3*d.*

PARKER'S

COFFEE-HOUSE,

No. 20 DEY-STREET,

(Late of John-street.)

NEW-YORK.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CANTON TEA COMPANY,

125 CHATHAM STREET (BETWEEN PEARL & ROOSEVELT), NEW-YORK.

Have always on hand, in packages of convenient sizes for family use, Teas of all good qualities, embracing those of the highest class and of the most extraordinary kind, at the *lowest possible prices*. The attention of families, boarding-houses, and city and country consumers, is hereby requested—and it is presumed that the high reputation this concern has sustained for many years past is a sure guarantee that the rights and interests of their customers will always be particularly regarded.

The WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT is now carried on in a most efficient manner, and they are always prepared to supply orders to any extent, either packed in quarters, halves, or pounds, *leaded and labelled*, so as to keep fresh as long as in the original packages—with customer's address on the reverse end—or in chests and half chests.

MEDICINES.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the best

FALL AND WINTER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

Cleanse and Strengthen! Consumption can be cured!!

Bronchitis. Consumption Liver Complaint. Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c.,
have been and can be cured.

SPITTING BLOOD.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of Blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. S P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption Barrenness, Prolapsus, Uteri or Falling of the Womb. Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects upon the human frame. Persons of all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

MEDICINES.

Look out for Imitations and Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless they are signed by S. P. Townsend, and are put up in wrappers printed with a splendid Steel Plate engraved Label.

PROOF!! PROOF!!!

Here is proof conclusive that Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the original. The following is from some of the most respectable and influential Papers in the State.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING ATLAS.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

There probably has never been so popular a remedy, or patent medicine, as Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which was originally, and continues to be manufactured in this city, at first by the Doctor himself, and afterwards for several years and to the present time, by Clapp & Townsend, the present proprietors. Since the partnership was formed, the Doctor has resided in New York, where he keeps a store, and attends to the business that accumulates at that point. The manufactory is in this city, and is conducted by the junior partner, Mr. Clapp—here all the medicine is manufactured.

Few of our citizens have any idea of the amount of this medicine that is manufactured and sold. Besides the sales in this country, it is shipped to the Canadas, West India Islands, South America, and even to Europe, in considerable quantities. At the manufactory they employ a steam engine, besides a large number of men, women and girls, in the preparation of the medicine, making boxes, printing, &c., and turn out, ready for shipment, over 400 dozen per day, or nearly 5000 bottles. This is an enormous quantity.

The great sale the medicine has acquired, has induced a number of men to get up imitations, and there is at the present time, other medicines for sale, that are called "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla." One in particular started a short time ago in New York, is called "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and apparently with a view, by dint of advertising, and the usual agencies resorted to in such efforts, to appropriate the name of Dr. S. P. Townsend's great remedy, and thus gain all the advantages resulting from the popularity of the name, which he has acquired for it by years of patient and expensive labors. Dr. S. P. Townsend, formerly of this city, as is well known here, is the inventor and original proprietor of the medicine known as "Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and we think those persons who are attempting to sell their article as the original, should be exposed.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY SUN.

DR. TOWNSEND'S extraordinary advertisement, which occupies an entire page of the SUN will not escape notice. Dr. S. P. Townsend, who is the original proprietor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and whose office is next door to ours, where he has been for several years, is driving an immense business. He receives no less than four hundred dozen of Sarsaparilla per day and even this enormous quantity does not supply the demand. No medicine ever gained so great a popularity as his preparation of Sarsaparilla. His edition of Almanacks for 1849 cost $22,000, and he has paid the New York Sun for advertising, in the last four years, over $10,000, and he acknowledges that it is the cheapest advertising he has had done. This medicine is exported to the Canadas, West Indies, South America and Europe in considerable quantities, and is coming into general use in those countries, as well as here.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Principal New-York Office,

Has been Removed from 126 Fulton-street to 82 Nassau-street,

In the Building formerly occupied by the South Baptist Church, between Fulton and John Sts; the old office being too small for our business and the accommodation of our customers. The Public are invited to call and see our new office, (not to purchase Sarsaparilla) which is one of the most magnificent and beautiful Rooms in the United States. The Ladies are particularly requested to examine the decorations of the walls; we will supply them with Cards of the Artists if they choose.

Strangers, and especially Country Merchants who wish to make appointments with their friends can do so at our office, and will be furnished with Desks, Ink, and Paper gratis, with pleasure.

MEDICINES.

DR. RALPH'S PILLS,

The Universal, Domestic Vegetable Medicine,

Being founded on the ONLY PRINCIPLE IN NATURE on which such a remedy can be *Safely* and *Conscientiously* recommended to the world,

ARE

As is proved by the opinion of Physicians, as well as the experience of all who use them,

PROPER IN ALL CASES,

And ALONE sufficient for the cure of MOST.

They are a *Corrector* of that *faulty state of the Constitution* out of which arises most of the Disorders incident to Human Life: and
The most *Powerful Purifier of the Blood* ever discovered,

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.
And in FAMILY PACKAGES at $1, *in which is much saving of expense.*

Every BOX and PACKAGE is signed on the outer cover in the following lawful and particular manner, with a fac simile of the AUTHOR'S SIGNATURE and SEAL; and still further to prevent counterfeit or imposition, every label is legally secured by Copyright, against every infringement of which the law will be enforced.

Jos. Ralph M. D.



Author of the "Family Physician, &c. &c.;
Graduate of the University of Edinburgh;—
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; and
Of the Medical College of the State of New-York;—also, formerly
Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, N. Y.

N. B.—The various Documents, Diplomas, and Stamped Certificates, which show the connexion of the Author with the Institutions above mentioned, are publicly exhibited at the Central Office, and may be seen by any individual at any time.

Dr. Ralph, being pledged to mention in every instance, those disorders which require the aid of other remedies, *plain* and *valuable information* with regard to such will be found in the DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EVERY Box. With the knowledge here provided, and a Box of DR. RALPH'S PILLS at hand, LIFE IS SAVED and DANGEROUS DISEASES PREVENTED.

☞This Medicine will be sold in every town and village in the United States.

☞A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers and agents; address Dr. Ralph, Box 869, Lower P. O., New-York, with reference if for agency.

N. B.—Country Merchants, Store-keepers and others, may order Dr. Ralph's Pills through the various wholesale agencies, or the wholesale druggists of New-York, upon the same liberal discount as from the proprietor.

PUBLISHING.—DRUGS, ETC.—LAMPS.—HATS.

FOWLERS & WELLS,

PHRENOLOGISTS

AND PUBLISHERS,

No. 131 NASSAU-ST., Clinton Hall, N. Y.

JOHN DOGGETT, Jr.;

Publisher of the

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY,

64 *LIBERTY-STREET.*

A. B. & D. SANDS,

IMPORTERS OF

English, French & Mediterranean Drugs,

And Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, &c. &c.,

No. 100 FULTON-STREET, cor. William, New-York,

JOHN MILHAU,

No. 183 Broadway, New-York,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHEMICALS, &C.

And Agent for the sale of the principal Popular Medicines prepared in Paris. Medicine Chests for Families, Shipping, Plantations, &c.

THE ONLY GENUINE

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP,

For the positive oure of Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Old Sores, Sun Burn, Worms in the Skin, and all Blots, Specks, Roughness, Chaps and Discoloration of the Cuticle.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE,

For eradicating superfluous hair from upper lips, brow, &c., without injury to the skin. Be particular to bear in mind that the genuine preparation of Dr. Felix Gouraud, is 67 WALKER-STREET, first store from Broadway.

DIETZ, BROTHER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLAR AND CAMPHINE

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, &c.,

139 William-st, New-York & 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WM. H. BEEBE & Co.,

HATTERS,

No. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 138 CHESTNUT-STREET, Philadelphia.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

FIRE-PROOF MINERAL PAINT!

The Ohio Indestructible Metallic Paint, for all Kinds of Wood, Iron, Brick and Stucco Work.

IMPERISHABLE!

Important for

FARMERS,

PAINTERS,

BUILDERS,

CARRIAGE,

CABINET,

CAB

AND CAR

MAKERS;



INCOMBUSTIBLE!

Also for

BRIDGES,

STEAMBOATS,

PUBLIC

BUILDINGS,

CHURCHES,

WOOD, TIN,

IRON AND

CLOTH ROOF.

This extraordinary mineral substance is one of tho most valuable discoveries of the age, combining some of the most desirable and truly excellent qualities which distinguish it above every other substance of the *Paint* or *Cement* kind, hitherto known. It possesses tho highest preservative powers and durability of color, without the evil and disadvantages attendant on the use of lead as a pigment. Its efficacy in preserving wood from decay, iron from *oxidation*, and brick work and masonry from *dampness*, is peculiar and positive. Its *incombustibility* is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs aud buildings of wood from burning cinders, sparks, and falling flakes of fire. It is also proof against discoloration on stuccoed buildings from the atmosphere.

For Wood or Brick COTTAGES, VILLAS, &c., it cannot be too highly recommended. For MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, nothing can exceed it; and for all RAILROAD purposes, for *painting* BRIDGES CARS, DEPOTS, &c., it is invaluable. It is now being used at the West for STEAM BOATS with great satisfaction, and will doubtless soon supersedo White Lead for that purpose. For COACH, CARRIAGE, CAB, CAR AND CABINET MAKERS it is said to be a perfect *desideratum*, forming a surface as hard as marble, and receiving a polish as beautiful as porcelain. For all descriptions of *out-buildings, fences*, and particularly ROOFS, its value can scarcely be calculated—changing in a few months from a *paint* to a *slate or marble coating*, resisting both *fire* and *moisture* These most valuable qualities, combined with its exceeding *cheapness* and facility of application, cannot fail to introduce it most extensively before the public. The natural colors of the paint are *dark drab* and *blue*, which, however, if desired, are easily changed to any shade, from a fawn color to a stone or dark slate color.

The following testimonials are from those who have used, and are acquainted with the qualities of the Paint. Many others might be added, but they are deemed unnecessary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9th, 1848.

To W. H. STARR, Esq.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries in regard to tho Mineral Fire Proof Paint discovered near Akron, Ohio, I have seen the article in almost every stage and form, from its native plastic state as dug from tho mine, to its application and duration. Used on furniture, carriages, &c. it receives a polish equal to the finest marble. Applied to buildings it is a protection from decay and the devouring element. I have witnessed instances in which it evidently saved the buildings that were covered with

FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

it, while those more remote from the fire were several times in a flame. As to the qualities of the different colors, I believe there is no essential difference, both indurating in about the same time; I, however, give the preference to the *light colors*, from the fact that with them, a slight mixture of other substances, or by compounding one with the other, you can obtain any desirable shado that you may wish.

Yours, respectfully, E. P. WHITMORE.

New-York, Dec. 8th, 1848.

This may certify, that I have used "*Utley's Metallic Fire Proof Paint*," in various experiments in its preparation and application, and consider it one of the best substances of the kind before the public. For all purposes of roofing on iron, tin, wood or canvass, it is readily applicable and exceedingly valuable, forming a hard and apparently indestructible coating, proof against oxidation, moisture and decay, and if properly applied and sufficiently indurated, constitutes a good protection from fire. For brick, wood, or stucco work, it forms the best coating in use, being perfectly impervious to water. For carriage or coach-makers, it will prove exceedingly valuable, from its hardness and susceptibility of a beautiful polish; and for all general purposes when paint is wanted, particularly where prevention of decay and protection from fire are desirable. H. M. TINDALE, 72 Beekman-street.

Wadsworth, Medina Co. O. Nov. 14, 1848.

W. H. Starr, Esq.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries in regard to the Metallic Fire Proof Paint, I would say that I have, during the season, had occasion to use some of each kind—and my opinion is that there is no difference whatever between the black, blue or drab, except in the color. They all harden exactly alike, and if I was to make choice of either, it would be the drab, on account of color. In this section of country they are all considered the same thing, differing only in color, and my present impression is, that hereafter the light colors will be generally preferred, as the black is ill adapted to outside painting generally. This Paint will doubtless supersede Lead in the painting business, and very materially reduce its present expense, for it is my candid opinion that after a building is once painted with it, it will not need re-painting for the next twenty years, Yours respectfully,

AUGUSTUS PARDEE.

Wadsworth, Medina Co. O. Nov. 11, 1848.

W. H. Starr, Esq.

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of Nov. 1, I say that in regard to the merits of this Paint, I consider it superior to any paint ever before discovered, I have used the various colors the past season, in my carriage shop, and for the various purposes to which carriage makers apply paint, it cannot be surpassed. Any shade from a cream color to a black, can be produced by the addition of other paints, without materially affecting its qualities of forming a coat of slate. When it is desirable to produce a fine polish, no paint that I have ever used can compare with it, as it neither clogs or rolls under the stone, two very desirable qualities with carriage makers. Not having tested it any other way, I cannot speak of the other merits attributed to it.

Respectfully, yours, WM. COGGSHALL.

Commercial Hotel, Detroit, March 8th, 1849.

W. H. Starr, Esq.

Dear Sir—I received your letter making inquiries in regard to Mr. Utley's Fire Proof Paint for steamboat use. At this place it is considered a very valuable article as a protection against fire. Large quantities of it have been used by the Central Railroad Company here; and all with whom I have conversed speak of it in the highest terms.

The above article is prepared, ground, and ready for use, by W. H. Starr, No. 67 Beekman Street, New York, General Agent for the Proprietor, to whom all orders, *post paid*, may be addressed.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

In my Circulars and Advertisements, in which I have cautioned the public against an infringement of my Patent Fire and Water Proof Paint, I had no reference to a light-colored article of a different shade, sold by Mr. W. H. Starr, No. 67 Beekman Street, in this city, as I have not tested it sufficiently to know its qualities, nor are they intended in any way to interfere with its sale or use. WM. BLAKE.

New York, June 26th, 1849.

LEGAL ADVICE, ETC.—PRINTING.

ISAAC ATWATER,

ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR,

AND

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

No. 75 NASSAU-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Collection and foreclosure suits promptly attended to.

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77 Nassau-street,

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Attends to all branches of business connected with the Legal Profession with promptness and dispatch.

The best of References as to character and qualifications.

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Book and Job Printer and Stereotyper,

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Book and Job Printer and Stereotyper,

No. 57 Ann-street, New-York.

Power Presswork carefully executed, at low price.

JOHN BELCHER,

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63 VESEY-STREET, New-York.

EGBERT, HOVEY & KING,

BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,

No. 374 Pearl-street, New-York.

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E. F. COOKE,
CHEMIST, Wethersfield, Conn.,
CARMINE MANUFACTURES,
Also Manufactures BLACK, BLUE, and CARMINE INKS, &c.

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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
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144 *Fulton-street, New-York.*

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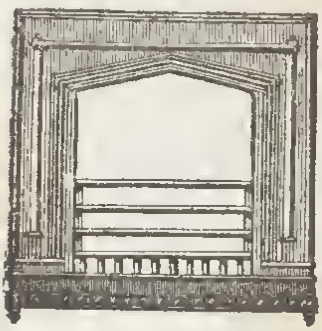
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Offices 213 PEARL-ST. New-York. and 12 NORTH 5th-ST. Philadelphia.

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GRATE

AND

FENDER MAKER,

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Between Fulton and Beekman,
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Importer, Publisher, and Bookseller,

No. 155 BROADWAY, New-York.

M. DOUGLAS,

PUBLISHER OF THE

"MODERN STANDARD"

AND

"MINOR DRAMAS,"

AND THE

"OPERATIC LIBRARY,"

NO. 11 SPRUCE-STREET, N. Y.

All orders promptly executed.

N. B. On a remittance of One Dollar (free of postage), ten copies of any of the Plays will be sent by Mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST.

Principal Office, No. 45 William-street.

The Subscriber delivers Letters throughout the City Limits—50th St. He has thirty-five (men) Carriers, has nearly 1300 boxes, in every part of the City, to 50th st.

Letters Deposited before 7 o'clock A. M. will be sent out for Delivery at 9 oclock A. M

"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	
"	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	P. M.	
"	"	"	2	"	P. M	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	

Letters for the Post Office, put in his boxes before 7 o'clock, A. M., for the Southern Mail, are sent with the morning cars. Letters too late for the afternoon mails, either for the East or River Counties, are sent to the Boats. Postage 2 cents.

JOHN T. BOYD, PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE GALPIN,

Agent for the Sale and Letting of Houses, Collecting Rents, &c. &c.

OFFICE, No. 7 CHATHAM SQUARE.

REFERENCES—W. F. Legget, 290 Water-st.; Albro, Hoyt & Co., 72 John-st. J. W. Savage, 40 Wall-st.; W. N. Seymour & Co., 4 Chatham Square.

AWNINGS, AWNINGS, COTS, BAGS, AND SACKS,

Warehouse 197 Hester, and 114 Broad-st.

Made by C. JOHNSON. Awnings made in every style, at the shortest notice. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

WILLIAM BOGGS,

Manufacturer of Cotton Ball Cord,

405½ BROADWAY,

Between Walker and Lispenard streets, New-York.

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(SUCCESSOR TO J. DEANE,)

IMPORTER OF, AND DEALER IN

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale, &c.

No. 1 New-street.

JOHN G. BELL,

TANIDERMIST,

No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-street, New-York.

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS prepared in a very superior manner. A large assortment of Cases, Glass Shades, Mounted Birds, Bird Skins, and Artificial Eyes, for sale or exchaage.

PET BIRDS, &c., prepared at the shortest notice. The highest price paid for Birds, Bird Skins, &c. &c.

MODEL OF NEW-YORK.

THE MINATURE CITY,

REPRESENTING THE



CITY OF NEW-YORK,

IN CARVED WOOD,

Now being exhibited in different portions of the Union, is a

GREAT WORK OF ART.

It is a perfect *fac-simile* of New-York, representing every street, lane, building, shed, park, fence, tree, and every other object in the city. The district represented includes the whole of New-York, the Harbor, the East and North Rivers, and the greater part of

BROOKLYN,

The following tremendous numbers may astonish the reader, but will be found to be no less correct. There are represented upon

THE MODEL CITY

Over 200,000 Buildings, including Houses, Stores and Rear-Buildings.
" 2,500,000 Windows and Doors,
" 35,000 Fences and Walls.
" 150,000 Chimneys. 30,000 Trees.
" 20,000 Awnings and Lamp Posts.
" 5,000 Pieces of Shipping.

IT WILL BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE

MODEL of NEW YORK

is vastly different from a map or a painting. It is inconceivably superior to any representation upon paper or canvass; each building being a perfect miniature building, and the whole *differing from the actual city only in point of size.*

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JOHN BAIRD,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MARBLE WORK,

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Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Table & Washstand Tops,

MARBLE TILE, MARBLE LETTERING, &c., &c.,

Executed in every style, from the plainest to the costliest, of the best material, and at the most reasonable prices.

A splendid collection of Classic Marble Statuary always on hand.

CAREY & HART,

Booksellers, Publishers and Importers,

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Books imported to order, and Libraries supplied at low prices.

W. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

No. 51 North Third-street, Philadelphia,

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MILITARY & FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

COACH LACE, FRINGE, TASSELS, &c.

Upholsterer's & Cabinet-Maker's Gimps, Cords, Embraces, Bell Pulls, &c. Venetian Blindmaker's Bindings, Cords, Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance Regalia Trimmings.

Gold and Silver Laces, Spangles, Stars, Bullion Embroideries, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS OGLE,

(Late Ogle & Watson,)

COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

No. 280 Chestnut-st., above Tenth, Philadelphia.

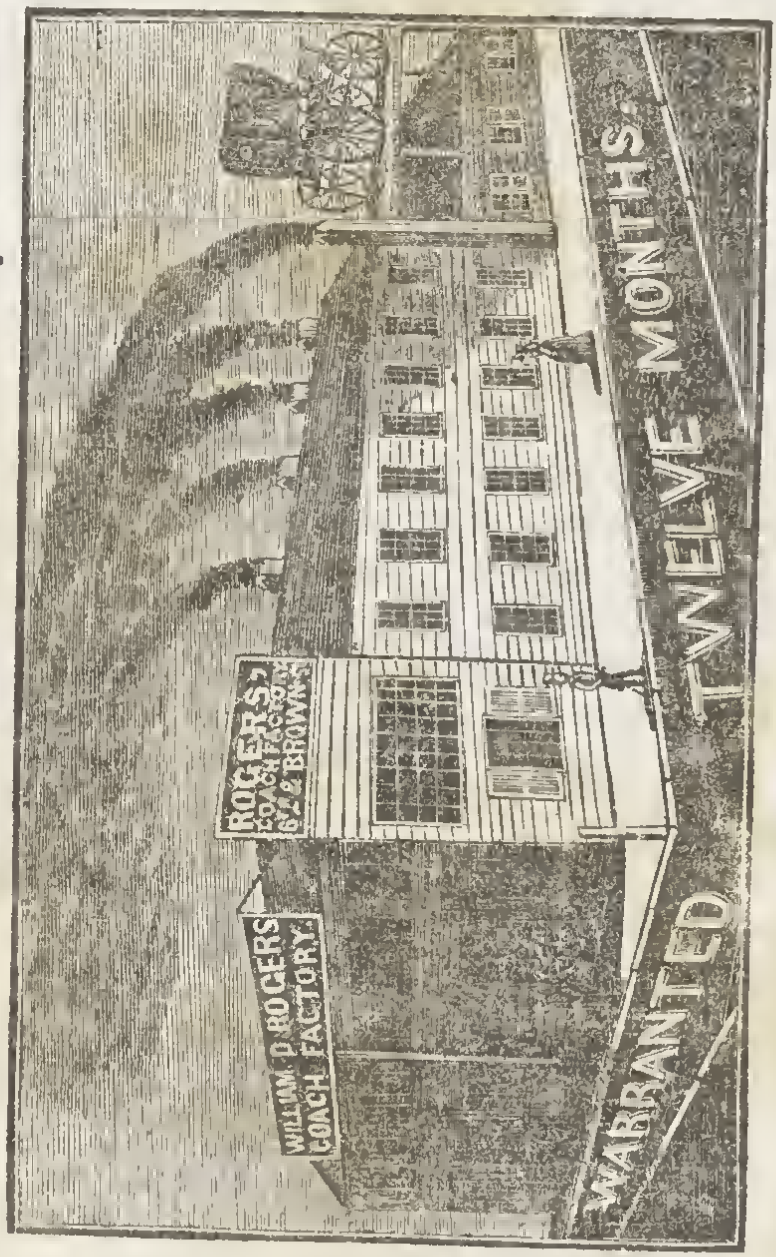
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CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

UNSURPASSED FOR STYLE, DURABILITY, AND ELEGANCE OF FINISH,

Built to order for any part of the world.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,



Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

N. E. cor. Sixth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

Southern and Western Merchants will find here many new Styles, invented by the proprietor, a practical mechanic, and whose travels in different countries have peculiarly brought within his reach the experience of others.

PUBLIC HALL.—HOTEL.—DRUGS.—ATTORNEY, &c.

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Cor. Tenth and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia.

The Saloons of this Building having been re-decorated in magnificent style, making them the most beautiful in the city, can be obtained on reasonable terms for Exhibitions, Concerts, Fairs, Lectures, Public Worship, Political Meetings, Conventions, Balls, Parties, or for any of the numerou, puroses for which Public Halls are used, on application at the premiseses. Communications must be addressed to the proprietor,

JAMES H. FARRAND,

281 Chestnut-street,

OR AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

HENRY A. CHARTER, Proprietor,

Chestnut Street, between 5th & 5th sts.

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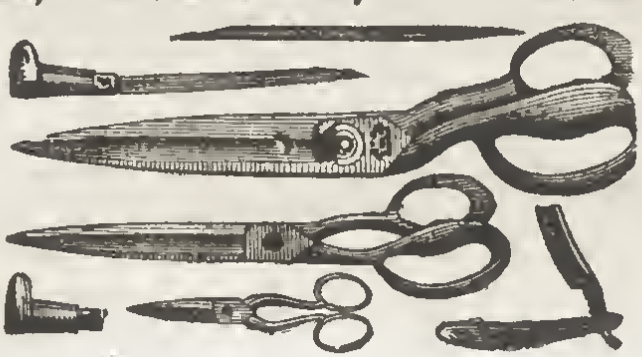
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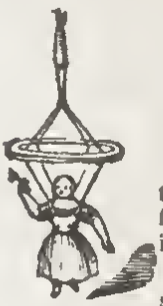
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THE SUBSCRIBER STILL CONTINUES AT HIS OLD STAND,

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GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS,
Cleaner of Sweeps, Earths and Minerals that contain Gold and Silver,
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OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

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Bells hung for Hotels. Berth and Name Plates for Steamboats. Brass and Silver Door Plates, Plated Hinges, Speaking Tubes, &c. Keys fitted and Locks repaired

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Celebrated Improved Ever-Pointed GOLD PENS!
THIS Pen has received the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the best teachers of Penmanship to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the public. Nothing but actual violence will destroy or injure them. They always retain the same elasticity for years. The peculiar shape of the nibs, (which was first introduced, and since improved by Bagley· makes them peculiarly pleasant to use.
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N. B.—Dealers supplied at low pricea, with or without holdera.

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FIRST PREMIUM 1844, '45, '46.

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The Daguerreotypes and Prices of this Gallery are too well known throughout Christendom to need comment here. Prices from ONE DOLLAR up.

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Pictures taken in exquisite style, alike well in cloudy as clear weather, and having the finest light and the

LARGEST and BEST INSTRUMENTS,

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Opposite the Park, New-York.

Constantly on hand the Patent Elastic Shank Boots and Congress Gaiter Boots. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' & Children's Gaiters & Shoes.

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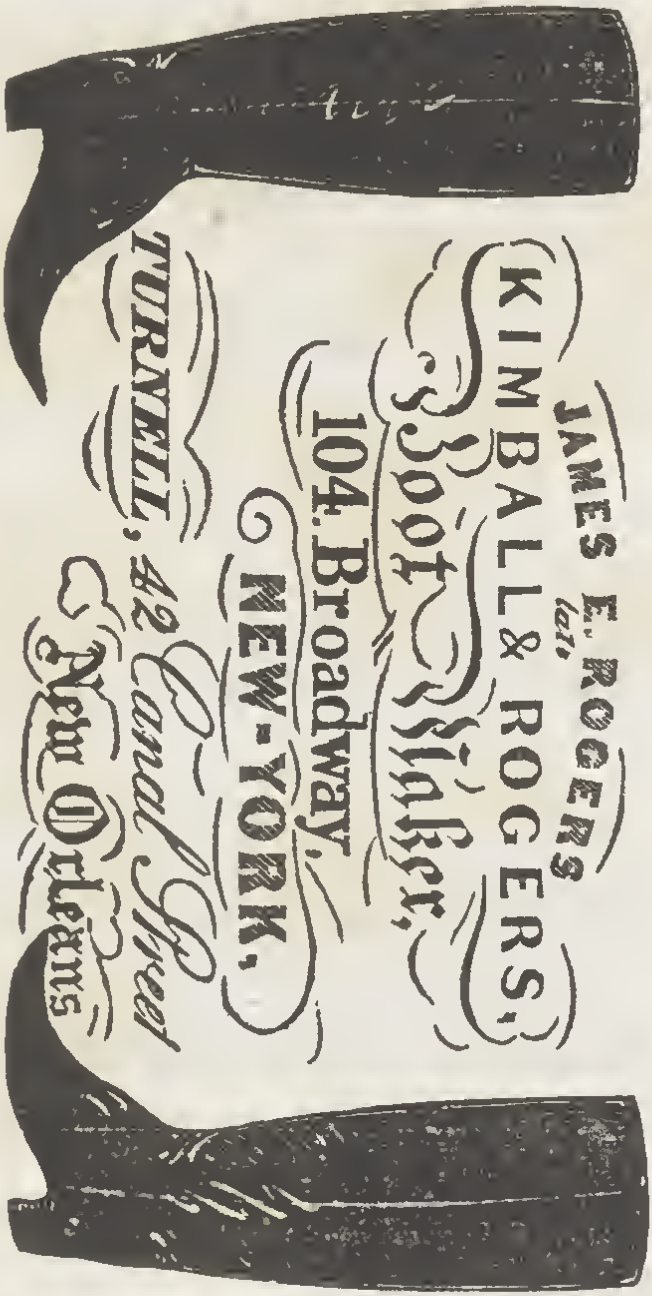
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The finest of French Boots and Shoes always on hand, at the Lowest Prices.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS!

ALBERT SMITH,

Surviving partner and successor to the late A. B. GOLDTHWAIT & Co., will continue to manufacture and keep constantly for sale by the package or dozen, at the store of the late firm,

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Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots and Brogans. Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description usually found in auch an establishment, which for atyle and durability, cannot be surpassed in this city, all of which will be sold for cash or approved credit.

New-York, July 27, 1848.

To City & Country Merchants & Shoe Dealers.

WHOLESALE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE!

212 GREENWICH STREET,

North-west corner of Barclay, NEW-YORK.

JAMES WIGGINS

Takes this method of informing his Customers and Country Merchants generally, that he has constantly on hand and daily receiving a larger supply of Fashionable and Seasonable Goods than heretofore, all of the best materials and workmanship.

J. W. having connections with the following, among others, of the most celebrated Eastern Manufacturers, viz:—Bliss, Slocomb, Thayer, Doty, Long, Coles, Perry, &c., and daily receiving from them a regular supply of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, and Thick Boots, Brogans, &c., would inform Country Merchants that he is thereby enabled to offer them greater inducements to purchase at this establishment than at any other in the city. He is also constantly receiving a full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slips, Ties, &c. of all qualities and descriptions, which will be sold by the Case, Dozen, or small quantity, Cheap, for Cash Only.

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☞ Great paina will be taken to always have a supply of GOOD WATER BOOTS and all other articles in his line suitable for sea faring men, &c.

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☞Ladies' and Gentlemen's Patent Elastic Gaiters constantly on hand.

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☞ Gentlemen's CONGRESS GAITERS AND BOOTS always on hand.

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Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

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Importer of French Shoes, and Inventor of the Patent

☞ **ELASTIC CONGRESS BOOT!**

P. S.—Southern and Western Merchants supplied Cheap for Cash!

☞ FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS $1,50,

EQUAL TO ANY USUALLY SOLD FOR $6 and $7!!

Fine Calf Boots, fair stitched, my own make, $3,50, same as sold in other stores for $4,50 and $5,00; Double Sole Waterproof, $5, as good as can be bought elsewhere for $6,50 and $7,50.

Footed to Order in best style, with Calf or Patent Leather, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. on hand or made to order at short notice,

Cheaper than at any other store in the city—for my system being exclusively cash and being a practical mechanic, I am enabled to sell at a much less profit than many in the trade. My standing motto still quick sales and small profits. Mending, &c. neatly done in the store.

JOHN LAYNG, 30 Ann St., between Broadway & Nassau St.

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

A Variety of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Fancy Slippers, Wholesale and Retail,

At 114 BOWERY & 290 BLEECKER ST. N. Y.

At both of the above Stores will be found a good assortment of all kinds of the above named articles, and at prices to suit the times. The superiority of all articles manufactured by him is too well known to require any comment—it only needs a trial to make this fact acknowledged and appreciated.

Agate would particularly recommend his superior article of Ladies' Gaiters. Also, a full assortment of India Rubbers, various kinds and qualities. Repairing done in the neatest manner at short notice.

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☞ *Have always on hand an assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes. Also, every style of Ladies' Shoes in fashion.*

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The subscriber now offers his French Boots at the following low prices:
Fine French Dress Calfskin Boots $4.50, equal to those sold at 6 and $7,00.
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And every article in the trade constantly on hand, and warranted to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE NEATEST MANNER.

J. FOLEY, 79 East Broadway.

"QUICK SALES AND LIGHT PROFITS IS MY MOTTO."

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LADIES' FRENCH SHOES,

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Patent Gold and Silver Kid!

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All kinds of Boots and Shoes of the most superior quality at the lowest prices.

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N. B.—All kinds of REPAIRING done to Order

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ALL ORDERS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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S. ALBUS,

BOOT MAKER, FROM PARIS,

69 NASSAU St. and 30½ JOHN St., first corner from Broadway,
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Boots and Gaiters made to order in a superior manner, and in the most fashionable style.

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Elegant Boots with the Latest Improvements!

C. REUTZEL,

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Makes to order, in the most fashionable style, of the very best materials, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, with all the patent improvements, including the celebrated Patent Steel Shanks, and Wheeler's Patent Rubber Soles, warranted to wear five months

Reutzel's Boots, made to order, at $5 a pair, cannot be surpassed in workmanship or material; and his $4 Boots are an excellent and reliable article. Good Boots for $3.50. N. B. Repairing neatly and expeditiously executed.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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Under Tammany Hall, *NEW-YORK.*

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order, and neatly repaired.

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The subscriber has constantly on hand and makes to order, a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Slippers, Ties and Buskins of the very best materials and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices. N.B. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes and Gaiters made to order. Also, Boys' Boots and Brogans in every style

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At this Establishment, can be found at all times, the best assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

Foreign and Domestic, in the most modern style.

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Informs his friends and the public that he continues to import (by every arrival) and keep on hand a splendid assortment of French Boots, Shoes, &c. which he will sell at the lowest prices. The attention of gentlemen, who are troubled with Corns or Bunions, is called to his method of making and fitting up Lasts. His long experience and known abilities have secured an extensive patronage; and he trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of the same N. B.—Lasts made for gentlemen and kept exclusively for their use

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A general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. made up at shortnotice.

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A general assortment of the choicest goods in their line always on hand.

Fine Clothing ready made, and Suits Made to Order in the most approved style, in from 12 to 24 hours' notice.

In the Furnishing Department will always be found

☞ **Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c. of the Newest Styles.**

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CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

Established in the year 1835.

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W. T. CHURCH having always devoted his attention to Garments made to order for the City Trade, flatters himself that he is able to command a share of public patronage.

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ELISHA DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,

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A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand, and Clothing made to order in the best manner.

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Manufacturer of Umbrellas, Parasols, Sun Shades, & Walking Canes,

Repairing done with neatness and punctuality. Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes of all descriptions made to order.

UMBRELLAS CHEAP AND GOOD.

P. FORD,

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A choice assortment constantly on hand, for Retail and City use. Established in 1837.

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HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,

383 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

N. B.—AT 383, YOU'LL FIND *ME*.

Hats bought at this Establishment, ironed free of expense.

GENTLEMEN'S LINEN.

MESDAMES PALMER & FARR,

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Between Grand and Broome Streets, East Side, New-York.

A handsome assortment of fancy colored Shirting, also a well selected supply of Linens and superior Cottons, prices varving from $1,25. A variety of the latest patterns always on hand and cut in the best French style; we warrant to give satisfaction in both fitting and needlework. The style of our shirts is complete also for Boys of all ages. Orders executed for any part of the country.

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MRS. J. M. PHELPS'

SHIRT STORE.

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☞ Fine French and Fancy Shirts made to order in the neatest manner, cut by measure and warranted to fit.

Also, Stitched Bosoms, Collars, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c.

☞ SHIRTS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER!

MRS. SOUDER

Submits to the gentlemen of New-York and to the public generally, her approved method of manufacture in the article of Shirts. They are cut to measure by a practical tailor, and made under her own eye, and for neatness of work, and beauty of material challenge competition with any in this country, at

JOSEPH SOUDER'S

Cheap Cash Tailoring Establishment!

32 EAST BROADWAY, a few doors above Catharine-st.

MISS LOUISA S. BINNS,

Successor to MRS. SIMMONS,

First Premium Millinery Establishment,

564 BROADWAY, 2 doors below Prince Street, east side, N. Y.

Straw Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Altered to the Latest Fashion.

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Mrs. GROOM, Milliner and Dressmaker, 299½ Broadway,

Most respectfully announces to her numerous friends, that she has just opened a splendid assortment of Paris Millinery, in addition to a beautiful variety of her own manufacturing, of every shade and color, all made of rich materials of the newest and most approved style; splendid French Lace Hats, and every variety of Straw.

Mrs Groom begs to inform both city and country Milliners and Dressmakers that, owing to the very liberal patronage she has so long enjoyed, she has been induced to extend her business in the Millinery and Model Department, and would inform ladies visiting the city this season, that they will find a selection of Paper Patterns of the most prevailing fashions, having effected an arrangement with some of the leading houses both in Paris and London, who will supply her with every new design as soon as it appears.

To those who are not already familiar with this establishment, Mrs G. would say, the assortment, in all its branches, has been made under her own immediate care, and therefore, every article may be relied on as perfect.

MRS. DEUEL'S

French Millinery Establishment,

No. 369 BROADWAY, New-York.

MRS C. DOUGLASS, DRESS MAKER, FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
382 *Broadway, New-York.* ☞ *Paris Fashions.*

MRS. HARDENBROOK,

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180 GRAND STREET, between Mott and Mulberry, NEW-YORK.

MRS. PARKER,

FRENCH & ENGLISH CORSET MAKER,

203 *SPRING STREET*, next to corner of Sullivan,
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Ladies will be waited upon at their residence.

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☞ HAIR DRESSER AND WIG MAKER,

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W. J. B. is the only manufacturer of the Patent Ventilated GOSSAMER WIGS, a large assortment of which, for both sexes, will always be kept on hand.

W. ROBERTSON,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTURER,

No. 48 DIVISION STREET, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dressed in the most fashionable style, either at their residence or at his Establishment, 48 Division Street. W. ROBERTSON.

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HAIR MANUFACTURER IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

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Wigs, Fronts, and Curls, with patent and common seams, for COLORED PEOPLE, the best in the Union, warranted fast color and good crimp. Wholesale and Retail.

CHATMAN'S
HAIR DRESSING AND BATHING SALOON,
No. 2 FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Shaving -	6¼	Shampooing	12½	Single Bath	18¾
Hair Cutting	12½	Curling	12½	Eight Tickets	$1 00

Constantly on hand a general assortment of Perfumery and Hosiery of all kinds.

DOCTOR JACKSON,
Medical and Surgical and Medicated Vapor Bath!
OFFICE, 143½ GRAND STREET,
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THE GOLDEN COMB!
Z. M QUIMBY, 303½ BROADWAY, 2d door from Duane st.

IMPORTER OF

NEW & BEAUTIFUL FANCY GOODS;

And manufactures the finest Shell Carved Combs, French Open Rope, Solid Twist, & all the new and improved styles that can be made; assortment large, the style and variety good. Children's Neck Combs, &c. Also, Desks, Boxes, Jewel Cases Traveling Cases, and various Fancy Goods to order, &c. in the best manner and at short notice

IMPORTS Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, plain and empty; portable Desks, Kid and Feather Fans, Card Cases and Receivers, Jewel Cases Bags, Purses, Lubins, Perfumery, and a large collection of Small Articles for Presents and Use. ☞ New Style of Jet Goods for Mourning—Bracelets, Necklaces and Pins also Jet and Gilt. Combs repaired Old plain Shell made into Fine Carved. Jewelry, Fans, &c. repaired in the neatest manner.

PERFUMERY,
TOILET SOAPS, COSMETIC AND TOILET ARTICLE DEPOT,
No. 305 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Agency for the Sale of ROUSSEL'S Perfumery, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, (Amandine for Chapped Hands. Bear's Oil, Philocone, &c. Also, a complete assortment of articles in this line, from all the celebrated manufacturers in the world. Traveling Dressing Cases, Toilet and Odeur Bottles; splendid Hair, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes; warranted Razors and Strops; superior Shell, Ivory, and Buffalo Dressing and Fine Combs, and Toilet Articles in general, Wholesale and Retail, at

CHILSON'S, (Late Roussel's) 305 BROADWAY,
Third Store above Duane Street.

☞ Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c.
1 COURTLANDT ST. South side,

[*Successor to VROOM & FOWLER, Late of No. 3.*]

VROOM & FOWLER'S Genuine Premium WALNUT OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP, and Toilet Soaps. **GEO. B. GROSER.**

J. JARVIS,
THREAD, NEEDLE, & FANCY STORE,
Laces, Gloves, Combs, Brushes, & Fancy Articles
No. 737 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CROLIUS, EVERTS & GIFFING,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, SALT, AND PROVISIONS,

248 *FULTON STREET, near West, New-York.*

W. A. Crolius. S. P. Everts. J. C. Giffing.

JONES & WISE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PROVISIONS!

No. 233 FULTON STREET,

Harrison Jones, } NEW-YORK.
James L. Wise }

Beef, Pork, Fish, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Smoked Meats, Oil, Candles, Soap, &c.

WILLIAM S. CORWIN,

Importer & Dealer in Choice Wines, Teas, Segars & Groceries

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 639 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

*** Goods sent to any part of the city free of expense.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHOICE TEAS, WINES, AND GROCERIES!

191 Fulton Street, corner Church,

NEW-YORK.

M. McKEON'S

Old Established Cheap Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

No. 56 SPRING STREET,

Between Marion and Mulberry, *NEW-YORK.*

Persons wishing good and cheap Groceries, would find it much to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods delivered to any part of the City, Williamsburh, and Brooklyn, or on board of Boats, free of charge.

CARD.

BEAM & WESTERVELT,

GROCERS,

Dealers in Choice Wines, Teas, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.

No. 163 *SPRING STREET, corner of Laurens,*

Peter M. Beam, } NEW-YORK.
John Westervelt. }

B. & W. would respectfully inform their friends and the citizens generally, that they intend to keep Choice Goods of every description at reasonable prices.

All articles sold by them will be of the first quality, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

EVARTS & HAYS,

Dealers in Groceries, Teas, Wines, &c.,

221 *EAST-BROADWAY, corner of Clinton Street,*

F. P. EVARTS, } NEW-YORK.
E. B HAYS. }

CHESTER DRIGGS,

GROCER,

Wholesale & Retail WINE and TEA DEALER,

681 *BROADWAY, corner of Amity Street, New-York.*

N. B. Goods sent to any part of the city.

DOMESTIC

DRIED FRUITS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Viz:

Dried Peaches,	Dried Cherries,	Dried Strawberries,
" Apples,	" Cherries, pitted	" Whortleberries,
" Pears,	" Raspberries	" Currants,
" Plums,	" Blackberries,	" Quinces.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST QUALITY OF

Groceries,

☞ Shakers' Sweet Corn, English Split Peas, Bird Seed, ☜

NOVA SCOTIA SMOKED & SOUSED SALMON, &C.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at the DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT DEPOT'

No. 410 Pearl Street, N. York.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PACKARD'S

Celebrated Tea & Coffee, for Family Use,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT THE

"TEA PLANT," 68 Lispenard St. 3d door from Broadway, N.York.

ELISHA PACKARD.

HENRY SCOTT, No. 217 Water St., N. Y.

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, &c.

Preserves, Jellies, Brandy Fruits, &c. wholesale & retail.

☞ All orders for Shipping or Families punctually attended to.

Lower Bull's Head

HOTEL,

395 BOWERY, Corner of Sixth Street, New-York.

T. D. HAIGHT.

ASTOR HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLEMAN & STETSON.

R. B. Coleman,
C. A. Stetson.

AMERICAN HOTEL

BROADWAY, corner Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken a lease of this well-known Hotel, and have repaired and improved it throughout, and furnished it entirely with New Furniture made expressly to their own order. It is their intention to make it one of the best and most fashionable resorts for the traveling public that can be found in this country. Its situation is unsurpassed, being directly in front of the Park and within a short distance of all the Steamboat and Railroad Landings.

The Tables will, at all times, be bountifully supplied with the delicacies of the season, and their Wines and Liquors, having been selected with great care, cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Proprietors hope, by personal attention, to merit the support and confidence of the public.

Job Taber, *Boston*,
James Bagley, *Philadelphia*. } TABER & BAGLEY, Proprietors

HOWARD HOTEL,

BROADWAY,

CORNER MAIDEN-LANE,

NEW-YORK.

C. L. COLE.

RATHBUN'S HOTEL,

Broadway, New-York,

HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND MUCH IMPROVED.

It is now 140 feet on Broadway by 130 deep, with a rear extending from Courtlandt to Liberty Street, including Nos. 155 to 169 Broadway, No. 3 Courtlandt, and 85 Liberty Street—main entrance 163 Broadway.

Its present capacity is ample to accommodate

☞ THREE HUNDRED PERSONS!

The EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS contain numerous pleasant, airy, and well-lighted Rooms, with spacious HALLS and ELEGANT PARLORS with Bed-Rooms attached.

Among the recent improvements a splendid LADIES' DINING ROOM has been constructed, which is equal in size and style to any Room of the kind in the City of New-York.

Another great improvement in the House, is a *new, wide and convenient Stairway*, with a large and well-constructed *Sky-Light*, adding very much to the comfort and convenience of the whole Establishment.

B. RATHBUN, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

No. 721 Broadway,

NEW-YORK CITY.

J. B. MONNOT, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN P. TREADWELL,

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Nos. 193, 195, 197 & 199 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Corners Fulton, Water & Pearl Sts.

NEW-YORK.

H. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This well-known and extensive Establishment, has, during the past six months, undergone a complete renovation, been thoroughly painted throughout, and refurnished in such a manner as not to be inferior to any other Hotel in the City of New-York. Attached to the same, has been constructed at a great expense, during the past winter, an extensive Range of Water Closets, not equalled by any similar Establishment in the United States. The Croton Water passes continually, carrying away everything from the Estalishment that would be the least offensive; in short, no Hotel possesses greater advantages, as to real comfort, than the "United States." Its location, being directly in the centre of the principal Mercantile Houses, affords to Country Merchants an opportunity of transacting their business while sojourning in the city, without being compelled to sacrifice much of their time as is the case in many instances. Thankful for the many favors extended to him during the past, the propretor most respectfully asks a continuance of their hospitality, at the same time assuring them that every exertion on his part will be used to merit a continuance of their favors.

Carriages, belonging to the Hotel, will be in readiness at all times to convey passengers to and from the different lines of Steamboats and Railroads; or to any part of the city, or its vicinity.

H. JOHNSON.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

No. 5 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

W. C. ANDERSON.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

NEW-YORK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in notifying families and gentlemen of New-Orleans and the South generally, that he has erected a spacious and elegant Hotel, and furnished it with costly magnificence, at

400 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

It is conducted upon the European plan—*i. e.*, apartments are let irrespective of board. Should visitors take their meals in the Hotel, they will be furnished either in their private apartments, or in the *Salle a Manger*, from a carte of infinite variety and at reasonable charges.

It will occur to many who visit New-York periodically, either for pleasure or business, that, notwithstanding they may have taken most of their meals elsewhere than at the hotel of their sojournment, their account ran on without abatement, embracing meals not partaken of and accommodations not received; the proprietor suggests that upon the plan of the Florence Hotel, such an unsatisfactory and expensive mode of living may be avoided and a more comfortable and economical one substituted.

He solicits from you, upon any future visit to New-York, a trial of his establishment, promising his whole efforts to make such visit agreeable.

JOHN FLORENCE, Jr.

St. Charles Hotel,

GEO. E. WATRISS, PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 345 & 347 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

JUDSON'S HOTEL,

No. 61 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

BY CURTIS JUDSON,

LATE OF THE CITY HOTEL, HARTFORD, Conn.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

☞ Corner of Courtlandt and Washington Streets,

NEW-YORK.

SMITH DUNNING, Proprietor.

☞ One block from Jersey City Ferry, Philadelphia Cars, and Albany Steamboat Landing.

The following is from the Albany Morning Express, July 10.

"THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—A public house, bearing this name, is kept at the corner of Courtlandt and Washington Streets, New-York, by SMITH DUNNING—an experienced, capable and popular landlord. It is a splendid house, conducted on the convenient European plan—like Lovejoy's, and is located only a minute's walk from Jersey City Ferry, Philadelphia Cars and Albany Steamboat Landing. This makes it handy for travelers—particularly Albanians. It is beautifully fitted up, the meals may be had, hot or cold, at a moment's notice; and the Exchange is provided with ample lodging accommodations of the first order."

N. B—Musketo Bars attached to every bed in the house.

CROTON HOTEL,

No. 142 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

EASTON & RAY.

BOARD, $1,50 PER DAY.

TREMONT

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Transient Board $1,25 per day. H. WATERMAN, Jr. Proprietor.

DUNLAP'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

135 Fulton St., between Broadway & Nassau St. N. York,

$2 and $2,50 per week—37½ cents per aight. House sufficiently commodious for 100 Lodgers.

LADIES' DINING SALOON.

EDWIN J. MERCER

Respectfully informs strangers and residenta, that they can always be served with Breakfest, Dinner end Tee, together with such luxuries as the market may afford, at the well estabiiahed Coffee and Dining Saloon,

No. 107 NASSAU STREET, corner of Ann,

A few doors east from the American Museum, N. York.

☞ *Ladies and Familes* are also informed that a spacious Saloon, on the second floor, has been appropriated for their exclusive use, which is under the personal charge of MRS. MERCER, end where they can rely on receiving the utmost attention. The entrence to the Ladies' Saloon ia at the *Private Door, 29 Ann Street.*

N. B.—A few choice Lodging Rooms to let to permanent or trensient lodgers.

Patronage respectfully solicited. EDWIN J. MERCER, *Proprietor.*

JOHNSON'S

DINING SALOON,

144 Fulton Street, near Broadway.

Meals, of every variety that the market affords, served up at all hours of

☞ **The Day and Evening.**

This Establishment having been so favorably known to the public for a number of years, the proprietor deems it sufficient to say, it will be conducted on the same principles as heretofore.

BROWN'S

Coffee House and Dining Saloon!

THIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT, LOCATED AT

No. 71 PEARL STREET,

Facing Coenties Slip, hetween Broad Street and Hanover Square, is fitted up in the neatest manner, presenting great inducements to country merchants and others who desire their Meels served up witb neatness and despetch. The proprietor pledges himself to use every exertion to please those who will fevor him with tbeir petronage. The Dining Rooms are kept in the neatest order; the Lerder is stocked with the choicest the market affords, and tbe Bar is furnished with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Ales end Cigers, that can be found in the city. The house is in the centre of the business part of the city, within five minutes' walk of the Merchents' Exchange, Custom House, and other public buildings. GEO. BROWN, Late of Lovejoy's Hotel.

GOULD'S

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT,

No. 10 Fulton Street, New-York.

The subscriber respectfully informs the New-York public, and all strengers visiting the great Metropolis, that he still continues to be open for the serving of meals at all hours of the Day and Evening.

The liberal patronage of the public is a sufficient guarantee for the character of his house; it is constantly supplied with the choicest viands of the market, and trusts, by strict attention to the business in every department, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID H. GOULD, *Proprietor.*

N. B.—Board and Lodging by the Dsy or Week.

GUNTER'S
DINING SALOON,
No. 147 Fulton Street.

The Subscriber having made extensive alterations and additions to his Establishment, would most respectfully call attention to his spendid Saloon on the second floor, which ha has fitted up in a style of neatness and comfort that cannot be surpassed by any other similar establishment in the city. The whole building has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and no expense spared to render it worthy the patronage of business men, and otbers, taking their menls down town. His Bill of Fare, he feels confident, will fully satisfy all those who may feel disposed to patronize bim; and, as to the prices, be ventures to assert that they will compare with the cheapest.

☞ OPEN ON SUNDAYS!

N, B.—By the urgent solicitation of many friends, the subscriber has been induced to devote—for the accommodation of the public and strangers—three stories of his large house to lodging rooms, which have been furnished in a style of comfort not to be aurpassed by any other establishment. Those, therefore, desirous of lessening their expenses, witb no abridgment of comfort or neatness, will find it to their advantage to give him a call before engaging elsewhere.

H. H. GUNTER, 147 Fulton st.

MILLIKEN'S
BEEFSTEAK & COFFEE ROOM,
No. 84 NASSAU STREET, near Fulton,

DINNER.

Roast Beef	6d	Chicken Soup	6d	Stewed Oysters	6d	Pork and Beans	6d
Roast Lamb	6d	Veal Pie	6d	Oyster Pie	6d	Beef Soup	6d
Roast Veal	6d	Boiled Salmon	Is	A la-mode Beef	6d	Beef Steak	6d
Sirloin Steak	Is	Boiled Mutton	6d	Corned Beef	6d	Steak Pot Pia	6d
Chickeu Pot Pia	6d	Fried Oysters	6d	Corned Ham	6d	Lamb Chops	6d
		Fried Trout	Is	Corn Bread	6d		

DESSERT.

Cocoa Nut Pia	3d	Plum Pie	3d	Mince Pie	3d	Indian Pia	3d
Custard do	3d	Peach do	3d	Apple od	3d	Rice do	3d

EXCELSIOR, No. 83 NASSAU STREET.

The Excelsior is under the immediate supervision of H. NOTT, and is equal to any **RESTAURANT** ia the city. Mr. Nott pledges' bimself to supply the tables at all times with all the delicacies ef the season, as early and as reasonable as they can be obtained, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. The choicest of Wines and Liquors will be found at all times at the Bar.

PETTIT & CROOK'S
DINING SALOON,
91 & 93 Wall St. under the Journal of Commerce Office,

A variety of dishes served up from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P.M.

DINING AND OYSTER SALOON!
NOS. 17 & 19 CATHARINE SLIP.

JACKSON & ST. JOHN still continue at the old stand, wbere their friends snd tbe public will find Meals of every variety that the market affords, at all bours of the day and evening. *Ales, Liquors & Segars, of the best kinds always on hand.*

Parmeus Jackson. Gec. St. John.

PHILADELPHIA
OYSTER AND DINING SALOON,
BY E. L. TUCKER,
No. 145½ BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Dining and Oyster Saloon, 23 & 25 Catharine Slip,

One door from South-street.

VANDYKE & BRINLEY, wish to inform their friends and the public, that they have fitted up the above Saloon in the best possible style, and hope to give general satisfaction by being always provided with the rarest delicacies of the season at moderate charges. Best Ales, Liquors and Segars, at all times. A trial will convince the most fastidious N. B.—Board by the day or week. Lodgings.

H. GANTER'S
House of Refreshments, 15 *Ann St. N. York*,

[Successor to D. SWEENY.]

The proprietor flatters himself, that as he has been in this establishment for a number of years, under the former proprietor, he will be enabled to maintain its previous reputation. Open on Sunday.

NATIONAL COFFEE HOUSE & DINING SALOON,
215 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Good Board and Lodgings by the week or day. Single Lodgings, 18¾ Cents.

HENRY LUSCOMB, Proprietor.

WHEELER'S
WASHINGTONIAN COFFEE HOUSE
AND DINING SALOON,
No. 103 NASSAU STREET, near Ann, N. York.

WADE H. BUDD'S
DINING AND COFFEE SALOON,
337 Spring St. opposite Clinton Market, N. Y.

LODGING AT ALL HOURS.

FITCH'S
DINING SALOON,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New-York.

MOORE'S
(LATE WELSH'S)

☞ DINING SALOON, ☜
85 Nassau St. near Fulton, New-York.

KIRK'S DINING SALOON,

395 Bowery, cor. 6th-st., junction of Third Avenue.

Twenty Lodging Rooms furnished with all articles necessary to comfort and convenience. Persons visiting the city, or those desiring permanent board, will find this house well suited to their wishes.

E. E. JOHNSON'S
DINING SALOON,

NATIONAL HALL,

29 & 31 CANAL STREET, NEW-YORK.

ISLAND CITY
Dining and Oyster Saloon,

CORNER BOWERY & DIVISION STREET,

Under the North American Museum.

This Establishment has been thoroughly refitted, and is now open for the accommodation of the public. The Bill of Fare will be found to comprise all the deliacies of the season; and the Bar is furnished with the best of Wines, Liquors, Ales, Segars, &c.

BUTLER & DAINTY, Proprietors.

New-York, July 17th, 1848.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM ROWE'S
COFFEE & LODGING HOUSE,

No. 96 Vesey Street, New-York.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS. LODGING ONE SHILLING.

Also, DEALER IN BASKETS, MATS, REED POLES, &c.

H. TAFT'S
DINING SALOON,

310 Pearl St. 1 door below Peck Slip, N. Y.

His bill of fare will be varied to suit the season, appetites & pockets of his customers.

THE ION,—By Wm. H. Bolton,

217 WASHINGTON STREET, *Second door below Barclay, New-York.*

Having fitted up his place in the first style, will at all times be ready to serve his friends and the public with OYSTERS of the best quality and at the most reasonable rates—raw, fried, stewed or roasted. Pickled Oysters on hand and put up to order at short notice. Families, Hotels, &c. may rely on being served with the best article the market affords—warranted.

NIBLO'S ICE CREAM SALOON,

No. 557 Broadway.

Ice Creams, Fruits, Ices, Charlotte de Russe, Jellies, Cakes, &c., and all Refreshments in their season.

CONNECTICUT PIE DEPOT,

10 Beekman Street, cor. Nassau, New-York.

Orders Received at 126 *21st Street, near Third Avenue.*

J. A. CURRIER,

Successor to R. GILMOR,

PIE, CAKE, AND CRACKER BAKERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 191 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Butter Crackers	Soda Crackers	Plum Cake	Sponge Cake
Water do	Graham do	Citrun do	All kinds uf Pastry
Boston do	Pilot do	Pound du	and Ornamented
Sugar do	Wine do	Raisin do	Cakes.
	Milk do	Almond do	

Orders to furnish Holidays, Wedding, and other Parties thankfully received and promptly executed.

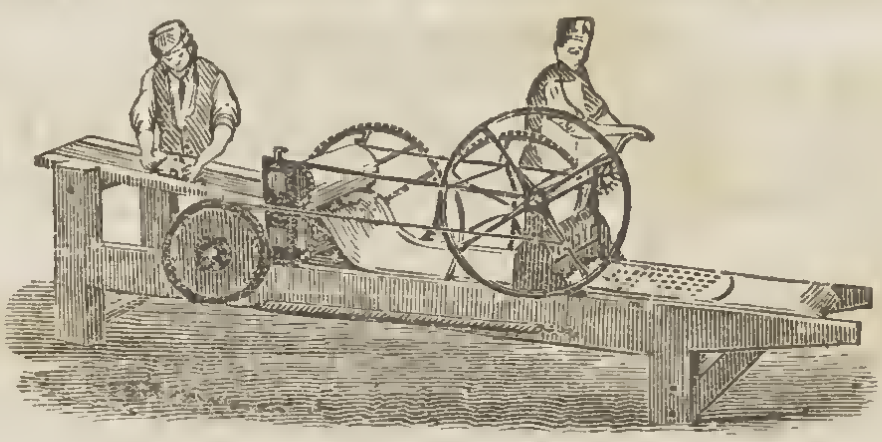
WILLIAM J. SHANNON'S

EXTRA LARGE BREAD BAKERY,

367 GREENWICH ST. (1 door from Franklin,) New-York.

Superior Large Bread, and a variety of Pies and Cakes always on hand.

KIRTLAND'S
Cel. Cracker & Biscuit Machine



Manufactured by HENRY McCOLLUM, 40 Eldridge St., N. Y.

H. BEAUDOIN,

Confiseur Francais,

Wholesale and Retail LADIES' SALOON, Ice Cream, Soda Water, and Preserves of every description. Importer of Fine Cordials, Absinthe, Kirches, Coguac, Curacoa, Anisette, &c. Parties and Families supplied. 438 BROADWAY. ☞ Constantly on hand a fine assortment of Confectionary of every description, and fine Bonbons.

MRS. EVANS,

STEAM CANDY MANUFACTORY,

70 CATHARINE ST., (opposite Monroe,) NEW YORK,

Where constantly may be found Confectionary in all its varieties, wholesale or retail, not to be surpassed in quality in the city, manufactured by experienced wurkmen.

☞ Country Merchants supplied on reasonable terms.

IMPROVED STEAM REFINED

CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &C.,

Of a quality very superior, acknowledged the best in New-York, By an improved Steam process, adapted to make it keep longer, better, and harder in a Southern climate than usual,

☞ AT REDUCED PRICES!

25lb. Boxes, for Merchants who sell by the box, put up and assorted more desirably for the South and West than any sold in that market, by

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.

Wholesale Confectioners, 418 *Pearl Street, New-York.*

IT WILL COST BUT LITTLE

☞ For those who have not tested the superior quality of

SPOTTEN'S

Pure Steam Refined Candy, Sugar Plums,

AND OTHER CONFECTIONARY, TO DO SO.

The above goods are made from the best materials, and warranted to keep in any climate. Southern and Western Merchants, and Dealers generally, will find they can make a great saving by calling on the subscribers and purchasing their supply of Confectionary. We are sure of keeping a customer after having made one for the first time! Why? Perfect satisfaction is given, both in quality and price, and the goods carefully packed in boxes from 25 to 100 pounds. No charge for boxes or cartage to any part of the city.

Thomas Spotten, Wholesale Confectioner, 118 Bowery.

HALLOCK'S

New Steam Confectionary!

73 CHATHAM STREET, NEAR DUANE,

NEW-YORK.

Mr. H. would respectfully inform the world that he is daily manufacturing rich Confections, which can be purchased at the lowest rates, and are not surpassed in any quarter. His Steam Confectionary embraces all varieties suitable for the Southern and Western markets. The community are invited to call to satisfy themselves of the strict truth of these assertions.

N. B.—Mr. H. took the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

DR. A. RANSOM,

DENTIST,

No. 5 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW-YORK.

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. J. DODGE.)

Would inform his patients and friends, and those of Dr. D., that he continues the practice of Dentistry at the same place, being one of the oldest establishments in the city. Ladies and Gentlemen can be assured that all operations performed in his office will prove satisfactory. Dr. R. has a new method of fitting plates for full sets of Teeth, different from other Dentists, which makes them adhere to the gums, and are worn WITHOUT Springs. Teeth Cleaned, Plugged, Regulated and Inserted, from one to a full set, without pain, to look and feel perfectly natural. Teeth Extracted with but little pain.

N. B. Constantly on hand the most efficacious Remedy for the Toothache ever offered to the public.

S. W. JUDSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 165 EAST BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

All operations on the teeth performed in the most scientific manner, and on reasonable terms.

DR. LEVETT'S
PATENT ENAMELED PLATES.

A new invention for artificial teeth, (for which Letters Patent for the United States have been granted, it being a novel and great improvement in dentistry,) consists of a perfect imitation of the gums and interior of the mouth entirely covering the gold plate, clasps and fastenings of artificial teeth, rendering them perfect and beautiful without a possibility of detection.

M. LEVETT, Dentist, Patentee, 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

W. H. THOMAS,
DENTIST IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Can be seen at all hours in Broome st., 382, near Mulberry, N. Y.

Also his friend, Dr. Villers in York st. 48, Jersey City, no pufferery, taste and try.

J. BUSKEY, DENTIST.
Office 27 Murray-street, New-York

Where all diseases of the teeth and gums are treated. Artificial teeth inserted, toothache cured, ulcerated teeth or roots removed with ease. Also his manufactory and depot for teeth, foil plate, &c. &c

DR. C. S. ROWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 11 CHAMBERS-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

H. E. Schoonmaker,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 586 Houston-street,
Near Broadway, New-York

SAMUEL HOWE,
DENTIST,
No. 117 SPRING-STREET.
(Second block west of Broadway,)
NEW-YORK.

W. E. JOHNSTON,
Surgeon Dentist,
No. 245 Henry-street,
NEW-YORK.

Addison Vail, and E. D. Root, M. D.,

DENTISTS,

373 Broadway, New-York.

M. L. OSBORN, DENTIST,

No. 551 BROOME-STREET,
EAST OF VARICK-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

THOMAS PAINE,

DENTIST,
No. 219 GRAND-STREET,
Opposite the Butchers and Drovers Bank,
NEW-YORK.

OTIS STANFIELD,

DENTIST,
No. 467 Broadway, New-York.

DR. C. MILLER.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 141 Grand-street, New-York.



S. Whiting,

AND

I. C. Robins,

DENTISTS,

No. 50 East Broadway;

Will insert Artificial Teeth on the Atmospheric Principle as illustrated in the cut.

ISRAEL JARVIS, DENTIST,

No. 420 Grand-street, New-York.

All the branches of the profession, done at this Office. Attendance given at all hours. The merits of the operations may be learned, both by the general reputation of the business of the Operators, and by inquiring personally of patients.

THEODORE B. CARMAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 273 SPRING-STREET,
Between Varick and Hudson-street, New-York.

L. PRATT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 129 East Broadway, New-York.

REFERENCES.

NEW-YORK:
His Hon. Chancellor Walworth.
S. North, M. D. Saratoga Springs.
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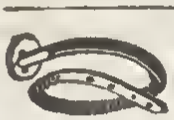
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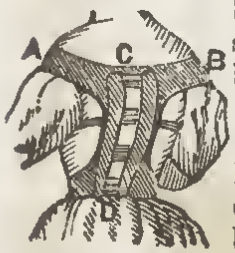


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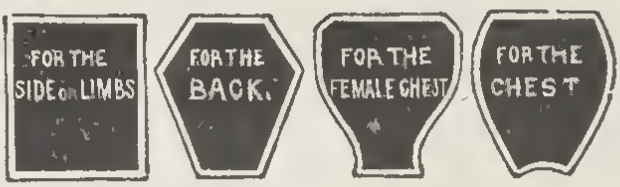
So highly recommended and patronized by the most eminent surgeons and physicians in this country as the best articles ever invented for children or adults who are inclined to stoop or are round-shouldered, or for persons with affected spine, weakness or pain in the chest, those of consumptive or sedentary habits, those confined by study or at the writing-desk, as the design of this article is to brace the shoulders, support the back and expand the chest, thereby giving a free and healthy action to the lungs, and a pleasing and graceful outline to the figure. Parents and guardians are particularly requested to examine this brace, as it will be found of immense benefit to children of either sex, as well as adults who have acquired the habit of stooping.—Mechanics and laborers by wearing this brace will be able to perform more work with less fatigue as well as improve the form. The subscriber does not wish to intrude on the reader a long list of certificates from persons who have been benefitted by wearing this brace, of which he could name hundreds of cases where persons have returned to express their gratitude for the invaluable benefit they have received from its use. The subscriber would also caution purchasers against the many worthless imitations of this justly celebrated brace that are advertised and offered to the public.

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FOR COUGHS, PAIN, OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK,



CHEST, LIMBS, AND SIDE, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, &c.

Persons troubled with coughs will find these plasters an indispensable safeguard, and a more pleasant and far more harmless remedy than the thousand nostrums of the day. They are recommended by the best physicians. Manufactured at No. 353 Bowery, New-York City, and for sale at the principal druggists

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A. A. Springs passing above the hips.
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(Nothing is allowed to rest on the spine.)

The "PATENT LACE," or BODY BRACE, is an efficient relief to persons laboring under the following and analogous maladies and symptoms, viz:

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DEBILITY ABOUT THE HIPS AND LOWER EXTREMITIES, with numbness and loss of motion, swelling and coldness of the feet, particularly towards night.

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N. B. Reference can be given to persons using the above Limbs in this city.

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This great remedy, since its introduction in this Country, has cured more than 5000 Horses, of above complaints. It is also the best condition medicine that can be used—more than 100 certificates are in possession of the proprietors, testifying to its singular virtues. Beware of imitations—numerous scurvy imitators, in every part of the country where we have introduced this article, are concocting and vending their trash, and many have the impudence to style their's, as the only original and genuine Be sure to inquire for "the Tattersall's," and observe that the genuine always bears the signature of A. H. GOUGH & Co., under whose supervision it is always manufactured.

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Will find in the series, a Materia Medica of inapproachable excellence; and if used in their daily practice, they will be found of far greater value than any other preparations extant. They are very portable and of moderate price; and the practitioner will find them the very medicines he needs.

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Should never be without them, for by their use a vast amount of sickness will be prevented. Special attention is requested under this head, to the CHILDREN'S PANACEA; which as a Vermifuge and general medicine for children is unrivalled.

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Will find them pre-eminently adapted to their wants. Consisting of a series, instead of a single article, they are specially worthy the attention of planters.

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And other Venders of Medicines, will find them altogether the most saleable article of the kind ever offered to the public, thus rendering an agency very valuable.

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The average circulation of this paper is at least 100,000 each month, which will be largely increased each successive number. Its patrons are in every State of the Union, and throughout the British Provinces, East and West Indies, South America, &c. &c.

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LIDDLE'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND,
OR NERVE AND MUSCLE LINIMENT AND PILLS.

A speedy, safe and effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Cramp, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, strengthens Weak Limbs, and extends the Cords when contracted, etc., etc.

It also possesses the power of alleviating, in a few hours, the pain of the most troublesome Bunions.

This celebrated liniment has been universally admired and acknowledged superior to any thing yet discovered for the above purposes, has received Testimonials from hundreds, of which the following are some, to whom the Proprietor would be happy to refer:

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MR. J. B. LIDDLE: SIR—This is to inform you and the public generally, that I have used your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, on myself, in the case of a severe Sprained Knee, and my wife has used it for the Rheumatism in her Shoulder and Arms, and the results have been most wonderful. I have recovered entirely from the Sprain. I tried many kinds of Medicine, but am certain that nothing done me so much good as your Liniment, and I would not be without it in my family on any account. It is also a quick relief for Burns, the fire being at once extracted on applying the Liniment.

N. B.—You will please to send me one more bottle as soon as convenient, and oblige Your's &c., JOSEPH JENKINS, House Agent and Collector, Office 25 1-2 White st.

New-York, January 11, 1847.

MR. LIDDLE: SIR—This is to certify that I was afflicted with Rheumatism for three or four months, and tried different Liniments, but none doing me any good I was recommended to try your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, which I did, and after using three bottles I was perfectly cured.

I would therefore advise all who are afflicted with Rheumatism to use your Liniment. Your's &c., SAMUEL HOUSLEY, 5 Laight st.

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New-York, July 12, 1846.

MR. LIDDLE: SIR—I wish to inform you that the severe attack of Rheumatism in my Shoulder has been effectually removed and I am now free from all pain. One bottle of your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND perfectly cured me.

WM. DAVISON, Carpenter, 89 Varick st.

New-York, October, 1846.

MR. LIDDLE: SIR—This is to certify that I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism in my Shoulders, to such an extent that I have been unable to render myself any assistance whatever; but by using your RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, I am now perfectly cured and free from every vestige of the disease, or pain whatsoever.

I most cordially recommend the RHEUMATIC COMPOUND to all persons similiarly afflicted. Your's respectfully, JNO. COOPER, 64 Charlton st.

Letters are likewise being received daily, speaking in the highest terms of its efficacy; many who have been afflicted for years, and others suddenly attacked with the Rheumatic Fever have been perfectly restored. It also possesses the power of alleviating, in a few hours, the pain of the most troublesome Bunions.

MR. LIDDLE: SIR—I feel it a duty to make an acknowledgment to you, of the benefit I have received from your Rheumatic Compound. My case, as you know, was almost a hopeless one. Inflammatory Rheumatism of even short standing and slight attack, is severe, but when you take into consideration, that I was unable to walk across my room, you can judge of my case, as indeed you know it, and although you always have spoken confidently to me, I doubted, until I experienced the benefit resulting from the use of your Rheumatic Compound, and Pills, together with your personal attendance. Although the instructions accompanying your Rheumatic Compound are perfectly explicit, still I would advise all who can, to have your attendance, if possible.

This, sir, is unsolicited; and I give it because I wish to acknowledge to you my gratitude, and if required, would testify publicly, to the efficacy of your Rheumatic Compound and Pills, which for speedy and radical cure, stand, as I believe, unrivalled.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR, 320 Hudson-street.

To be had of the following Agents, in Bottles, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and One Dollar; The Depot, 183 Canal-street; P. Price, 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings; Dr. Burnett's Drug Store, corner of Bayard and Orange streets; Franklin Library, Bowery, near Fourth-street; Dunn's Book Store, 114 Eighth Avenue, between 16th and 17th streets; Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; and Mr. Harris, Broad-street, Newark, N. J.

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NEAR FRANKLIN SQUARE.

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COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, INFLUENZA.

——— "Who can scoff
At a very bad cough?"

Is in the practice of his profession, and can be consulted gratuitously by persons using his BALSAMIC EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, *and his* PULMONIC MIXTURE.

The above question has been asked. We reply—All who use Dr. Traphagen's Pulmonic Mixture can laugh at colds or cough. Read the followiug:

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This is to certify that I have used DR. TRAPHAGEN's PULMONIC MIXTURE, having had a severe cold for some time and almost suffocated and unable at times to breathe. I was advised by some of my friends to use the Pulmonic Mixture, as they stated they had used it and found its good effects. After using several boxes of Sherman's Lozenges without any good effect, I came to a conclusion to try Dr. Traphagen's Pulmonic Mixture, and after using one bottle of it I was so much relieved that I could attend to my business, and the second made a perfect cure. I give this certificate for two purposes---the one, that it cured me and saved me from disease of the lungs—the other, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted with a severe cold. If auy person wishes to know the facts let them please call at my residence.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, No. 60 Frankfort-st.

One bottle of Dr. TRAPHAGEN's Pulmonic Mixture is worth more to a person suffering with a cold or any disease of the throat or lungs than a wheelbarrow load of candy. It is also highly approved of by members of the medical faculty Prepared by Geo. H. Traphagen, M. D., whose written signature is on each bottle. Price 50 cents and $1.

☞ City Depot of sale, 380 Pearl-street.

The following note from a down town merchant shows that Dr. Traphagen's Sarsaparilla will cure the severest cases of Inflammatory Rhumatism:

DR. TRAPHAGEN,—Allow me to bear testimony to the good effets of your preparation of Sarsaparilla. Before using it I had been confined to my bed for eleven weeks with Inflammatory Rheumatism, aud under the care of two eminent physicians who were unable to afford me much relief. I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla about ten days since, and I am now able to walk across the room, and I have no doubt it will entirely restore me to health.

Yours respectfully,
H. G. MARTIN, 37 South-st.
Residence corner of East Broadway and Clinton-st.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1847.

DR. TRAPHAGEN'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE Preparations are the result of long experience and extensive practice. Great science and skill are used in their manufacture, and such are their efficacy and safety in every form of disease, that they truly deserve the name of FAMILY MEDICINES. During a practice of more than twelve years, seven of which were on board various public vessels as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, he has never had a case of severe cold, influenza, or any disease of the throat, that has not readily yielded to his *Pulmonic Mixture*. Thousands have been saved from a premature grave by its use. To public speakers and persons of weak lungs it is a great remedy, as it allays irritation and gives tone and vigor to the voice.

DR. TRAPHAGENS PULMONIC MIXTURE.

Has cured and is warranted to give relief in all cases of Colds or Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Croop, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and every Disease with which the Throat, Breast, or Lungs may be affected.

The following Certificates, from persons of character, will shew what the Pulmonic Mixture is capable of performing. No family should be without it in their house.

To Dr. George H. Traphagen, BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1847.

Dear Sir—As you are about to establish a house in Pearl-st. for the sale of the Pulmonic Mixture, I will here state for the benefit of those who may like myself be the victims of severe cold and cough, that I was afflicted, and very severely too, by a bad Cold, attended with a very distressing Cough, about the middle of May last. By the advice of friends I tried several different kinds of Medicines while here, which they said would be sure to cure me in a few days; instead of which my cough grew worse every day until my return to New York in the fore part of June. If you recollect you told me that you could cure me if I would put myself under your care. This I did not do at the time, but commenced taking Sherman's Cough Lozenges, which had also been recommended very highly to me. But after taking two doses and getting worse every day, I became some alarmed, for it was with the greatest difficulty that I could breathe, the cold having seated itself so severely on my lungs.

I commenced taking your Pulmonic Mixture, but I must confess with but a very little faith. My head pained me dreadfully when I coughed. I continued taking the Mixture and in about three days I began to get some relief, and in the course of about two or three weeks was entirely cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I would therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are troubled with a Cough, as being one of the best medicines ever before the public for Colds and Coughs. It only requires a fair trial to convince those who may doubt what I have here stated.

Should any one wish to know who I am, you can tell them that I am an old ship master, having commanded the ship *Orpheus*, of New-York, for the last six years, and am now master of the ship *Rhone*, of this port, bound to the west coast of South America and California. I am, dear sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

BENJAMIN HILL.

NEW-YORK, November 4th, 1847.

This is to certify that I had a severe attack of Bronchitis and pain in my back for a long time, and I used only three bottles of Dr. Traphagen's Pulmonic Mixture, and it relieved me in a few days. B. MACLIN, Engraver, 139 Fulton-street.

NEW-YORK, November 10th, 1847.

I have used Dr. Traphagen's Pulmonic Mixture in my family, My children were afflicted with a severe Cough and Croup, and at times were almost suffocated. I tried many articles, Sherman's Lozenges and Wistar Balsam without relief. I then applied to Dr, Traphagen for his invaluable Mixture, which gave immediate relief. At one time I was also myself suffering under a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and after taking one bottle I was much relieved, and the second made a perfect cure. If any one wishes to convince themselves of the above facts, let them call on me at my residence, No. 25 James-street. ANN KAYHOO.

Mrs. NASH, 43 Walker-street, was cured of a severe and distressing Cough.

General GEORGE P. MORRIS used our Preparations in his family with satisfaction and success in Bronchital Affections.

Capt. W. H. PECK, of the Steamer *Isaac Newton*, was cured of a severe Cough that had disabled him from remaining on the boat.

M. M. LAWRENCE, 182 Broadway, has used our Sarsaparilla, and also the Pulmonic Mixture with perfect success in his family.

NEW-YORK, May 10th, 1848.

I have used your Pulmonic Mixture in my family, in severe cases of Colds and Coughs, and I consider it the best Medicine for the cure of Diseases of the Throat or Lungs with which I have ever been acquainted. I hope you will meet with the success you merit for introducing such valuable preparations to the public. CASPER C. CHILDS.

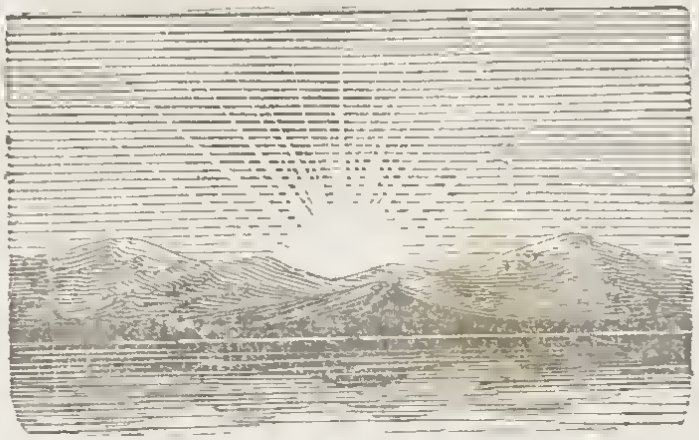
Thus it will be seen no one need suffer from any of the severe complaints arising from Colds, since the Pulmonic Mixture is sold at a price that places it within the reach of all.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Also put up in Half Bottles at Fifty Cents, containing sufficient to cure an ordinary case of Cold or Influenza.

☞ Purchasers will observe that every Bottle has the written signature of Dr. Traphagen on the label, without which none can be genuine.

Dr. JOHN WASHINGTON'S



INDIAN VEGETABLE EXTRACT,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the System, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Prickly Heat, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Stubborn Ulcers, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Exposure or Imprudence in Life, &c. It invariably cures Indigestion, General and Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Inflammation in the Kidneys, Ship Fever, &c., &c.

It is decidedly the most effectual Medicine to drive Mercury out of the System, and for Female Complaints, no matter how obstinate, it will effect a cure. This extract is warranted to be the best in the world, as it cures both inward and outward sickness, and far better than all other advertised syrups, pills, drops, &c., because it cures without vomiting or sickening the patient, and at the same time strengthens the Constitution, and is also pleasant for children.

Price $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5.

For sale in all the principal Drug Stores in New-York.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 233 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,

(BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF ELIZABETH AND GRAND-STREETS.)

In these, ONLY, are to be had Medicines for the positive cure of Worms and Tape Worms, Scald Head, Fits, Lunacy, Itch, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Measels, Tooth Ache, Deafness, Cancer, &c. Also, perfect remedies for barrenness and all kindred complaints.

N. B. Persons doubting the efficacy of the above Medicines can make a contract, by which *they need not pay anything* unless they are benefitted, by calling on the Doctor, at his

OFFICE, 233 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

GREEN'S OXGENATED BITTERS,

For the Radical Cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c.

The best and strongest certified medicine in the world, for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms—such as Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Asthma, Piles, Incipient Consumption, Debility arising from protracted fevers, Fever and Ague, Exposure to extreme Heat or Cold, Old Age—and, in fact, from every Disease arising from imperfect digestion, or a deranged condition of the stomach. It is an excellent remedy, and not surpassed by any medicine in use, for females suffering from uterine or nervous derangements,

Among the numerous and highly respectable certificates received, we refer to the following:

Hon. L. H. Arnold. formerly Governor of R. Island, now Member of Congress.
" Wm. Woodbridge, formerly Governor of Michigan, now U. S. Seuator.
" T. J. Morehead, formerly Governor of Kentucky, now U. S. Senator.
" Jas. F. Simmons, U. S. Senator from R. Island.
" Sam'l S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont.
" Wm. Upham, " " " "
" Solomon Foot, " " " "
" H. D. Foster, Member of Congress from Penn.
" W. L. Martin, Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.
Gen. A. Dodge, " " " Iowa Territory.
" W. Jones, Esq., Surveyor General, Iowa Territory.
R. P. Stow, Esq., Clerk in the House of Representatives.
C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Samuel H. Holmes, Esq., Middletown, Conn.
Joseph Hoxie, No. 76 Wall-street, New-York.
A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Empire Company, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

FITS!! FITS!!

INDIAN REMEDY, A NERVINE BALSAM.

The subscriber having obtained at much expense the GREAT INDIAN REMEDY, A NERVINE BALSAM, which is becoming so celebrated for the cure of all nervous affections, especially Epileptic and other Fits, Cramps, Convulsions, &c., would respectfully call the attention of physicians and the afflicted to it, as forming a new antidote in the treatment of those dreadful diseases heretofore thought to be incurable.

The history of this remarkable specific is somewhat singular, and proves that this country produces:

"A cure for every wound—a balm for every ill."

A gentleman well known in this City, who had been afflicted many years with all the horrors of Epilepsy, (commonly known as the falling sickness,) having resorted to all the nostrums of the day without obtaining relief, finding himself daily becoming more and more unfitted for society, was induced to travel, hoping by a change of scene and climate to ameliorate his condition. He soon found himself in the far West, even beyond the pale of civilization, among the men of the forest; while a sojourner with a tribe of friendly Indians he was severely attacked with *Fits*. The "medicine man" having examined his case, went forth, but soon returned, having with him a few stocks and leaves of a plant, from which an extract was made and administered, producing an astonishing and salutary effect. From the time of his return to this city to the time of his death, a period of more than eleven years, he had no return of Fits, but enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, since which this Extract, combined with a few simples, has been administered to hundreds with the most astonishing success, until it can be said, without the fear of contradiction. Epilepsy can positively be cured, a climax not before reached in the history of the medical world.

Any person afflicted by Fits or nervous affections, who shall purchase the Nervine Balsam, and persevere in its use, and is not radically cured or most essentially benefitted, shall have their money returned!!

This invaluable medicine can be procured in this City only at No. 176 Broadway, under the Howard Hotel. It will be carefully put up in boxes, with full directions, and sent to any part of the world. Small box $10; large $20.

References can be given to highly respectable physicians, who have adopted this specific in their practice with great success. Also to many persons who have been restored to perfect health.

All orders accompanied with the money (letters post paid) will have dispatch.

Empire Company, No. 176 Broadway, under Howard Hotel.

Also Dr. Benjamin Rush's Infallible Health Pills. This is a Pill that cannot be too highly prized as a family Pill, for where it is used, Physicians are seldom needed. For sale as above.

Dr. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED BALM OF GILEAD,

For the removal and permant cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habits of the system. It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Leprosy, Old Ulcers, Acrimonious Humor, Diseased Glands, Cancerous sores, Eruptions on the skin, Blotches, Pimples or Pustules, Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, Piles, Head-ache, Jaundice, Hip Disease, Lumbago, Cold, Coughs &c.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR 50 CENTS HALF BOTTLE.

Dr. Wright has such perfect confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, that he pledges himself to refund all monies to those who give it a fair trial and obtain no benefit, by calling at 86 East Broadway.

N. B. This Medicine is in bottles containing one quart, or half bottles containing one pint.

FOR SALE BY RUFUS WRIGHT, 86 *East Broadway.*

MEDICAL CARD.

HENDARIAN AND GALERIAN DISPENSARY,

No. 65 Ann Street, (near William),

NEW YORK.

SEVEN years of unrivalled success in all diseases arising from, or in any way identified with those delicate but fatal diseases, unfortunately too prevalent, are the guarantee with which we approach the public Our Establishment, then known as the Hendarian Medical Office, 65 Ann Street, was first founded in Philadelphia, in 1841, and over three years in the City of New York, and of the thousands who have resorted to it, not one can come forward and say that we fail to afford the promised relief. "Our motto is a perfect cure, not a hurried one, or a mere cobbling of the malady." We invite the afflicted who cannot class the peculiar phrase of their affections, (See Treatise) to come and consult us without fee or reward. Early applications are invited, for delays strengthen the disease, and weakens the constitution.

N. B. PHYSICIANS, Dr. Hendrickson, of New-York, and Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia.

P. S. Hours for Patients.—Ladies, 8 to 10, A.M.; Gentlemen, otherwise.

☞ *Remember the Number,* **65** *Ann Street.* ☜

D. C. MOREHEAD,

Galvanic Belts, Bracelets, and Necklaces,

AND

Magnetic Fluid, Magnetic Instruments, &c.,

☞ **132 Broadway, New-York.** ☜



GAY'S CANCHALAGUA,

A CALIFORNIA PLANT,

OF RARE MEDICAL VIRTUES.

A Certain Preventive and Cure for Consumption,

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Lumbago, Paralysis, Pleurisy, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Dysentery, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Piles, Bilious Complaints, Nervous Affections, Cutaneous Disorders,

FEVER AND AGUE,

Fevers in General, Hemorrhages, Fluxes, Obstructions, Increased Discharges, Depraved and Defective Appetites, Indigestion, and all Diseases orginating in

Constipation of the Bowels, or Impurity of the Blood,

An immense number of persons have used the celebrated Canchalagua of California, since its very recent introduction into this country by Mr. Gay; and they all concur in stating that one of its most astonishing properties is its IMMEDIATE *and* EFFECTUAL *action upon the blood.* A freer and more rapid circulation is at once produced, and the slightest wound will readily prove how liquid and pure the blood at once becomes. Its action is felt through every vein of the body, with most invigorating power; it is not like bleeding which relieves the system by conveying from it only the purer and more limpid blood, and leaves its stagnant and vitiated particles behind; nor like transfusion and injection, which add to its fluidity, at the expense of its quality; but it creates, as it were, a new and healthy blood, and imparts new life and action to every part of the body. So long as the blood is pure and healthy, no infection, however malignant, can take deep hold of the system, and the

SPASMODIC CHOLERA

may through its use be deprived of its malignant character.

The terror of fever and ague, in crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and at the

GOLD REGIONS

needs no longer to exist, for a single bottle of the Canchalagua will break up and eradicate this dreaded disease, even if of long standing. A single bottle of the same will be found to contain *one third* more doses than a quart bottle of Sarsaparilla, whilst from its condensed form, the freight on the same will not be *one fourth* as much; besides this, it contains no syrup or ingredient likely to ferment or sour in warm climates.

☞ *PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.* ☜

Dr. Townsend denies that he has ever admitted that the California plant was "far better than sarsaparilla." His denial, statement, and vulgar abuse will be duly estimated by those persons who may feel sufficiently interested to call at the Canchalagua Depot, 316 Broadway, where may be seen his admission in black and white, with a *spurious* article manufactured and sold by said Townsend—the labels and envelopes copied, word for word, from those used by Mr. Gay.

DEPOT.—Gothic Hall, Broadway; wholesale agents, Rushton, Clark & Co.; A. B. & D. Sands, J. & W. Penfold & Co., Haviland, Keese & Co.

Sold at retail by the leading apothecaries in Broadway, and throughout the city.

CONSUMPTION CURED.



AND

CANCHALAGUA;

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

READ! READ!

This medicine is just what it is declared to be above. A remedy for the *complete cure* of all those affections of the Throat and Lungs, which, if neglected, always end in CONSUMPTION. It is not a worthless, *catch-penny article*, made just *to sell*, like many of common nostrums of the day, but it is strictly a *scientific Preparation*---the original receipe having been furnished by an eminent Physician (the late Professor Rogers), and that still further improved by one of the present proprietors, who is himself a *regularly educated Physician*, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. It is composed of the choicest articles in the vegetable kingdom, most of them of long-tried value and established reputation, and some of them *entirely new*, particularly the CANCHALAGUA, a plant of *most wonderful* medicinal virtues, lately introduced into this country from California. The recipe has been shown to thousands of physicians, who have universally approved it, and will be shown to any Physician who desires to see it, upon application either to the Proprietors or their Agents. It has been used in *multitudes of cases*, and is strongly recommended by *Physicians*, even *Professors* in our Medical Colleges, Ministers of the Gospel, Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, &c.—a conclusive proof that there is no *quackery* or deception about it, but that it is a medicine of most uncommon virtue and efficacy.

PAMPHLETS.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can begin to do justice to the merits of this article, the Proprietors, have embodied in a pamphlet form, the *history* of this Medicine---the *description*, *nature*, &c., of its principal ingredients---the *effect* they are designed to have upon the human system---and above all, the *incalculable amount of good* which it has done. They design to circulate this pamphlet extensively: but should any one be overlooked, they are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one gratis. It will repay a perusal. The *hints* on page 7th may be worth to yourself or your family

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS,

and it will introduce you to a mass of testimony in its favor which is perfectly irresistible. Such being our confidence in its virtues we are willing to *warrant* the medicine in *every recent case* (if used according to the directions), and where the person is not satisfied that he is deriving benefit from it by returning the bottle within 24 hours time,

THE MONEY

will be refunded. See page 3d of the pamphlet.

At the Depot, No. 65 Warren St.,

the Medicine can always be obtained Genuine, for there it is manufactured.

☞ Be sure and ask for DR. A. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA, and let no other be palmed on to you.

CAUTION.---None *genuine*, unless there is on the buff wrapper, *a note of hand*, signed with a *Pen*, by **A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors,** at their *Principal Office*, **No. 65 Warren Street, New York,** to whom all orders for Medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, post paid.

FOR SALE by Druggists generally.

PRICE.---In large bottles, $1 00; six bottles for $5 00.

Prove all Things.

It is now a well established fact that

DR. BLAKE'S

Aromatic Bitters!

Is the only effectual remedy for curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dysentery, Piles,

Scrofula and General Debility;

As it is purely vegetable and has this peculiar property, that while with ease it eradicates disease from the system, it also strengthens and invigorates the constitution enabling the individual to resist more securely morbid influences in future; and therefore it should be in use in every family, not only as

A RESTORER OF HEALTH,

But a Preventive of Disease,

SUCH AS

SHIP FEVER,

ASIATIC CHOLERA, &C.

It is only necessary for those suffering from

FEVER AND AGUE,

BILIOUS COLIC,

Or any of the above diseases, to try one bottle of this invaluable medicine to be convinced of its wonderful effects in affording immediate relief to the sufferer in all cases, and the proprietor feels confident after realizing its beneficial effects in their own persons they will cheerfully unite with hundreds who have also proved it, in testifying to its virtues and recommend their friends to use and

Hold fast to it because it is good!

☞ Principal Office, ☜

No. 118 Division St. New-York.

* * * **For Sale by the Druggists generally.** * * *

7*

SURGEONS' AND PHYSICIANS'

TRUSS AND BANDAGE DEPOT,

Wholesale and Retail,

S. N. MARSH & CO.

No. 2 Courtlandt St., New York,

(NEAR BROADWAY,)



The latest and most approved Trusses, Female Supporters, Spinal Elevators for Curvature of the Spine and Projection of the Shoulder Blade, Suspensory Bandages, Lace Stockings, Springs for Bowleg, Knock-knee, Weak and Palsied Limbs, Elastic Compressors to prevent Sea Sickness.



Shoulder Braces,



A new and superior style, lately invented by one of the first Surgeons in the City, and which he has kindly given us the privilege of manufacturing. This Brace is so constructed as to answer the purpose of Shoulder Brace and Suspenders. It is also attached to a new and superior Abdominal Supporter.

All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and made to order at the shortest notice.

☞ Open until 9 in the Evening. ☜

FOR THE PILES.

Dr. Upham's Electuary.

An internal remedy, is a certain cure for the Piles either internal or external—bleeding or blind. Sold

Wholesale and Retail

only in this city, at the office of the original proprietor,

A. UPHAM, M. D.,

A regular educated Physician of 20 years experience, confined to an office where Piles and Chronic Diseases are successfully treated.

Medical Office 196 Bowery, four doors above Spring street. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

United States Thomsonian & Botanic Depot.

H. WINCHESTER,

☞ *No.* 108 *St. John St., New York,* ☜

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Thomsonian and Botanic Medicines

Shakers Herbs, Medical Books, Glass Ware, Syringes, Distilled Waters, Extracts, Ointments, Syrups, and every variety of simple and compound Medicines usually kept in

Botanic Stores.

*** The trade supplied at the lowest market prices. ***

SHAKER'S DEPOT.

NO. 107 JOHN ST., NEW YORK,

The only Agency of the Shakers in this city for the sale of Garden Seeds, Herbs, Roots, Barks and Extracts, Sieves, Wooden Ware, &c.

A. WARNER, *Agent.*

☞ Orders addressed to **GILBERT & WARNER,** No. 107 John Street, who have constantly on hand every variety of Botanical Simples and Compounds, and Thomsonian Medicines and Preparations at the lowest Cash prices.

New Lebanon Botanic Garden Depot,

WM. T. PEEK, AGENT,

No. 98 *John Street, Near Gold Street, New York.*

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Roots, Herbs, Extracts, Thomsonian Medicines, &c.

ALSO

A full supply of Shakers Garden Seeds, from the United Society of Shakers at Enfield, Connecticut,

Constantly on hand

Kendall's Thermometers, Blue and Black Writing Inks,

PEEK'S COUGH SYRUP,

EXTRACTS OF VANILLA AND LEMON.

N. B.—The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

MEDICAL OFFICE,

No. 62 Oliver St. (Late 82 Cherry St.)

Individuals requiring Medical Assistance will find it to their advantage to give the above place a call, where can be obtained

DR. HALSEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

For Headache, Sick Stomach, &c.

Universal Ointment,

A certain cure for all Skin Diseases. Lejecture's Lotion and Powder for Ulcers. Butler's Balsamic Mixture. Balsamic Extract of Cubebs. Abernethy's Pills for Affections of the Urinary Organs. Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock.

P. S.—A Physician is constantly in attendance to give advice "Gratis."

JOHN CARLE & CO.,

(Late Silas Carle & Nephew,)

DRUGGISTS

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS & DYE STUFFS,

NO. 153 WATER STREET,

(CORNER OF MAIDEN LANE.)

JOHN CARLE, Jr.
JOHN LOINES.
EDWARD STRONG. } New York.

GREENLEAF & KINSLEY,

(SUCCESSORS TO M. V. B. FOWLER & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

NO. 45 CORTLANDT-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Samuel F. Greenleaf. **William H. Kinsley.**

C. S. MINOR & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, GLASS WARE, &c.

NO. 286 PEARL-ST. (CORNER OF BEEKMAN,) NEW-YORK.

Also,---Original Wholesale Depot for the manufacture and sale of C. S. Minor's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, (a Medicine possessing superior qualities for removing all impurities of the blood and invigorating the system whenever it has become impaired by disease or by the use of improper medicines.) It is put up in quart bottles, and sold one-fourth less than any similar preparation.

C. S. Minor & Co.

E. M. GUION'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

No. 127 Bowery corner of Grand-st. New York.

Where the Public can be supplied at all times with the most rare *English, French, and German Chemicals*, pure as imported; Bermuda Arrow Root, Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Robinson's Patent Barley and Groats, Hecker's Farina, Russia and Cooper's Isinglass, Cooper's White Glue, Henry's Magnesia, Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Genuine Hooper's and Anderson's Pills, Dalby's Carminative, Hill's Balsam of Honey; a great variety of Lubin's, Prevost's, and Guerlain's Extracts, Oils for the Hair, Fancy Soaps and Pomades, Vinegar and Vegetable Rouge for the Skin; also Tablet of Alabaster, Orris Tooth Paste, Fancy Tooth, Nail, Hair, and Shaving Brushes, Coarse and Fine Dressing Combs, Tweezers, Pungent and Preston Salts, in great variety, Seidlitz and Soda Powders of the first quality, Seidlitz and Congress Waters always on hand, Trusses, Suspensory Bandages, a great variety of Glass and Metallic and Gum Elastic Syringes, Gum Elastic Breast Pipes, Catheters and Bougies, Swedish Leeches for sale or applied, Cupping, Bleeding, and Tooth Drawing. Physicians Prescriptions crrefully prepared at all hours of the day or night.

THE
PAINT STORE,
258 Spring, South-west corner of Varick-st.

Colors of all descriptions, dry and mixed, will be kept on hand.

LAMP OIL, CAMPHENE, WICKS, PAINTS, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, AND WHITEWASHERS' MATERIALS, &c.

N. B.—House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting in all its varieties.

F. M'CRAKEN.

ALFRED SCHANCK,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,

AND BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

No. 86 Division-street,

Opposite Market-st. New-York.

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, French and American Window and Picture Glass.

Paints, Varnish, White Wash,

SHOE AND WINDOW BRUSHES, &C.

S. RICHARDS,

Commission, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

SPERM, WHALE & LARD OILS,

GLUE, VARNISHES, SAND PAPER, WHITING, PUTTY, LAMPBLACK, BLACK PAINT, BLACKING,

PRINTERS' INKS AND VARNISHES, &C. &C.

No. 63½ Gold-street,

NEW-YORK.

☞ The above articles are sold at the Manufacturers' lowest price.

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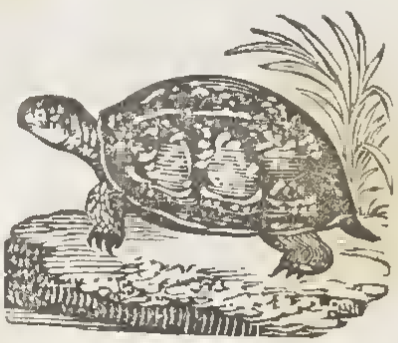
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In complete sets or by single vials, in Mother Tinctures, Dilutions and Triturations; also, Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians' and Family Medicine Chests, Homœopathic Chocolate, Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, pure Alcohol, Homœopathic Vials, Corks, Diet Papers, Labels. Arnica Tincture, used in cases of bruises, contusions, wounds, straius, sprains, rheumatism, soreness of the nipples, &c. Arnica Plaster, an excellent application for Corns. Arnica Flowers, &c. Urtica Urens, the best specific tincture for Burns. Also, Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System, in the English, French, and German languages.

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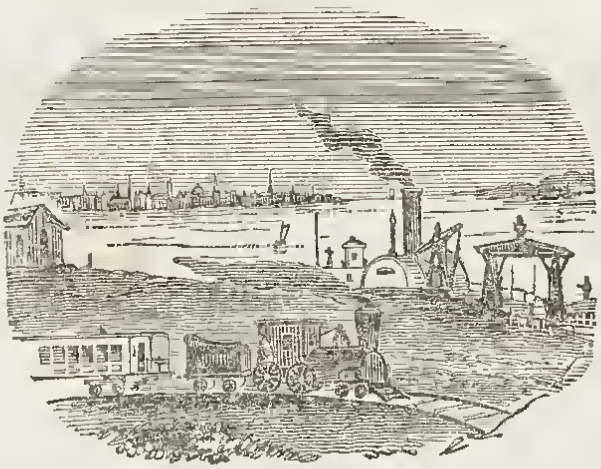
TO BUSINESS MEN & TRAVELLERS.

THE NEW-YORK PATH-FINDER,

A Semi-Weekly Railroad and Steamboat Journal, Published every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 123 FULTON-STREET, by A. F. BARTLETT, contains information and directories concerning

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Advertisers will remember that we circulate for their benefit, One Thousand Copies Daily, in all the public conveyances leading to the city, by our Agents at White Plains, Troy, Albany, Piermont, Paterson, New Brunswick, Newark, Perth Amboy, Elizabethport, Jamaica, Fall River, Stonington, Norwich, New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, each copy being read by two or three persons,

Making at least 40,000 different Persons,

That read the Path-Finder every month, who are coming to this city expressly on purpose to purchase goods and transact business. We give a very great inducement for Strangers and Travelers to peruse and keep our paper, by the different directories of Railroads, Steamers, Expresses, &c , with which our paper abounds ; and Merchants, Mechanics, Artisans, and others, who have, or desire to have, business transactions with people living out of the City, will find their interests promoted by advertising in the Path-Finder.

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☞ Being connected with a Large Job Printing Office supplied throughout with New Types, Presses, &c., we are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Card & Job Printing in a style of neatness that will compare with any work done in this city. Orders solicited.

NEW-YORK
MERCANTILE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY

T. MOREHEAD.

The City of New-York is, by common consent, the grand commercial center of the Union. Here arrives, and hence is distributed, the great mass of Foreign Goods—and this circumstance is sufficient to attract to our city persons from every part of the Republic.

But that surpassing enterprise which has long since secured *Commercial* Empire to our City and State, has latterly been busy also in the Department of Manufactures; and the stranger who may have come hither intending to make a few purchases of European Goods will find himself within reach of everything desirable for health, comfort, or luxury, and *made upon the spot!*

Besides the immense amount and variety of merchandise presented in our City, its facilities for daily shipment to almost every other port of the country commend it above all others. This fact is of so much importance to the country merchant, that in numerous cases goods purchased elsewhere have been ordered to New-York for final shipment; and wholesale houses of long standing in other cities, are removing hither solely on account of this peculiar advantage.

The system of ADVERTISING, like every other human habit, is doomed to feel the modifying influence of the spirit of the age. In printed advertisements, an attractive typographical display is of the highest importance; and this, hitherto has been attainable only in distinct cards or show-bills—but these, unless protected by a frame and glass, are liable to daily or hourly injury and loss.

By the plan of the MERCANTILE REGISTER, the advertiser secures all the advantages of a card, divested of its perishable character. The work is in fact a bound *volume of cards*, printed in the most ornamental style, and placed before the great community of wholesale publishers (free of charge) throughout the whole United States.

We must also invite attention to the fact that the cards and names of *subscribers only* are inserted in the Register—thus securing its advantages to those who are properly entitled to them: and we feel sure that an examination of its pages will convince every Merchant and Trader who understands his best interests, that however much out of his course New-York may *seem* to stand, she is really right in his path, if he is in, or if he means to travel the *road to fortune!*

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JOHN P. PRALL,
No. 9 Spruce-street, New-York

SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,

Importers of Foreign Music,

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KERKSIEG & BREUSING,

DEPOT OF

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MUSIC,

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(Two doors above Canal-street.)

Kerksieg & Breusing recommend their large and complete Assortment of Foreign Music, and continue to import by every steamer from Europe, all the latest publications. Constantly on hand, all the music published in the United States, the best Italian Strings, &c. Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to.

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IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

FRENCH MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

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Also Ladies' Dress Trimmings of the latest style,

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ERHARD & SONS,

No. 161 William-street, New-York,

Importers of German Goods,

Beads, Segar Cases, Porte-Monnaies, Wax Candles and Tapers, &c., and the following articles manufactured by their house in Germany:

Jewelry, Fancy Articles, in Brass, Silver, Bronze, &c. Gilt Articles, Scriptural Objects, Crucifixes, &c. Gilt Ornaments, Hooks, Hinges, Book Clasps, &c., and a great variety of other articles in the Stationers', Bookbinders' and Pocket Book Manufacturers' line.

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No. 110½ William-street, near John-street.

Importers of French and German Fancy goods, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons, Zephyr Worsted, Purse Twist, Steel Goods, Perfumeries, Pearl Buttons, &c.

☞ *Goods Imported to Order at the lowest rates.* ☜

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Importer of JAMES HEMMING & SON'S and R. RICHARDS' Needles, and varieties, has removed into the New Store,

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Where he will be pleased to see and oblige his FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS.

HOUGHTON & ARNOLD,

Importers and Dealers in

TORTOISE SHELL, IVORY, HORN, AND METAL

COMBS, BUTTONS & FANCY GOODS,

Brushes, Cutlery, Silver Pencil Cases, Spectacles, Spoons, Jewelry, Perfumery, Needles, Pins, Pocket Books, Looking-Glasses, Paper Hangings, &c.,

No. 2 PINE-STREET,

(One Door from Broadway.)

E. S. HOUGHTON, NEW-YORK. L. M. ARNOLD.

GRASSIE & COFFIN,

Importers and Dealers in

FANCY GOODS & STATIONERY,

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☞ Blank Books of every description made to order. ☜

FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Perfumery, Ivory, Tortoise Shell and Horn Combs, Buttons, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, &c., for Sale by

WARD, PECK & CO.,

102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New-York.

New Goods adapted for city trade, and for Western and Southern markets, constantly on hand.

The country trade will find a great assortment of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, well worth attention.

Country Merchants will do well to call and examine this stock before purchasing.

Particular attention and great care taken in putting up and packing orders.

BALL & PALMER,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Tortoise Shell Combs,

No. 118 ELDRIDGE-STREET, (in the rear.)

NEW-YORK.

N. B. Shell Combs made and repaired in the most fashionable style.

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An assortment of Shell, Horn, and Buffalo Combs of the most fashionable styles wholesale and retail. N. B. Shell Combs made and Repaired to Order.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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(Between Eldridge and Allen.)

N. B. Always on hand, a complete Assortment of Silks, Shawls, Bombazines, &c., &c.

CHARLES N. CUTTER,

Manufacturer of

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

And Wholesale Dealer in

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No. 70 Cedar-street, corner of Nassau-street,
Opposite the Post Office, NEW-YORK.

☞ P. S. Silks and remnants of Silks made up into Parasols, plain or fringed, at the lowest Market Prices, and in the shortest notice. All orders for goods faithfully and promptly attended to.

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Carriage Cloths, Damasks, Moreens, Rattinets, Worsted Plushes, Curtain Muslins, Turkey Red Furnitures, Silks, Cotton Velvets, &c., &c.

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N. B. Embroidery, Cravats, &c., made up to Order.

MILLINERY GOODS.

I have removed my place of business

FROM No. 22 TO No. 25 JOHN-STREET,

At which place I would solicit your patronage, which I shall endeavor to deserve by renewed efforts to furnish you with

CHOICE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT OR NEAR AUCTION PRICES.

Our Stock will consist of

RIBBONS, SILKS, GLOVES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

And a full assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

As well as every thing desirable in FANCY DRY GOODS, which I can Purchase or Import at Auction rates.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Oliver S. Holden, *agent,*

N. B. Tabs, Flowers, &c., manufactured to order, in any quantity, at the lowest possible prices.

NO. 25 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK,

WILLIAM ATWATER

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

SILKS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

Straw Bonnets, Crapes, Brussells & Illusion Laces, Tarletan Muslins, &c. &c.

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T. E. ISAACKS,

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Ribbons, Silks, Straw Bonnets, Crape,

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All of the above articles lower for Cash than they can be purchased elsewhere,

As they are purchased at Auction for CASH, and sold at a small advance, at the above

☞ NUMBER . ☜

EDWARD WAMSLEY,

Manufacturer, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ladies' and Misses Bonnets, Childrens' Hats, and every variety of

STRAW GOODS,

Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., Ladies' and Misses' Visettes and Mantillas, of the latest Freuch Fashions; Silks, Gimps and Fringes, in great variety, Window Shades and Trimmings. I respectfully beg to inform my friends and the public that I can supply them with every description of goods, in my establishment, at the lowest prices. No. 14 Catharine-street, (Corner of East Broadway,) New-York, and No. 55 Main-street, Empire Block, Rochester.

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ARTIFICIAL
FLOWER
AND
FEATHER
Manufactory.



IMPORTER OF FRENCH FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
CORNER OF ANN & WILLIAM-STS. NEW-YORK.

Feathers cleaned, dyed and exchanged, Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on the most favorable terms.

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Country Merchants aud the Trade generally supplied on the most reasonable terms.

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WILLIAM UNDERWOOD,

SILK AND STRAW HAT

MANUFACTURER,

No. 110 HUDSON-STREET,

Between North Moore and Franklin Streets,

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Leghorn, Tuscan, and Straw Hats bleached and altered to fashion.

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ARTIFICIAL

FLOWER

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Feather Manufactory,



169 *William-St. 2 doors from Beekman,*

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177 WILLIAM-STREET, (from Division-st.)

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Tip, Crown & Bonnet Frame Manufactory,

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Also, Corsets wholesale and retail. Tuscan & Straw Hat Cleaning and Pressing.

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Opposite Lord & Taylor's, (Up Stairs) N. Y.

C. MASON,

Bleacher & Presser of Straw, Neapolitan, & Pamela Hats

No. 403 PEARL-ST. & No. 1 DIVISION-ST., cor. of Catharine,

(Entrance in both Streets,) *NEW-YORK.*

Bonnets of all kinds made, altered, and colored to the latest fashion. Grease taken out.

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Cheap and Fashionable Millinery,

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Near Chrystie-street, NEW-YORK.

Silk and Straw Hats of every description Cleaned and Altered to the latest style, cheap to suit the times.

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Nos. 5 & 5½ Division-Street, New-York.

Tuscan and Straw Hats manufactured; Paris Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Palm Leaf Hoods, English Dunstable, &c, imported. Ladies' own materials made to order, cheap to suit the times, in the most fashionable style. Straw Bonnets bleached to look as white as new, and altered to the latest fashion.

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Tuscan and Straw Hat Manufacturer. Hats Cleaned and Altered.

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MILLINERY & FANCY STORE,

190 CANAL-STREET, New-York.

Dresses made in the latest Parisian styles.

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Hats cleaned, pressed and altered to the present fashion. Ladies' own materials made up.

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FASHIONABLE MILLINER & DRESS MAKER,

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Hats cleaned and altered in the latest style.

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FROM LONDON,

ENGLISH &  PARISIAN

Fashionable Corset Manufacturer

No. 455½ BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.

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PREMIUM CORSET!

MRS. SHERMAN,

Invites the attention of the Ladies to her improved style of Corset, which obtained the Premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

Mrs. S. respectfully solicits a call from her former patrons, and those who give a preference to a superior article. Devoting her personal attention to the Ladies, and executing their orders in the neatest and most fashionable style, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mrs. SHERMAN, 425 Broadway.

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AND LADIES' BELT MAKER,

243 HUDSON-ST. opposite Broome, New-York.

☞ FIRST PREMIUM CORSET WAREHOUSE.

MRS. BROWN,

French, English & American Corset Maker,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

223 HUDSON-ST. three doors above Canal, New-York.

Every variety of Elastic Corsets, Belts, &c. constantly on hand. All orders executed promptly in the most fashionable style.

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108 HUDSON-ST. FORMERLY 248, N. Y.

Ladies' Supporters and Back Braces, and Gentlemen's Belts of every style.

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☞ **Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, &c.**

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☞ **Shirts Made to Order and warranted to suit.**

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☞ **Also of Walking Canes of every Description**

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One door from Maiden Lane, New-York.

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Near the Post Office,

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Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolettes & Sun-Shades, Wholesale & Retail.

J. A. & J. GILMOUR,

☞ UMBRELLA, PARASOL AND CANE MANUFACTURERS, ☜

206 GREENWICH-ST. & 93 CHATHAM-ST., New-York.

John A. Gilmour.] Repairing in all its branches neatly executed. [James Gilmour.

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UMBRELLA, PARASOL, PARASOLETTE & SUN-SHADE MANUFACTURER,

No. 65½ CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

☞ **ALSO, TOY AND FANCY STORE.**

N. B.—Umbrellas and Parasols neatly covered and repaired.

MEYER & POPPENHUSEN,

No. 44 CLIFF-STREET, near Fulton,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHALEBONE,

AND IMPORTERS OF WALKING CANES,

Have always on hand all kinds of Whalebone for Umbrellas, Whips, Corsets, Bonnets, Dresses, Brushes, &c. of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

Also, a large assortment of

FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY WALKING CANES.

WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,

(SUCCESSORS TO D. S. WILLIAMS.)

Wholesale Dealers in

LEGHORN, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Furs and Muffs,

AND ALL STYLES OF

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND PARASOLETTES,

194 Pearl-St. cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.

LORING S. WILLIAMS. DAVID B. CUNNINGHAM.



W. WILLARD SMITH,



AMERICAN AND FRENCH

CAP & PALM-LEAF HAT



UMBRELLA,



PARASOL & STRAW GOODS

MANUFACTURER,

36 & 38 CEDAR-ST., corner William,

And dealer in WM. ADAMS'S COTTON GOODS, such as Buckrams, Book Muslins, Crown Linings, Corded Skirts, Cable Cord, Musquito Nettings, &c. Army, Navy and Citizen's Caps, from Paris styles, and all goods in his line will be manufactured to order and sold to City Jobbers and Country Merchants at a small advance.

W. WILLARD SMITH,

36 and 38 Cedar-Street, New-York.

PINCHLEY,

HAT & CAP MANUFACTURER,

76 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Manufactures all kinds of Hats and Caps, up to the most costly; imports all his materials direct from Europe, such as Plushes, Hat Trimmings, Cloths, and Cap Trimmings, giving him the advantage of manufacturing a superior article at a moderate cost. Manufacturers can be supplied with Plushes, Hat Trimmings, Cloths, and Cap Trimmings, at a small advance from importing prices. Also, Glazed Silk and Lawn of the best quality for sale.

In supplying the most fashionable stores in Broadway, he has greater facilities to introduce and to have the most fashionable styles than any other house in the city.

GUTTA PERCHA
MOLESKIN HATS!

PATENTED TO

ALVORD & BANCKER,

HATTERS,

178 Broadway, and 10 Bowery.

By this new and improved method of preparing the felt body, the hat is rendered much more pliable and pleasant to the head—always retains its stiff—wears better—is proof against the action of the perspiration from the head, and waterproof; neither does the plush blister and separate or loosen from the body as in the other kind of hats. We have given these hats one year's trial and have found them to possess all the advantages we now claim, and offer them with full confidence that they will receive public approval. For sale only at our Manufactory and Sales Rooms, 10 BOWERY and 178 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Purchasers, particularly Country Merchants, are cautioned against any hat sold by others, purporting to be this article, as we are the only manufacturers.

ALVORD & BANCKER.

HICKOK & STARR,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

From Danbury, (Bethel) Conn.

No. 32 COURTLANDT-ST., New-York,

Invite the attention of buyers to their large atock of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,

Of every description and style, which they will sell at the lowest manufacturers' prices, for Cash, or approved credit.

CHARLES M. GIBB,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILK & FUR HATS,

83 PINE-ST. New-York.

All orders in the above line, of every variety of style and description promptly executed, and upon the most reasonable terms.



FLEMING'S

CHEAP WHOLESALE

HAT MANUFACTORY,

49 Chatham-St. opposite Chambers, N. Y.

☞ Country dealers will find it to their advantage to examine his stock before making purchases.

Hats and Caps of all styles, and of the best materials, retailed at wholesale prices.

S. & B. HARRIS,

IMPORTERS OF

Hat and Cap Trimmings, Silks, Mohair, Plushes,

DRESS BUTTONS AND GIMPS,

118 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CHARLES FOX,

Caps and Trimmings Manufacturer and Dealer,

102 MAIDEN LANE, (Up Stairs,) New-York.

N. B. Orders to any exteot promptly filled. The Trade supplied with Caps and Trimmings of every descriptioo.

M. DAVIS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & DRY GOODS,

And Manufacturer of Ladies', Men's and Children's

BELTS & CAP STRAPS,

84 William-Street, (Down Stairs,) N. Y.

J. B. WEEDEN'S

HAT BLOCK MANUFACTORY,

41 MOTT-ST. near Chatham Square, N. Y.

Hatters', Furriers' aod Millioers' Blocks made at short notice. Also, for sale a large assortment of Coach, Wagoo, Cart aad Stage Huhbs.

J. CONRAD,

☞BOOT MAKER,☜

9 Ann-Street and 66 Market-Street, N, York.



DANIEL LEAMY,



FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 329 PEARL-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

☞ Constantly on hand, a general assortment for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Boots and Shoes repaired on reasonable terms.

ISAAC BLUMENSTIEL,

FRENCH BOOT & SHOE MAKER

No. 480 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN BROOME & GRAND STREETS, NEW-YORK.

☞ The finest of French Boots and Shoes always on hand at the lowest prices.

Making and Repairing in the best manner.

M. FANNING,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 2½ Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

Constantly on hand a good stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which are sold at the lowest prices.

☞ Boots from $4,50 to $6 ; Shoes from $2,50 to $4.

A. S. ROGERS,

Ladies' French Boot & Shoe Store,

No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JOHN DAUT,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 4 SULLIVAN-ST., between Grand and Canal, New-York.

☞ Boots and Shoes made and neatly repaired.

STOUT & WARD,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES,

LEATHER, MOROCCO, &c.

No. 253 PEARL-STREET,

NEW-YORK.



JAMES WALKER'S



Cheap and Fashionable Boot and Shoe Store,

104 CANAL-ST, Corner of Wooster, New-York.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that be has on hand a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's colored and black Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers & Ties—Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kiuds; Cork and double soled Waterproof Boots; Firemen's Sewed and Pegged Boots; Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Rubbers and Overshoes, of different styles and best qualities, all of which be will sell as low as such articles can be purchased at any store in the city.

N.B. The subscriber being a practical mechanic, having done business for several years at 154 Broadway, takes this method to inform Gentlemen who want Boots & Shoes made to order in the best and most fashionable style, that he takes drawings of the feet, & keeps lasts for each customer, by means of which, he ensures a good yet easy fit, and will make up any article in his line of the best materials, such as French Calf Patent Leather, &c. at moderate prices, Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes made to measure in the best manner. A call is respectfully solicited. **JAMES WALKER, 104 Canal-st.**

M. LEAMY,

Successor to P. NENTZEL,

BOOT MAKER,

(FROM PARIS,)

No. 90 BROADWAY,

Opposite Trinity Church,

NEW-YORK.

G. SCHEFFMEYER'S

FRENCH BOOT STORE,

131 BOWERY,

One door from Grand-street, NEW-YORK.

French Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing done in the neatest manner. TERMS CASH.

French Calf Boots, $4,50; Gaiters, $3,00; Footing Boots, $3,00.



P. KIRCHEIS,

FRENCH BOOT MAKER,

41 CLIFF-STREET,

And corner 26th-Street, and Eighth Avenue,

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Patent Steel Shanks made to order of the very best materials in the most fashionable styles. Repairing done with neatness & despatch.

N. B. Gentlemen who are troubled with Corns or Bunions will do well to call and examine his method of making and fitting up Lasts for such, which are always preserved and kept on hand for the use of the individual for whom they were first made.

D. CUBBERLEY,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

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Best French Calfskin Boots, made to order, at - -	$5 00
New Footed " - - - - - - -	3 50

REPAIRING DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE



J. A. HUEBNER,



179 WILLIAM-STREET, (under the Doctor Shop,)

ANATOMICAL

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

All kinds of Feet neatly fitted. Constantly on hand a great variety of Calf Skin Boots from $3,50 to $6,00. Patent Leather Boots from $6 to $7.

Also, Day's Patent Indin Rubber Congress Shoes on hand and made to order.

☞ CALL AND SEE! Southern, Eastern and Western Merchants can purchase at wholesale of the subscriber on the most reasonable terms.

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BOOT MAKER,

113 PRINCE-ST. between Greene and Wooster sts. N. Y.

THOMAS WALLS,

MANUFACTURER OF

☞ Boots and Shoes, and Napoleon Taps,

73 BEEKMAN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Lasts made to ordar to fit peculiar and tender feet; a good fit warranted or no sale. Napoleon Soles and Nails manufactured; orders promptly and neatly done cheap for cash



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BOOT & SHOE

MAKER,

23 SPRUCE-STREET, *near William*,

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Thin Dress Boots, Doubled So'es, Cork Soles, Gaiters, Over Gaiters, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

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BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

No. 25 JOHN-STREET,

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RACKET AND CRICKET SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

J. DUNHAM,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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GEORGE MOLL,

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MAKER,

No. 31 PARK ROW,

Basement of Lovejoy's Hotel,

NEW-YORK.

☞ REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

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DRAPER & TAILOR,

38 MAIDEN LANE, between William and Nassau Sts. N.Y.

A fresh assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.
J S. is Agent for Otis Madison's System of Cutting. He also teaches the Art of Cutting.

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Cash Tailoring Establishment

80 Nassau-Street, between John & Fulton,

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Gentlemen's Garments made to order with neatness and despatch.
☞ An assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. ☜

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
☞ Of the latest importations made to order on reasonable terms.

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Clothes Cleaned and Repaired. Also, Color Renewed!

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Formerly at No. 2 Thompson-st. and 13 Wall-st., wishes to inform his friends and the public in general that he has lately REMOVED TO

No. 78 FULTON-STREET, corner of Gold,

Where he carries on the DYING OF CLOTHES, CLEANING AND TAILORING, in the neatest and best style.

N. B.—From the experience in dying and clothes cleaning during the last 25 years in N. York, he will guarantee to please all who may favor him with a call. W. J. S. is willing to bet $100 that there is not a man in the U. S. who can clean or dye clothes in the style that he can; or give the same appearance to gentlemen's coats, pantaloons, or vests. Please favor him with a call at 78 Fulton-st. corner of Gold. His charges are moderate.

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TAILOR AND COAT RENOVATOR,

No. 40 BEEKMAN-STREET, New-York.

N. B.—WATER PROOFING.



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Manufacturer of REGALIA for Masonic, I. O. of O. F., S. of T., A. O. D., and other Societies. Constantly on hand and made to order, COSTUMES, CAPS, ROBES, TENTS, CROOKS FOR ENCAMPMENTS, ARCH CHAPTERS,&c. Silver and Gold Laces, do. Fringes, Stars, Velvets and Merinoes, at wholesale and retail. The brethren and Lodges liberally dealt with.

REGALIA AND JEWELS,

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Every description of Lodge and Encampment Regalia furnished at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms.

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Window Shades, Paper Hangings, and Upholstery Goods,

Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Cushions, Feathers, Feather Beds. Cots, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk, and all kinds of Mattresses on hand and made to order at the ahortest notioe,

38 CARMINE-ST., between Bedford and Bleecker Streets, New York.

EDWARD JERMAN,

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Feathers, Feather Beds, Cots, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk, and all kinds of Mattresses on hand and made to order at the shortest notice. Feather Beds renovated and Mattresses worked over in the best manner. Pew, Chair, and Boats Cushions on hand and made to order as cheap as at any other establishment in the city.

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Curtain Materials, Ornaments and Trimmings!

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,

French Paper Hangings and Borders; Hair Mattresses and Feather Beds; with a general assortment of Upholstery Articles. Churches, Hotels, Ships and Steamboats furnished.

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AND FEATHER STORE,

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☞ Best Live Geese Feathers. Hair, Straw, Moss, Corn, Husk, Palm Leaf and Sea Grass MATTRESSES, constantly on hand. Cot Bedstead Manufactory. Wholesale and Retail.

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Pure Curled Hair, Moss, and other Mattresses. Feather Beds, Palliasses, Pew, Chair, and Sofa Cushions made and repaired in the neatest manner.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED!

99 WEST-BROADWAY, cor. Franklin-St., N. Y.

MRS. E. BEDELL,

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Has constantly on hand a general assortment of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Palliasters. Cushions, &c.; Pure Live Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, and Palm Leaf; Bedsteads, Cots; Cords and Tassels. Shades Hung.

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French Window Shades,

SWISS WINDOW DRAPERY,

French Gilt Cornices, Gilt Pins, Bands, Curtain Tassels, Loops, Furniture Gimps, Cords, Tassels, Fringes,

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☞ Where may be found Paper Hangings in all their varieties and styles, and of the best qualities. As C. & C. manufacture the article extensively, it enables them to offer their goods on the most advantageous terms, wholesale and retail.

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NEAR PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. & CO., having facilities for manufacturing largely, are prepared to offer their Goods on the most advantageous terms.

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WINDOW SHADE STORE,

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Merchants, Upholsterers, Pedlars, and all others about purchasing Shades, or materials for making or hanging the same, will save money and trouble by calling as above, where they can inspect the largest, best, and cheapest assortment in the United States.

☞All shades warranted not to stick or curl in any climate.

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UPHOLSTERY, PAPER HANGING,

Window Shade and Bedding Warehouse,

No. 31 Maiden Lane, NEW-YORK.

Where may be found a complete assortment of Goods in their line.

N. B.—Upholstery Work done in the neatest manner ! !

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J. & T. JONES & SMITH,

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Paper Hangings, Borders, &c. &c.

Wholesale Store, 235 Pearl-St. corner of John,
Retail " 365 Grand-St. " Suffolk,

Having every facility for manufacturing, they are enabled to offer the finest qualities of Borders and Papers, velvet and imitation, in great variety, at inducing rates—in fact cannot be undersold.

W. L. WASHBURN & BROTHERS,

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Transparent Window Shades,

Which they sell at Wholesale or Retail, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest prices.

☞ **A new style of CALIFORNIA SHADES on hand, a most beautiful article!**

Transparent Signs, Shades, Banners, &c. Orders promptly attended to.

7½ BOWERY, cor. Bowery & Division-St.

WINDOW SHADES!!

The large stock of Imported and American manufactured TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHHDES of every description, Wholesale and Retail, at the

☞ WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM!

No. 458 Pearl-Steet, New-York,

Four doors from Chatham, is offered for sale at prices that will defy all competition. Also, Brasses, Gilt Cornices, Cords, Tassels, Rollers, and Cambrics of all widths for the trade. Merchants, Pedlars, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Window Shades furnished to order at short notice and sent to any part of the United States by addressing

W. O. JENKS, 458 Pearl-St. New-York.

WINDOW SHADES!

Ladies in this city wishing to purchase Window Shades, can find a large and select assortment of the latest styles, manufactured expressly for the retail trade, at

BERRIAN'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

180 BOWERY, NEW-YORK,

Consisting of beautiful Landscapes, Gothic, &c. Merchants and others can be supplied with large shades for store and office windows, plain or lettered.

S. F. BARTOL,

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURER

175 & 177 WILLIAM-STREET,

Between Beekman and Spruce Sts.—one door from Beekman, New-York.

☞ Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, and Trimmings of all kinds; Wholesale and Retail.

SIGNS, BANNERS, AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

From the People's Own.

ADVERTISING GENIUS.

"There is no greater mistake than to suppose that all the fine talent of the world is engaged in writing poetry, delivering speeches, and fighting battles: a great deal of it—we might almost say the best part of it—is devoted to no loftier pursuit than every-day business. We often look upon a corner grocer with an expansive eye and ample brow, with a sort of reverence, and in the energy with which he serves and apportions a cheese, we see the powers of a Buonaparte, on a somewhat smaller scale, We have more than once known Daniel Webster to find a powerful rival in the eloquenee of a calico merchant; and as to poets and authors, we count the whole brood of professional writers, as so many jobbers comparedwith the men of genius who prepare the business advertisements of the daily papers. These form a school, or rather schools, by themselves. Mrs. Jervis' cold candy, (as we lately suggested) takes the lead, we think, in a certain boldness and glow of imagery: Dr. Brandreth is remarkable for a happy plainness of statement: in inuendo and the more delicate sarcasm, Mr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is remarkable. But before them all, if our private preferences are to be consulted, we must acknowledge that a new professor of the art, Mr. F. S. Bartol, takes the lead by several lengths. Mr. Bartol is the author of a masterly and elegant treatise—of which he has sent to this office a copy for critical examination—entitled "A Random Sketch from an Artist's Pencil."

"This able work is characterized by all the excellencies of its competitors combined: it has the glow of Jervis, the ingenuous statement of Brandreth, and Townsend's delicacy of allusion and invective, harmonized into a complete and finished whole. Mr. Bartol, we should mention, is a manufacturer of window shades in William-street, in this city. The subject of his Treatise is Practical Hints on Window Ornaments.

"The subject of ornament," says Bartol, "is at last receiving its proper share of attention. Since the discovery of the California Gold Mines, and in view of the vast quantities of metal which it is said these mines will yield, various suggestions have been made for the employment of gold in the arts, more largely than heretofore. Indeed nothing can supercede this article for beauty, purity, and the incorruptible nature which is imparted to it by some means beyond human penetration. Whatever is beautiful to the eye is instructive to the mind, because it enlarges our ideas of harmony, and expands our notions with regard to the perfection which only nature presents above every thing else."

"History," continues the eloquent Bartol, "presents many evidences of courtly intrigue carried on in the niche formed by the ancient window, and while concealed by the costly *Shades* which attested, by their richness, the wealth and taste of the owner. From the recess of a cloth-of-gold curtain, the wily Richelieu gave the order for the beheading of *Cinque-Mars* —while it was from a similar position that Marie Antionette saw Louis XVI. drawn to the place de la Revolution, where his voice, raised to proclaim his innocence, was ordered to be drowned by the drum, by the inveterate Santerre ; while, ton, from a similar situation, the incomparable Madame Maintenon glanced furtively on the princely lover, whom her beauty, wit, talents and accomplishments had bewitched to forget himself. These incidents dignify the subject of Window Shades, and show how long and at how early a period they became of consequence, and entered largely into the calculation when either a drawing-room or a boudoir was to be fitted up."

"In the next passage we have an eye to business with a fine descriptive talent. "Another class of window shades, manufactured almost exclusively, in great quantities by Mr. Bartol, and which is entitled to some consideration by those intending to supply themselves with ornaments for their windows, is called Landscape. They are often times less costly than the Gothic, but from the immense field of nature from which they are drawn, those whose tastes may be irregular, or difficult to please, have a much more extensive list to select from. At his establishment in William-st., every variety of them is readily found, executed with great exactness in distance, coloring and effect, and in fact falling but a little way beneath a first class oil painting—to which they are preferred by many, as being less confused and much more distinct and prominent in light and shade. For in this extensive catalogue may be found every order and description of scene ; from the flowery dingle, reposing in the lap of fertile valley, which receives the sun-light strained through the branches of some old contiguous forest—to the wild crag of the mountain, lifting its bold outline of verdure, interspersed with falling waters and gushing cataracts, and stretching on till it disappears in the distance. The ear almost imagines it listens to the bubbling brook and the humming of the insect tribe that sport their golden wings in the light, so well imitated by the brush of the artist. "Many of these varieties," Mr. Bartol adds, "are sold at a very low price, so low indeed as to place them within the reach of every family.

"Pious families, preferring bible subjects, can have them painted at a very cheap rate, that is, the subject chosen can be purchased at the same price that promiscuous shades are sold for."

"We think we mentioned distinctly that Mr. Bartol's establishment, we dare not call it shop—is at 175 William-st. where purchasers of Window Shades, who wish to have an interview with a man of the very highest genius, can call and be accommodated.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 18 COURTLANDT-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Opposite the Western Hotel.

THE CROTON MANUFACTURING CO.

(Organized under the General Manufacturing Lew of the Stete of New-York.) offer at wholesele, in quentities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' lowest priees, for cash or approved credit, ☞ Paper Hangings of every varisty of style and price, Borders to match; Fire Boerd Prints in great veriety; Trensperent Window Shades; Oil Painted Window Shedes; Wide Window Curtain Papers, and Window Shede Trimmings, of the latsst styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchents, Booksellers, and Dealers in these erticles to call end examine their styles end prices whenever they visit the city Country Marchants can exemine this stock from 6 o'clock, A.M. till 10 o'clock, P.M.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO PURCHASE

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES!

M. B. McKINNEY,

228 Hudson-St., one door from Broome,

Has a large essortment of

SPLENDID FRENCH SATIN PAPER,

New style, 1s6d and 2s per piece, grounded at 1s, colored 6d; nlso, a good assortment of Mattresses, Beds, Feathers, and Blankets, Counterpanes, Comforters, and Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c. made up for Ship Berths.

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Transparent Window Shades!

GILT CORNICES,

Paper Hangings and Trimmings of all kinds,

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☞ Merchants and others supplied on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

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Ornamental House and Sign Painter,

TRANSPARENCY & WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTORY, PAINTING IN FRESCO,

37½ CARMINE-STREET, New-York.

JOHN GREASON,

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Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Cords, Tassels, Brasses,

&c. WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

247 GREENWICH-STREET, between Robinson and Murray, New-York.

J. G. & H. HOFFMAN,

CABINET FURNITURE

Ware Rooms,

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N. B —Coustantly on hand, and made to order, every description of Cabinet Furniture of the latest styles and newest patterns.
Also, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Paliasses, &c., at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM S. TURNER,

SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AWARDED AT THE LATE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1846 AND 1847.



WILLIS' PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

Feathers, Beds and Mattresses of every description, quality and price. The attention of the public is called to Willis' Patent Screw Bedstead. Mattresses made to order.

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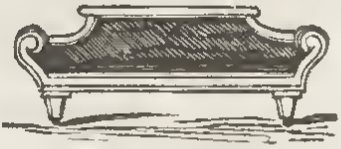
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☞ BRIDAL SETS FURNISHED!

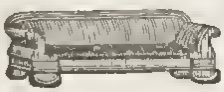


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EVERY ARTICLE OF FURNITURE
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Desks of every description,



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159 *Laurens-Street,* & 814 *Broadway,*
One door below Twelfth Street, *NEW-YORK.*
N. B.—All kinds of Furniture repaired at the shortest notice. Furniture packed for shipping and other purposes, with care and punctuality.

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CABINET  FURNITURE,
AND
CHAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
374 HUDSON-STREET, New-York.
GOODS PACKED AT SHORT NOTICE.

LUDOLPH GERMER,
FASHIONABLE
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE,
65 BEEKMAN-STREET,
Corner of Gold-st. NEW-YORK.
☞Country and City orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

FREDERIC HOPPELL,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
371 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.
An extensive assortment of the most desirable and fashionable Furniture constantly on hand. Boxing, &c. with great care.

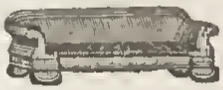
DWIGHT BISHOP,
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☞ *Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Warehouse,*
394 HUDSON-ST. 4 doors below the Greenwich Bank, N. Y.
An assortment of Clocks and Looking Glasses constantly on hand. Furniture repaired and varnished.



ANDREW WESENSEE,

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382 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Keeps on hand a quantity of all kinds of Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture; Sofa Beds, Sofas, Dining and Breakfast Tables Furniture made to order. Also,

Chair & Seat Manufactory, cor. 35th-St. and 8th Avenue,

☞ All kinds of Chairs and Seats made to order. Furuiture packed and shipped with care, and at the shortest notice.

PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.

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PREMIUM  BEDSTEADS!

69 GOLD-STREET, one door from Beekman, New-York.

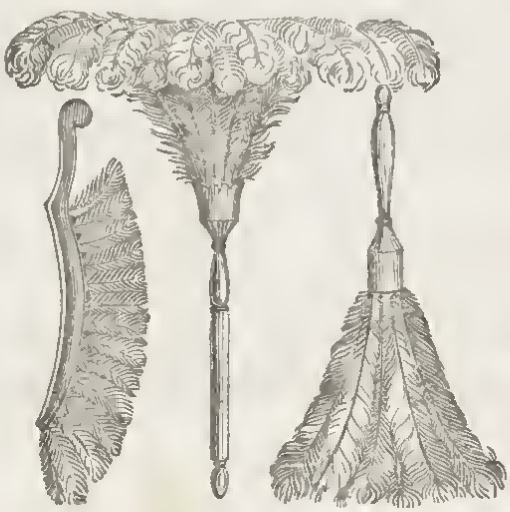
For which improvement, the highest Premiums have heea awarded at the late Fairs of the American Institute in 1843, 4, 5, 6, and the Medal 1817. N. B. **Cabinet Furniture, Mattresses, Pilasters, &c.** **Wm. C. GARDINER.**

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FEATHERBRUSHES

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N. B.—Peacock Feather Fly Brushes made to order.

305 Pearl-St. N. Y.

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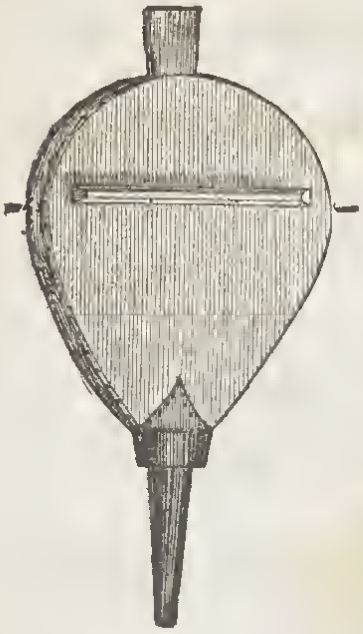
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Fancy and Staple Brushes,

OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP FOR CASH!

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Brushes of every description, for  the use of Factories. If not on hand, made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted of the first quality.

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The attention of Hotel and Steamboat Proprietors is respectfully solicited as it would be a saving of at least 30 per cent. in refitting, by giving me a call, as I have every facility for manufacturing my work to advantage. Also, Southern and Western Looking-Glass and Daguerreotype Dealers in general, would find it to their decided advantage by calling and examining my stock. Mouldings, in the length as usual, of all kinds of Fancy Wood. N. B. Charters and Certificates framed in every style, and at low prices.

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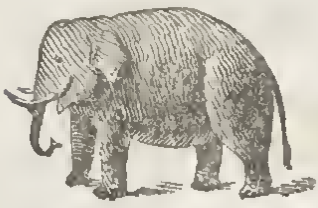
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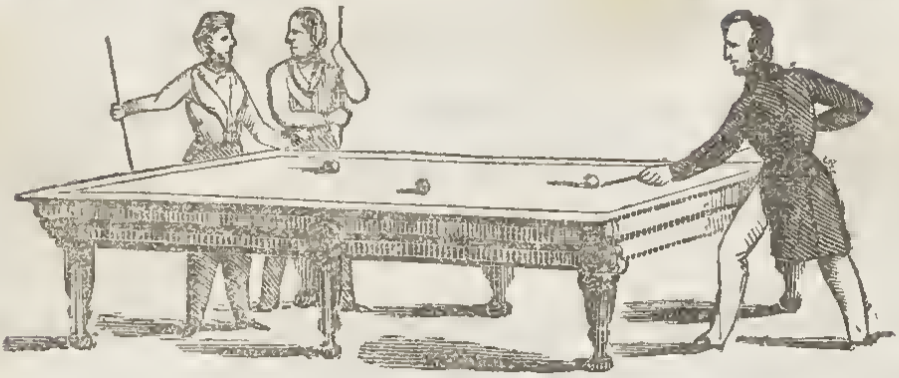
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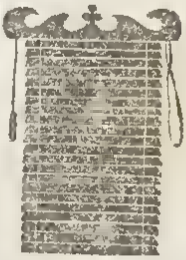
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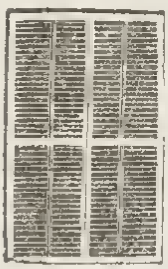
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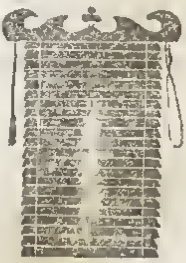
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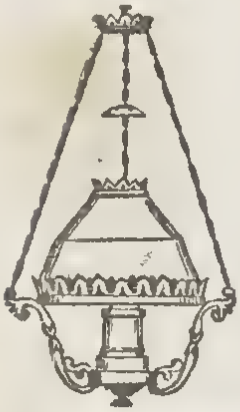
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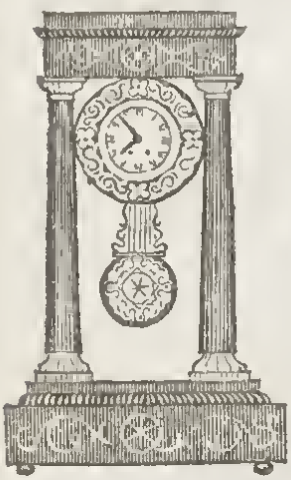
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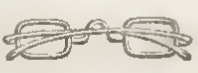
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Successnrs to J L. Brown & Co. Manufacturer of

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Every scale made by them is warranted correct, and not liable to get out of order. Weights graduated to foreign standards.

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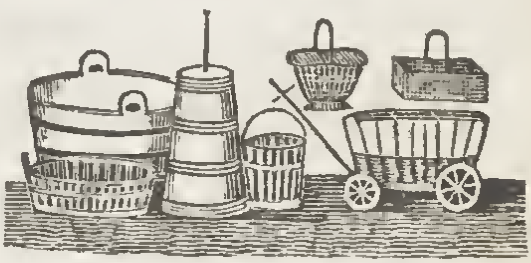
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Offers for sale an extensive variety of Plated, Britannia, Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Brushes, Baskets, Birds, Bird Cages, Toys, Fancy Baskets, and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

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Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Hall Lanterns, New Styles Britannia Ware, New Styles of Castors, English Ware, Knives and Forks, Tin Ware, &, &c.

N. B.—Pure Sperm Oil, 10s., 8s., & 6s.—Solar Lamp Oil 4s. & 6d. per gal

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Hall, Solar, Lard and Camphine Lamps, Lamp Shades, Girandoles, Britannia Ware, Mantle Ornaments, &c.

N. B Goods sent to any part of the city, and carefully packed for the country

A. E. SMITH & SONS,

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38 PECK SLIP, between Front & South Streets, N.-Y.

FACTORY, NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

Asa E. Smith. Theodore E. Smith, Asa Smith, Junr

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SIGN OF THE GILT SADDLE.

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SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

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BIRD CAGES, SEEDS, &C.,

W. F. MESSENGER,

564 1-2 BROADWAY, near Prince-Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has constantly on hand a large assortment of Long Breed Canaries, the very best imported and Native Stocks. Foreign and American Song Birds, of all kinds ; superior imported Tin Cages, for Singing Birds, and all kinds of breeding, Mocking Birds, and Fancy Cages, with a variety of Bird Seeds of the best quality.

Fountains, Bathing Cups, Scuttle Fish, Seed and Nest Boxes.—Birds and Cages at the lowest prices for cash, at Wholesale and Retail. Cages and Wire works, and every article in the Bird line, made to order at the shortest notice.

BIRDS. BIRDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SONG AND CANARY BIRDS,

OF THE BEST

IMPORTED AND NATIVE STOCKS,

Which he invites Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine at his Store

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He will sell in pairs or by the lot to suit purchasers ; and in case any bird does not give satisfaction, or answer the recommendation given of it, it may be returned or exchanged. LEWIS CORVELL.

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25 FULTON, cor. of Water-Street, N, Y., [Office in the Basement.]

A large assortement of fancy and Common Bird Cages can always be found at this Factory for less prices than they can be bought in the city. Also, Meat Safes and Wire Work of all descriptions. Importer and Dealer in foreign and native Song Birds. Goods boxed and shipped free of expense. J. KELLY.

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PATENT PORTABLE CHAMBER

VAPOR AND SHOWER BATH.

PREMIUMS.—This beth is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be superior to anything ever manufactured for the purpose. In 1847, et the Fair of the American Institute, New-York, a *Diploma;* at the Rensseleer Co Feir, Troy, N. Y., e *Diploma;* in 1848, et the State Fair, Saretoga, N. Y., e *Silver Medal;* end at the lete Fair of the American Institute, New-York, a *Silver Medal;* in competition with many others, and is highly recommended by the most scientific men.

It may be converted into e simple or medicated Vapor Beth, by ettaching e smell apperetus with e spirit lamp, which is sold with the beth if required. Manufactured and sold, wholesale end retail, by

JOHN LOCKE,

47 ANN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Prices range from $8 to $18. Steam Generator, with its eppurtenences $5. Persons et a distance desiring further information relative to size, style of finish, and prices, can, by addressing the subscriber, be furnished with a circular conteining particulars.

From W. A. Hamilton, M. D., Dr. of the Troy Hydropathic Inst.

"Mr Locke's Shower and Douche Bath.—This is one of the best Beths in the merket, end should be in every family. Families who have not room or are not able to fit up a proper bething apparatus, cen bny one of Locke's Shower Baths, which combines all the essentials of e more elaborate end expensive bething-room."

From Dr. Shew's Water-Cure Journal.

"This Bath has meny edvantages not found in eny other. 1. The weter is eleveted by meens of a crenk and pulley, requiring but slight effort, and which is not lieble to get out of order 2. The bath mey be used either in tbe form of a shower or douche; and a liberel supply of water is given et a time; and by plecing e cork in the bottom of the apperetus, it is conveniently used es a hip beth or bathing tub."

From Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Merchant's Magazine.

"To Mr. John Locke:

"*Dear Sir*—It affords me great pleasure to express my opinion of yonr excellent 'Combinetion Beth.' I consider it superior, in every particuler, to those with weights. You have not over-estimated in your printed description, its verious edvantages over ell other baths now in nse. The perfect neatness of its construction, convenient size, and the ease with which it can be maneged by the most feehle, impart to it a value thet can scercely be too highly estimeted. The convenience of your Bath, and its fecilities of epplicatiou, render it a necessary article of furniture in every house."

Extract from the Second Edition of Dr. Powell's Book on the Eye.

"As many persons have esked my opinion rel ative to the merits of the various shower beths now before the public, I took particular peins to examine the peculieri-ties of each. Tbe result is that I most decidedly give tbe pieference to 'Locke's Patent Combiuation Batb,' (47 Ann-street). I unhesitatingly recommend it as the *ne plus ultra* of baths. It combines economy, durability, simplicity, and portebility; and superadded to these ere some remarkable edvanteges.

"Mr. Locke hes further added to its usefulness by connecting to the reservoir a fine tube, and tbus a beautiful jet of water is formed, which enswers an excellent purpose as en *eye fountain*.

"Locke's shower bath is the best that hes yet been invented, as it enebles the beginner to undergo e gradual course of training, as he can control the quentity of weter and the elevation from which it fells, increesing or diminishing either, es is most egreeable to his feelings—the best guide in these matters."

Remarks of O. S. Fowler, Editor American Phrenological Journal.

"Shower bathing is one of the best forms, because its sudden shock ceuses thet re-action and heelthful glow so absolutely indispensable. This is faciliteted by bething immediately on rising, beoause the werm end moist stete of the body, every way pro-motes this reection. To females this chember bath is doubly edventageous, being easily charged even by a child. Locke's Patent Sbower, Douche, end Vapor Bath should be extensively used. I decidedly prefer it to all others. In the water-cure, it will be found incomperebly superior to all others."

SEELY'S

Life-Preserving Hammock, Bed &Raft.

We call the attention of our readers to this most extraordinary invention of Mr. Seely, and bespeak for it universal favor as it justly merits. We regard this article as being one of the best Life Preservers, ever produced in this or any other country; regardless of the many other useful purposes it is intended to be put to. The Bed is made in sections, consisting of 8 distinct Cylinders, which are inflated by tubes at the head of the bed. The tubes are 14 inches long, and a person on the bed in the water can regulate his ballast; the bed also forming a boat, with the same facility, as on shore. Attached to each bed is a water pouch and provision bag, which can be filled at a moment's notice, in case of shipwreck, securing the unfortunate persons against the want of food, water, or the dangers of the Seas or Lakes. They also have loops and buttons attached to their sides, so that any number can be rigged together, forming a Raft or Balza, such as are used to freight goods, &c. on the coasts of South America. These rafts, or bridges, can be used for ferrying teams or goods across inland streams, and on account of the separate arrangement of the compartments; not liable, easily to be destroyed. By disinflating the two center channels, the bed can be doubled and immediately formed into a float, which may be placed under the axles of teams and float them over any kind of streams. They can be used with perfect facility as a Hammock on land or on shipboard, and a more luxurious bed, cannot be imagined. It can also be used as a table, in camp or elsewhere, by laying it over cross trees, and fastening the lanyards to a stake in the ground. This truly wonderful and meritorious invention of Mr. Samuel J. Seely ought to be in the possession of every traveller by sea or land, and we feel justified in saying, that we believe it is yet destined to form a necessary safeguard on Sea, or Lake boats and steamers; for when its merits are fully understood, the travelling community will demand it. The fabric of which this Hammock is formed, is of Goodyear's celebrated vulcanized India Rubber Cloth, free from all unpleasant smell, and subjected to a heat of 280 degrees, and guaranteed to stand any climate, either hot or cold under the sun. No vermin of any kind, will ever annoy the sleeper, as they will not go near it.

Mr. Seely intends soon to have some exhibitions on the water, which will in due time be noticed to the public.

His depot is at 11 Park Row, directly opposite the Astor House, where can also be had all kinds of Rubber Goods, Tents, Gold Washers, &c.

&c. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves; although to our own opinions, we add two letters from those who are more capable of judging the value of this invention.

U. S. Ship Albany, Norfolk, Virginia, November 11, 1848.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 3d instant, and take great pleasure in stating in answer, that I think very highly of your newly invented Hammock, and confidently believe that it will be generally adopted some day in our Navy, and on board of all sea-going vessels.

Besides being a most comfortable Mattress, I consider it the very best Life Preserver which has ever been presented to my notice, and viewing it in this light, its value is incalculable. Only think of my ship, for instance, having on board and ready for instant use, two hundred life Preservers, one to each man on board; and most wonderful yet, they forming the Beds upon which the men repose.

It is the sectional plan of your Hammock and Life Preserver, which gives it the great advantage over all other inventions.

I am very sincerely, your obedient servant,

V. M. RANDOLPH, Commander U. S. N.

New-York, November 13, 1848.

Sir,

I have been studying the little model of your newly invented Life-Preserving Hammock, and cannot doubt its superior merit over the common Hammock in use on board a man-of-war. In our merchant ships we seldom make use of a Hammock, but there is no objection to the use of your Patent Bed in berths, and I would suggest its usefulness in man-of-war and merchant ships, where they have a large number of persons on board. These Beds or Hammocks, having toggles or buckles on one side, and corresponding grommets or straps on the other, with lanyards at each end, could very easily be formed into a raft, by looping them together lengthwise, and lowering them over the side, making fast the ends to any long spars most handy, thrown overboard for the purpose. Rafts could soon be made in this way, sufficient to save all on board; and a crew having an hour or two of moderate weather, could very easily, with some small spars and light sails, boards, doors, &c. convert such rafts into balsas that would sail and navigate nearly equal to those on the coast of Guayaquil and Pita, which beat up the coast keeping their cargoes quite dry.

A raft of this kind would probably have saved most of the unfortunate beings lately lost on the Boston Packet Ocean Monarch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SKIDDY.

S. J. SEELY, New-York.

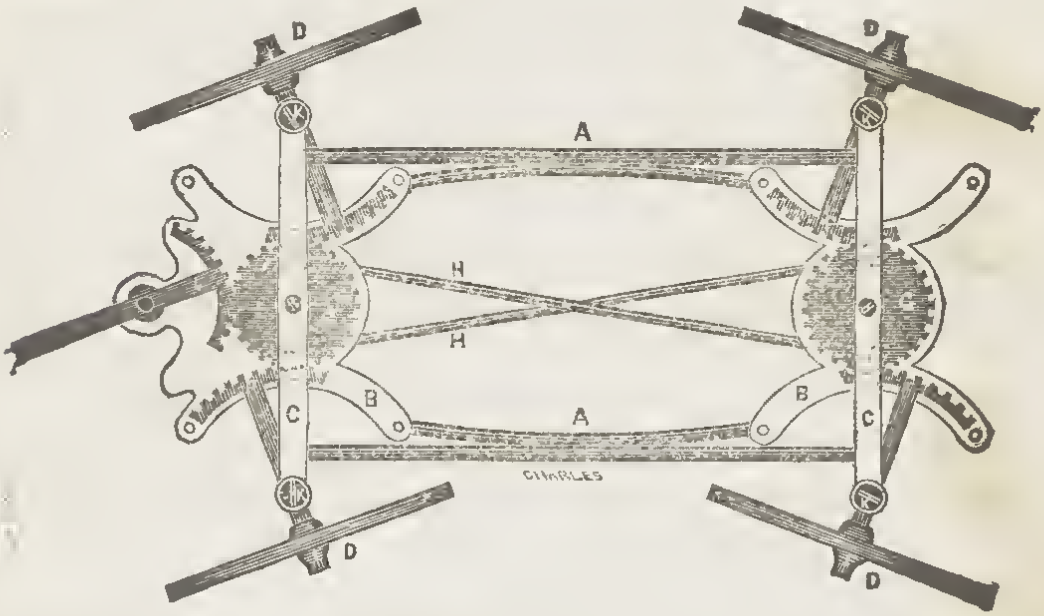
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119 *WALKER-STREET, near Center,*

MANUFACTURER OF

Hose-Carriage, Hook & Ladder Trucks, Wagons, and Carriages of all kinds.

N. B. Machinery of all kinds forged at the shortest notice, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.



IMPROVEMENT IN THE RUNNING-GEAR OF CARRIAGES.

The above engraving represents an improvement in the running gear of carriages, invented by Mr JOSEPH PINE, 119 Walker-street, this city, who has taken measures to secure letters-patent. It is adapted to all, but particularly to Hose Carriages. Although the fore wheels may be as high as the hind ones usually are, yet the shortest turn can be made. The following description is from the Scientific American.

"The carriage is made with a separate axle for each wheel, D. Each axle is made with a sectoral track, F, on its inner end, which meshes into a central cog-wheel, G. The pole of the carriage is made with a rack, J, on its inner end, meshing into the central cog-wheel G The wheels of the carriage cannot move but by the central cog-wheel, and it only moves as directed by the pole of the carriage. The hind axles and central cog-wheels are made and arranged like the front ones. The two central cog-wheels are connected together by diagonal braces, H H, which are secured to the under side of the central cog-wheels, G G. When the pole, J, moves the front central cog-wheel, the hind axles, through the diagonal braces, are moved in unison with the front wheels. B B, are two plates (there is one above and one below), between which the cog-wheels and the racks operate and are retained. The outlines of these plates are only shown in order to exhibit the mechanical arrangement. C C, are two bats or bolsters, in which are bosses, through which pass the vertical pivots, K K, which allow the axles to move freely. A A, are straight and eliptical bearers for the frame of the carriage. They are permanently secured—the straight sleepers to the bolsters, C C, and the elliptical ones between the plates, B B. It is evident that when the carriage is moving the wheels will always move in a line just as directed by the pole of the carriage. Its motion therefore over rough pavements is very steady, and for turning the corner of streets, or in a narrow circle with rapidity, it possesses great advantages, owing to the ease with which it can be managed by the pole. A large carriage built on this principle has given great satisfaction to the Hose Company in this city for whom it was built."

Several of these Carriages have already been ordered by the Corporation of New-York, one by New-Orleans, one by Jersey City, and some by other cities.

Rights for different States and Counties can be purchased at 119 Walker-street.

WILLIAM STEPHENS & SON,

BELLEVILLE, N. J.,

MANUFACTURERS of FOURDRINIER WIRES,

SHEET AND ROLL BRASS, COPPER BRASS AND IRON WIRE, COAL SCREENS, WIRE WINDOW SHADES, & ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK, SEIVES, &

CYLINDERS AND DANDY ROLLS

Covered in a Neat and IMPROVED Manner.

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Manufacturers of

SHEET AND ROLL BRASS, WIRE, COPPER AND BRASS PIPE, &c.

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BRASS, COPPER, and IRON WIRE CLOTH,

CALIFORNIA GOLD SIFTERS & WASHERS,

COAL, SAND, AND GRAIN SCREENS.

Bird Cages, Seives, Safes, Fire Fenders, Window Blinds, Brush, Loco-Motive and Strainer Wire. Wire fencing and every variety of wire work—

MANUFACTURED BY THOS. C. MOORE,

108 Beekman and 49 Fulton Streets, N.-Y.

W. OSTRANDER, METAL WORKER,

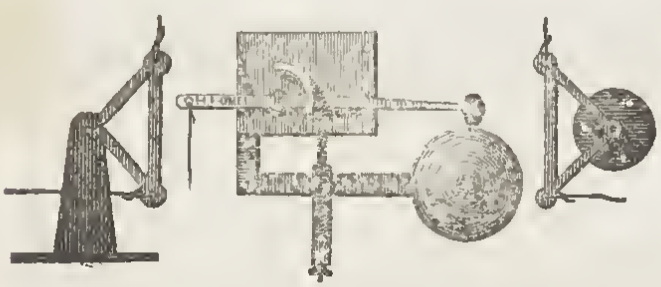
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ZINC TUBING FOR BELL HANGERS,

Manufactured and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at reduced prices,

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N. B.—Orders sent through the Post Office, (pre-paid) will be punctually attended to.———TERMS CASH.



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IMPROVED PATENT

GONG BELL,

PRINCIPALLY ADAPTED TO THE USE OF STEAM BOATS.

Put up neat and strong. Warranted for one year.

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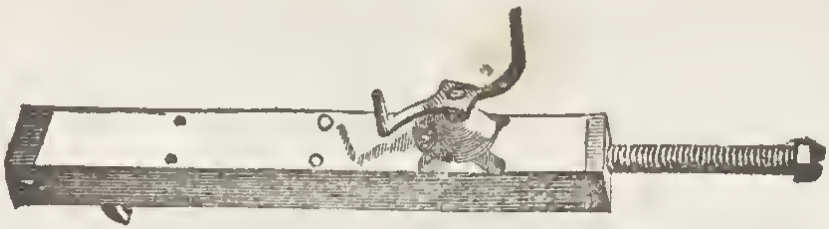
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PATENT IMPROVED AMERICAN JACK SCREWS,

For Ship use and various other purposes, manufactured by

William Ballard, No. 7 Eldridge-st. near Division, N. Y.

Of various sizes and power, new and second hand, at different prices for Cotton, Tobacco, Planking, Presses, Timber Merchants. &c,



Patent Improved Large and Small Clawed Jack Screws, for Rail-Roads, Steam Boiler Builders, &c.

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Keeps constantly on hand Heaters, Soda Pumps, Beer Pumps, Liquor Pumps. ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Copper Stills and Worms, Copper Heaters, Brewers' Kettles, Hatters, Kettles, Copper and Lead Pipes of all descriptions, Brass Cocks, Valves' &c., Copper Pumps,

SODA WATER FOUNTAINS AND COOLERS.

Charles W. Heynen, Copper Smith & Brazier,

244 Water-Street, New-York.

HOLLOW WARE PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

WM. H. GRAVES, COPPERSMITH,

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All kinds of Copper Work—Hollow Ware Patterns—Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

NORRIS, GREGG & NORRIS, Manufacturers and Dealers in

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FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c., &c..

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Mills and Public Buildings heated by Steam. Tubular Boilers of various sizes,

WM. WEST,

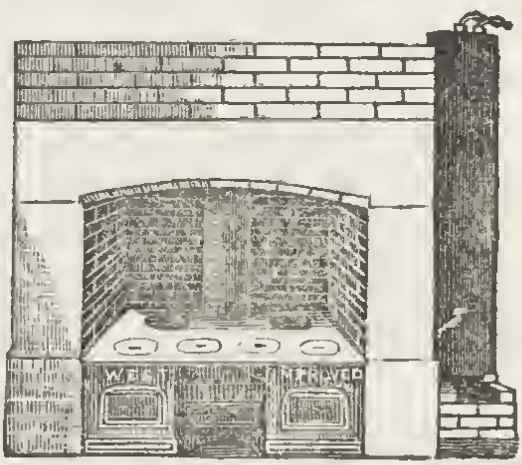
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WEST'S

IMPROVED KITCHEN RANGES,

Which cannot be surpassed for baking and economy.

Copper Boilers, Brass Faucets, Beer Pumps, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, &c., at Wholesale and Retail on liberal terms.

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GRATE & FENDER MAKERS
238 Front Street, N.-Y.
Have for sale at their Factory, the latest patterns of
PARLOR GRATES,



Such as have been exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, in 1843—44, 45 and 46, for which we have received a Diploma and Medals for the Best finished Parlor Grates, which are now offered at prices to suit the times. Also, some new and elegant patterns of German Silver ParlorGrates
Persons in want of the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing.
A number of very splendid new patterns for the present year.

CONOVER & WOOLLEY,
GRATE AND FENDER MANUFACTURERS,
No. 101 CANAL-STREET, New-York.
Constantly on hand a handsome assortement of Enamelled Grates, which hey offer at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices.

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(FIRST DOOR WEST OF THIRD ANENUE, MEW-YORK.)
A general assortement of Grates, &c., of the latest and most approved patterns, constantly on hand and for sale.
Grates repaired in the neatest manner. Orders for all kinds of Jobbing thankfully received and punctually attended to.

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IRON RAILING MANUFACTURER,
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House and Store Work in all its branches promptly attended to.

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Tea and Coffee Urns, Chafing Dishes, Venison Dishes, Dish Covers, Egg Codlers, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Coffee Filters, Nursery Lamps,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE TRADE.

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Plain & Japanned Tin Ware,

BRITANNIA WARE, &c.

☞ Also, Bronze Stove Ornaments, Mica, Tinners' Mallets, Imported Trays, Tin and Copper Lanterns,

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Every attention paid to fitting out Hotels, Packet Ships, Steamboats and Housekeepers, with all articles in the Furnishing line, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

D. D. MILLER,

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Those desirous of purchasing direct from the manufacturer, can forward their orders by mail, and they will be fulfilled with punctuality and despatch.
Copper, Brass and Tin Mounted Signal and other Lanterns, Binnacle Lamps Brass Trumpets, Oil Cans, &c. &c.

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Where may be found a general assortment of House-keeping Articles, such as Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c.

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Which received the *GOLD MEDAL*, at the last Fair of the American Institute.
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Newly Constructed Patent Kitchen Range,

Superior to any now in use for baking and boiling, with a saving of 25 per cent. in coal,

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All kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware made to order. Stoves, Drums and Pipe made. Stoves and Ranges repaired at the shortest notice and in the best manner

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Parlor, Bedroom and Office Grates; Stoves for Stores and Offices; Sheet Iron Work, Tin Ware, plain and japanned. Tin and Slate Roofs repaired, Smoky Chimneys cured and warranted, all descriptioos of Fire works built iu the best manner and Mason work geoerally attended to.

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Block Tin Ware of every variety

BRASS, IRON, WIRE & BRONZED FENDERS, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS,

Suitable to the Southern and Western Markets.

Hotels and Steamboats fitted out with Copper Dishes, Stands and Covers, Urns, &c., of every size.

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Plain & Japanned Tin Ware, Wholesale & Retail,

STOVES AND STOVE FIXTURES,

No. 301 SPRING-STREET, NEW-YORK.

JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.

PETERSONS'

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM OF

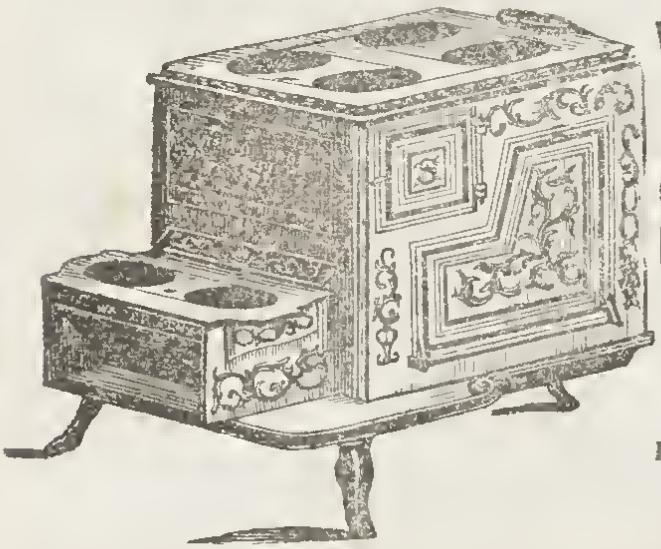
HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES,

144 BOWERY, NewYork.

Britannia, Plain and Japanned Tin, Wood and Hollow Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Ranges, Parlor, Hall and Cooking Stoves.

Refrigerators and all kinds of Tin Ware made and repaired.

R. E. PETERSON. W. T. PETERSON.



WM. LITTLEJOHN,

Wholesale and Retail

STOVE

MANUFACTURER,

240 Water-Street,

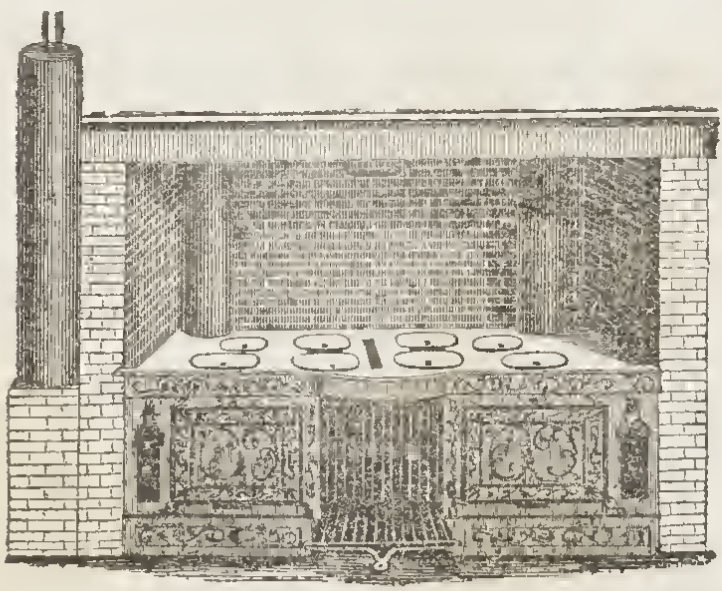
Between Peck Slip & Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK.

Has constantly on hand, a general assortment of

☞ *Church, Parlor, Hall, Cooking and Office Stoves,* ☜

Also, the celebrated Priam Air-tight Cooking Stove!



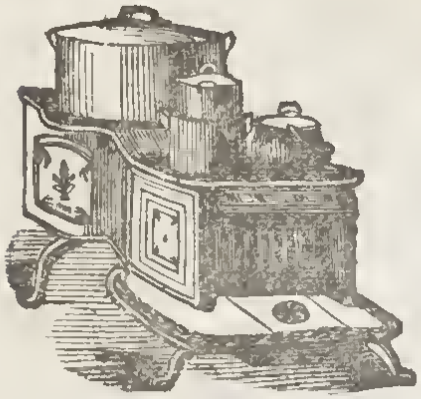
PATENT

Knickerbocker Cooking Range

AND STOVE FACTORY,

250 Water-st. near Peck Slip, N.Y.

PHILIP ROLLHAUS.



BENJAMIN PARKER,

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker

407 Hudson-St. N. York,

(Opposite St. John's Cemetery.)

Stove & Kitchen Furnishing Store!

Roofing done and Leaders made and repaired in the best manner.

☞ His materials are of the first quality, and he will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

CHAS. A. GUINAND'S

Stove Factory & Hollow Ware Depot,

119 Beekman-St. between Water & Front sts. N. Y.

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of

HALL, PARLOR, OFFICE AND AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVES,

Of superior excellence, both for economy and durability.

His Improved Revolving Flue Cooking Stove is confidently racommanded to the public as parfect in its operation. N. B. All kinds of Stoves, Ranges and Kitchan Furniture repaired. Grates, Soap Stone, Fire Bricks, Mica, Lustre, &c always on hand.

Stove and other iron patterns reduced, filed and fitted up in the best manner at short notice. Black and White Smithing, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work Jobbing in all its branches

F. H. TROWBRIDGE,

No. 210 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Dealer in "Olmsted's Patent" and other Stoves;

Also, HOT AIR FURNACES for heating Dwellings, Stores, &c.

D. ROLLHAUS,

312 HUDSON-STREET, between Spring and Vandam Sts., N. York,

informs his friends and the public that he has constantly on hand an assortment of

STOVES, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, &c.

Which he will sell at the lowest pricas. His matarials are of the first quality, which will enable him to execute all orders with daspatch.

REA & POLLOCK,

STOVE MANUFACTURERS,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers. Hardware and Cutlery. Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Jobbing.

48 COURTLAND-STREET, corner of Greenwich.

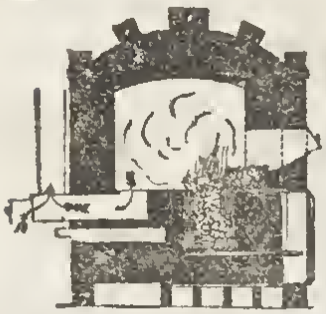
P. SUMNER,

168 and 215 GREENWICH-STREET, Near Fulton,

AGENT FOR BLAKES' FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Manufacturer and dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, Espy's and other Chimney Tops.

Metal Roofing in all its branches Old Roofs Rapaired and Painted.



McGREGOR'S Heating & Cooking Apparatus

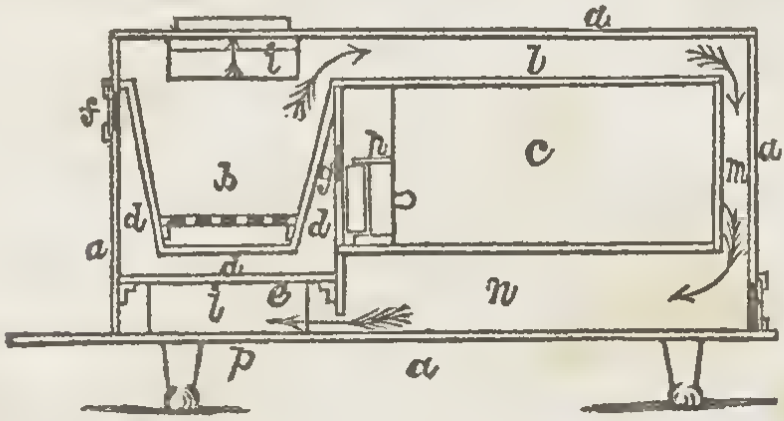
CONSISTING OF

Heating Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Laundry and Cauldron Furnaces!

JAMES MACGREGOR, Jr. would advertise to all interested, that having perfected and patented the new and important principles for heating Churches and Dwellings and for Culinary purposes, he now confidently offers them to the puhlic, belioving that the principles secured by the patent, will be, at length, universally adopted.

Of his Furnace, he believes he can say what can be said of *no other Furnace*, that it furnishes heat as healthful as that produced by wood or bituminoua coal—while it is more economical than any other apparatua for generating heat, and so manageable as to be readily adapted to suit any temperature. This article is no longer an experiment, having been in use the last two years. To set at rest all doubts, the subacriber will put up and warrant the Furnace as above stated.

☞ Both Portable and to be set in Brick, are kept on hand. Reference is made unhesitatingly to those having them in use. The names hereunto appended, are a few amoug the many: David Felt, 191 Pearl-st.; Coleman, 63 Wall-st. and house 12 West Washington Place; S. Richardson, house 101 10th-st.; F. A. Conkling, house 103 10th st. of New-York; J. H. Clark, 228 Broad-st., Wm. Ogden, High-st. Newark, N. J.; G. M. Tibbitts of Troy, Hon. W. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; J. Neal, and O. L. Sanburn, Portland, Me.



For the purpose of COOKING, his Range(which is carefully suited for hot water fixtures) and his Cooking-Stoves, on thesame principle as set forth in the cut, he believes to be unequalled. They accomplish economically and satisfactorily all cooking operations

The MacGregor Laundry and Cauldron Furnaces will be found unequalled for economy, simplicity of construction and operation.

The MacGregor Parlor Stove, constructed on the same principle as the Furnace, stands unequalled for economy and healthful atmospbere, and elegance of patterns.

The perfecting of these improvements has cost the subscriber much time and capital. Careful inquiry is solicited into the merits and practical workings of each of the articles referred to, of those having them in use. Also, a careful examination at the store, 56 CLIFF-ST. N. Y., where they can be contrasted with other articles for the same purpose. The above articles will be sold at reasonable prices to consumers, and a liberal discount made to dealers. JAS. MACGREGOR, Jr.

"Having used, for one winter, the MacGregor Furnace, I pronounce it a capital article, furnishing a desideratum long wanted. I know of no other furnace that I would be willing to use if put up for me *without expense*. The heat is wholesome without evaporation of water to supply the properties which are destroyed in other furnaces. I have found my furnace, pleasant, ecooomical, and manageable at all seasons of the year. I can say the same of MacGregor's Parlor Stove wbicb I used in my office.

"The MacGregor Range has been set up in my kitchen for the past season. It heats 40 gallons of water, warms a large kitchen, bakes equally well at top and bottom of the oven, and proves more economical, manageable and better, than Beebe's, Pierce's. or Lockwood's which I have used.

J. HENRY CLARK, M. D. 228 Broad-st. cor. Cedar, Newark, N. J."

Many of the like import are in tbe possession of the Patentee.

JAMES V. TIBBETS,

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

Of the latest and most approved petterns,

Hollow Ware, Cast Iron Pumps, Sheet Zinc, best German Black Lead,

&c, et the very lowest Menufacturers' prices, for cash or approved paper,

113 Beckman, between Pearl and Water Sts., New-York City.

And House Furnishing and Builders' Hardware, Brushes, Willow Ware, &c. at
148 FULTON-ST. between Sands and High Sts. BROOKLYN.



HENRY A. POOLE,

No. 40 THIRD AVENUE, NEW-YORK,

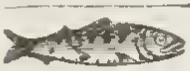
Respectfully informs his friends and the public thet he has constantly on haud an assortment of

☞ STOVES ☜

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware

MANUFACTURER.

All kinds of Metal Roofing done in the best manner. Leaders and ell kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.



FISHING TACKLE.

J. B. CROOK

respectfully iuforms his customers and the sporting community generally, that he is still at

NO. 50 FULTON-STREET,

where he manufactures and has for sale the most improved Fishing Tackle in all its variety, the quality of which needs no guarantee to insure its giving satisfaction.

Crook's Rods and Reels have won for him golden opinions from all that have used them, he pledges himself to fully sustain their reputatiou, and continue to merit the patronage of a liberal public.

N. B. On haud, Walking-cane Chairs—the Ne Plus Ultra of convenience to the Invalid pedestrian. Walking cane Rods, the best quality ever offered in the market. Salmon, Fly and Bass Rods. Reels of every size. Artificial Flies and Baits of all kinds.

Gun Powder of the most approved qualities.

In fact every article in the sporting liue, of the best quality, at the lowest market prices.

THE LOCK FACTORY,

No. 258 Spring-Street,

South-west corner of Varick-st. NEW-YORK.

Locks of all descriptions, suitable for Builders, made to order, and a full assortment will be kept on hand at the usual prices.

N. B. Bell Hanging and Lock Repairing attended to at the shortest notice.

F. McCRAKEN.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Is the only one of the kind incorporated by the Legislature of this State as a Stock Company, and under such legislative enactments as to make the stock always at par, and the company clear of liabilities. Individuals holding any of the stock of the company will be entitled to their pro ratio amount of the profits of the business, declared upon the affidavits of the Trustees, at the end of each year. The Company receive their own stock at par, in the payment for goods at the New-York Office, 176 Broadway.

THE EMPIRE COMPANY are Manufacturers of, and Agents for, some of the finest and most popular kinds of Shaving and Fancy Soaps, such as Vanilla, Napoleon, Toilets, &c. Barbers' Shaving Soap in bars.

THE GENUINE HAY'S LINIMENT,

Balm of Colnmbia, Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment, Sphons, Sick Headache Remedy, the Chinese Celestial Skin Powder, &c., have been transferred to the Empire Company, to whom all orders and applications should be made.

PAIN KILLER.

A medical preparation by the name of *Pain Killer*, has been put into the market by the Empire Company in New-York, which bids fair to cast all other preparations into the shade. It cannot, perhaps, be better described than by stating that it is in a liquid form, and is adapted to internal and external use, holding instantaneous control over all Nervous Affections, Rheumatism, Croup, Inflammations, Tooth and Ear Ache, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, &c. Empire Company, 176 Broadway.

DEAF PERSONS.

Can be made to *hear* in almost every case! by proper treatment, but they should remember that the organization of the Ear is the most delicate structure of the body, (except the eye,) and hence, is oftener injured than benefitted by syringes. The *Acoustic Oil* so d by the Empire Company, 176 Broadway, is the surest and most successful article known for cures.

CHEMICAL CLEANSING FLUID.

Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, is to every person who washes or has washing done, of very great and essential service. It obviates more than half the ordinary labor and also the wear of clothes. It sets the color fast to fading calicoes, and answers as well for cambrics, muslins, and woollen goods.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

The Laundry Starch Polish is used to give that peculiar polish to collars, bosoms and linens, that nothing else can give; besides, it greatly facilitates the ironing. The genuine has the stamp of the Empire Company, No. 176 Broadway.

BE SURE ABOUT VERMIFUGES !

Some kill the *Children !* as well as the *Worms*, and the only safe article that kills the *worms* and not the *children*, is the one made and sold by the Empire Company, at 176 Broadway.

DR, RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS

Are only to be had genuine from the EMPIRE COMPANY! This caution is necessary to avoid a spurious article. The genuine Rush Pills are harmless, effectual, and the *ne plus ultra* of specifics. It was invented by the great Dr. Rush, and used as a universal remedy for diseases.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup

Is manufactured perfectly pure by the EMPIRE COMPANY, 176 Broadway, under incorporation from the State, for Coughs, Colds, Pain of the Side, Lungs, &c. It is a sure preventive of Consumption, but not a certain cure after the disease is once thoroughly seated. The genuine is only to be had from this Company.

The Thing is Done ! !

Those who do not believe, are respectfully desired NOT to read! But BALD-HEADED PERSONS may read and test, and have the head covered with fine, luxuriant, glossy hair, by the use of the MAGNETIC HAIR RESTORATIVE & INVIGORATOR. Manufactured and sold by the Empire Company, incorporated by the State of New-York, 176 Broadway.



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COMB!

W. H. BROWN,

Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gentlemen's



☞Wigs, Toupees, Bands, Everlastings, Ringlets,

&c. Wholesale and Retail,

Manufacturer of Shell Combs, and dealer in Tortoise Shell, Ivory and Horn Combs Hair, Nail, Tooth and other Brushes, Perfumery, Pocket Books, &c. of all kinds.

223 Hudson-Street. three doors above Canal, N. Y.

N. B.—All Wigs and Toupees made of the best materials and warranted to fit Shell Combs made and repaired. Raw Hair bought or exchanged

BRUCE'S

HYDRO-CENTRIFUGAL CHRYSOLYTE CALIFORNIA

GOLD FINDER !

This very compact, simple, and efficient machine is now ready for the inspection of the public. Being constructed on truly philosophical and mechanical principles, it combines in the most simple arrangement, the most efficient, economical, and portable instrument for the purpose of Gold Washing, ever offered to the public.

For Sale by CHAS. BRUCE, Inventor, south-east corner of PIKE & CHERRY STS. To be seen in operation at any time.

Hudson River Cheap Job & Card Printing Office!

JOHN BELCHER,

Book, Catalogue & Job Printer

No. 63 Vesey-Street, New-York.

Bill-Heads, Circulars, Cards, Receipts, Hand-bills, Posters, &c., neatly executed on the most reasonable terms!

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

GEO. SNYDER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

138 William-St., near Fulton,

NEW-YORK.

Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Fac-similes, Labels, Show Cards, &c., neatly executed in superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

If your TIN ROOFS are Leaky

You can have them made tight and preserved from decay by the subscriber, with the

☞American Patent Soap Stone Paint!

Which is the best article ever invented for that purpose, heing impervious to fire, air, or water, and much more durable than any other paint.

Roofs Covered & warranted tight, by the Subscriber, for only 1 cent per Sq. ft.

N. B. For sale a good assortment of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

☞ Orders left at 136 Chambers-st., for Roofs and Painting in general, will be promptly attended to.

B. F. BUNKER, 136 Chambers-St

TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber would respectfully call their attention to a new and economical mode of washing, by using the

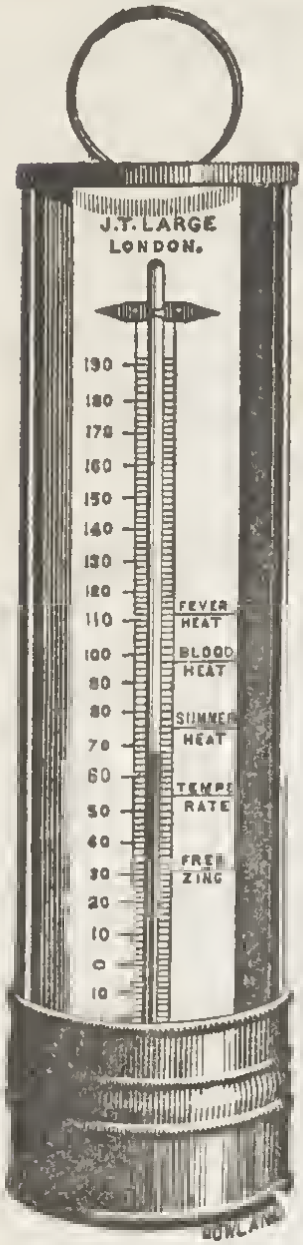
LABOR-SAVING SOAP!

By which a large washing may be done without the use of tho Wash-board, in half the time, expense, and labor of the usual method. This soap may be used for washing the finest clotha, and the most delicate calicoes, merinoes, and all woollen goods without injury or changing the color—it will be found an indispensable article for the washing of Bed Clothes, and quite advantageous to individuals or Companies going to California.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in 6d and 1s packages, with directions for use, by

J. Drew, Principal Agent, Lamp Store, 241 Division-St. near Clinton.

☞ Country dealers supplied on advantageous terms.



JOSEPH T. LARGE,

BAROMETER

AND

THERMOMETER

MAKER,

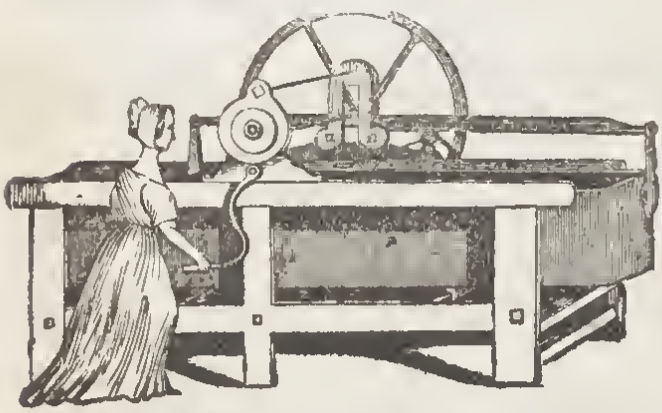
118 JOHN-STREET,

UP STAIRS,

NEW-YORK.

☞ GLASS, for Chemical and Philosophical Experimenting, carefully and accurately blown, and with despatch.

Thermometers made expressly for wholesale Dealers.



DUNCAN & WEST'S

PATENTMANGLE

This Mangle is a labor-saving machino, as it entirely supercedes the use of ironing, smoothing table linen, sheets, &c. with greet rapidity end beauty. One person with this mechine mey do as much work as six with smouthing irons. They can he seen at the Astor and the principal hotels in the city. Made & sold hy

DUNCAN & WEST,

4 Liberty Place, formerly Little Green-st. near Malden Lane, N.Y.

☞ **Price from $50 to $90.**

HENRY W. HAYDOCK & CO.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,

71 John-St. one door from William, N. Y.

Orders from Strangers, accompanied with the Cash or city reference, will meet with prompt attention. Customers may rest assured that the same course of upright dealing which has characterized this house for the past 20 years, will be rigidly adhered to, and that all goods sent will be equal in every respect to the samples shown.

F. McCRAKEN,

House Agent & Collector,

177 Bleecker-Street, New-York.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 to 9, A.M. & 12 to 1, P. M.

REFERENCES.—G. P. Cammann, M. D. cor. Laight and Hudson; Thomas Ward, M. D., 92 University Place; J. H. Borrowe, M. D., 274 Ninth-st.; James Punnett, Esq., Cashier of Bank of America; Albert Smith, M. D., New-Rochelle; W. W. Crane, Esq., 4 Maiden Lane; and many others.

CHAS. J. JONES,
SEXTON AND GENERAL UNDERTAKER,
Wareroom, corner Hudson and Amos Sts. N. Y.

JOHN ASH,

MANUFACTURING PERFUMER

No. 57 FULTON-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

J. A. being awarded the first premium at the late Annual Fair, feels confident that he can supply houses with articles equal, if not superior, to any imported.

☞ SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GLOVE!

HENRY KINDON,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. YEO.)

GLOVER AND LEATHER DRESSER,

No. 295 Pearl-Street, New-York.

☞ Kid Gloves, equal to any imported, made to order.

JOHN WILSON'S

Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufactory

135 Bowery, near Grand-Street,

NEW-YORK.

A general assortment of Coach, Gig, Waggon and Cart Harness, always on hand. Firemen's Caps and Military Equipments. Packing Trunks supplied to merchants and others.

TWINE! TWINE!!

Twine, Yarn, Shoe Thread, Gill Net Twine,

&c. FOR SALE BY

A. TRAVERS & CO.

No. 84 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

All kinds of Twine made to order, such as Baling, Broom, Gill Net, New-Zealand, &c. Also, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS constantly on hand at the lowest market prices. Flax and Tow Yarn of all descriptions, Irish, English, German and American, made or imported to order, by

A. TRAVERS & CO. 84 Maiden Lane.

LEE & CO'S

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,

OFFICE SIGNS, &C.

Office, 309 Bleecker-Street, N. Y.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscape, Letters, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

J. S. BONNAR, COMMISSION MERCHANT

86 JOHN-STREET, above Gold, New-York.

Dealer in Twine, Wick, Mats and Cordags; French and German Fina Baskets; Staple and Fancy Brushas; Bird Cages; Britannia and Japanned Wara, 8 day & 30 hour brass Clocks. Orders for Wood and Coarsa Willow Ware, exacutcd at manufacturers' prices, adding the commission.

WESTCOTT & FERGUSON,

Block & Pump Makers

242½ SOUTH-STREET, third door above Pike Slip, N. Y.

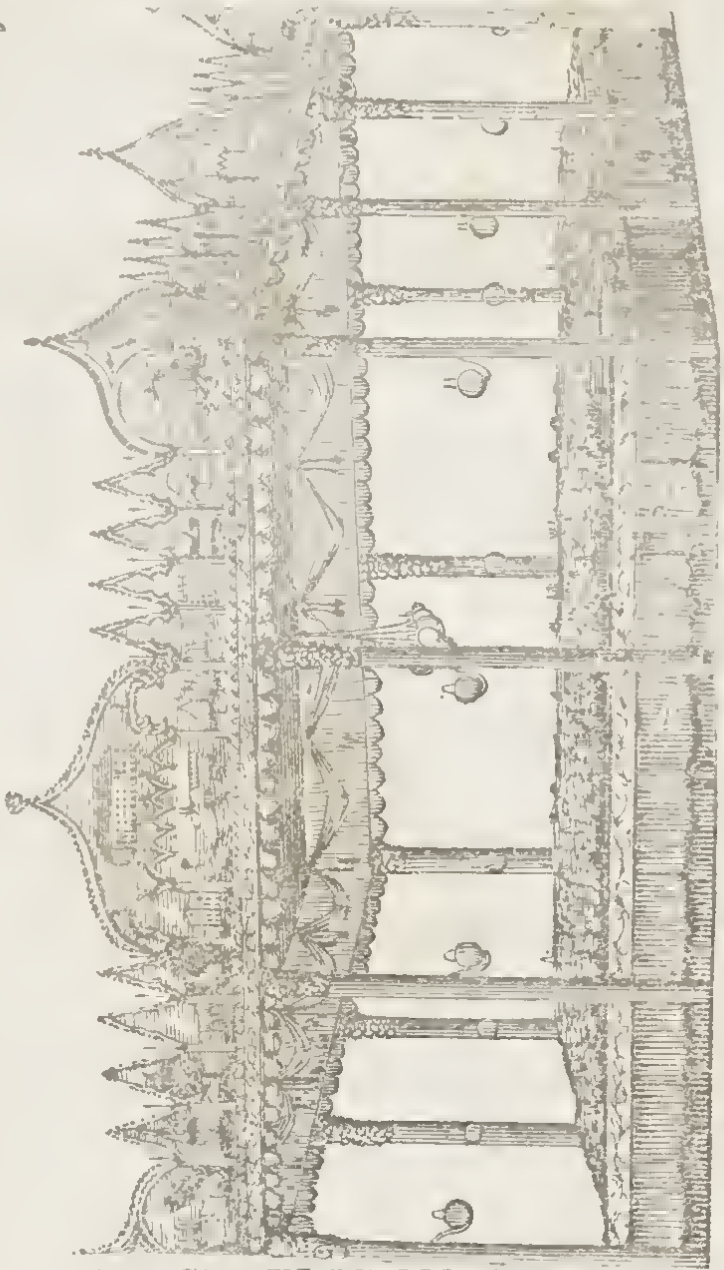
Blocks, Oars, Handspikes, Mast Hoops, Hanks, and svery articla in their line always on hand. All ordsrs thankfully received and promptly supplied.

W. B. WESTCOTT. W. F. FERGUSON.

NEW-YORK IN MINIATURE!

Notice is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the United States that the recently constructed

CARVED MODEL OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN,



EXECUTED BY E. PORTER BELDEN, WITH 150 ASSISTANTS!

REPRESENTING MORE THAN
5,000,000 OBJECTS!
AND CONSTRUCTED AT A COST EXCEEDING
$20,000!

IS TO BE EXHIBITED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.

GEORGE PRIOR, Superintendent.

IT WILL BE BORNE IN MIND THAT THE



MODEL OF NEW-YORK

Is vastly different from a Map or Painting. It is inconceivably superior to any representation upon paper or canvass; each Building being a perfect miniature Building, and the whole resembling the City almost as accurately as if the latter had been by some

IMMENSE MECHANICAL POWER,

COMPRESSED INTO NARROWER LIMITS!

For action of the Common Council, resolutions, testimonials, and other information relative to the Model of New-York,

SEE A FORMER PART OF THIS WORK.

The undersigned is the accredited Agent for the sale of **NEW-YORK—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE,** which may be likewise procured from the principal Booksellers throughout the United States and Canadas.

R. A. BACHIA'S,

SPLENDID LITHOGRAPHIC

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE EMPIRE CITY,

ALSO FOR SALE BY

GEORGE PRIOR,

SUPERINTENDENT OF MODEL OF NEW-YORK.

THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER

IS PUBLISHED TWICE A YEAR.

THE

CARDS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

OF

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

ARE INSERTED AT THE RATE OF

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TO BE INSERTED IN A SINGLE EDITION, AND

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TO BE INSERTED IN EVERY EDITION,

AS LONG AS THE WORK SHALL BE ISSUED.

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No Charge made for the Insertion of Cuts.
Cuts furnished at low prices, when desired.

THIS WORK IS CIRCULATED BOTH

GRATUITOUSLY, AND BY SALE,

THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE UNION.

REMOVALS & CHANGES.

(This work having been unavoidably in press beyond the 1st of May, several removals have taken place among the advertisers, while the numbers of some of the streets in which advertisers are located have been changed.)

S. ALBUS, Boots, &c., (advertisement on page 41,) has removed from No. 30 1-2 to No. 6 John-st.

CHARLES A. BALDWIN, Lamps, &c., (page 20,) has removed from No. 31 to No. 59 Bowery.

E. BOOKHOUT, Wood Engraving, (page 10,) has removed from No. 57 Fulton-st. to No. 118 Nassau-st.

BURR & STEPHENS, Jewelry, (page 22,) have removed from No. 183 to No. 315 Broadway.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN, Buttons, &c. (page 4,) has removed from No. 61 William-st. to No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

M. CHARLES, Engraving, (page 10,) has removed from No. 142 Fulton-st. to No. 149 Walker-st.

The firm of CROLIUS, EVERTS & GIFFING, Provisions, (page 48,) is dissolved, and the business is now carried on by WM. A. CROLIUS.

T. J. CROWEN, Books and Fancy Articles, (page 23,) has removed from No. 643 to No. 599 Broadway.

ELISHA DAVIS, Ready-made-clothing, (page 44,) has removed from corner of Fulton and Water sts., to No. 3 James Slip.

T. DEITSCH & Co., French Boots and Shoes, (page 41,) have removed from No. 164 to No. 186 Broadway.

M. J. EARLE, No 346 Broome-st., Show Cases, (page 19,) has entered into a copartnership under the title of EARLE & REEVES.

LODOVICO FABRI, Statuary, Busts, &c., (page 26,) has removed from No. 42 Hester-st. to No. 307 Broadway.

D. H. FITCH, Refectory, 60 Nassau-st., (page 57,) has been succeeded by FRANCIS S. CASILEAR.

R. GLOVER, Patent Truss, 2 Ann-st., (page 64,) is now at 12 Ann-st., the number having been changed.

GODFREY, PATTISON & Co, Fancy Dress Goods, (page 3,) have removed from No. 19 William-st. to Nos. 43 and 45 Broad-st.

GOODYEAR, India Rubber Goods, (page 29,) has removed from No 700 to No. 98 Broadway.

R. GOUBELMANN, Tailoring, (page 44,) has removed from No. 35 to No. 17 Beekman-st.

A. H. GOUGH & Co., Medicines, &c., (page 70,) have removed from No. 149 to No. 123 Fulton-st.

Dr. C. GRATTAN, Magnetic Treatment, (page 64,) 137 Grand-st., is now at 147 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

Dr. JAMES GRAY, Artificial Eyes, (page 65,) 141 Grand-st., is now at 157 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

Mrs. HARDENBROOK, Millinery, (page 46,) 180 Grand-st., is now at 194 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

JAMES HARRIS, Gold and Silver Leaf, (page 32,) has removed from No. 108 to No. 74 Broadway.

H. HOWARD, Tailoring, &c., (page 44,) has removed from No. 88 Broadway to No 62 John-st.

J. M. HOWE, Inhaling Tubes, (page 64,) 209 Grand-st., is now at 227 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

Dr. C. H. JACKSON, Medicated Baths, (page 47,) 143 1-2 Grand-st., is now at 155 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

ISRAEL JARVIS, Dentistry, (page 62,) 420 Grand-st., is now at 452 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

GIDEON JENNINGS, Silks, Ribbons, &c., (page 4,) has entered into a Copartnership under the title of G. JENNINGS & Co.

S. O. JENNINGS, Window Shades, (page 19,) old No. 243 Grand-st., has removed to new No. 253 Grand-st.

J. E. JOHNSON, (page 55,) has entered into a copartnership under the title of JOHNSON & ROGERS for conducting a hotel on the European plan at 144 Fulton-st.

GEO. KARR, Fishing Tackle, (page 9,) No. 118 1-2 Grand-st., is now at No. 124 1-2 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

W. F. KEARSING, Daguerreotypes, (page 34,) has removed from No. 323 to No. 177 Broadway.

WILLIAM KNIPE, Cabinet Furniture, (page 17,) has removed from No. 181 Bowery to No. 3 Delancy-st.

Dr. M. LEVITT, Dentistry, (page 61,) has removed from No. 260 to No. 628 Broadway.

J. B. LIDDLE, Medicines, (page 72,) has removed from No. 183 Canal-st. to No. 342 Hudson-st.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, Hardware, (page 8,) has entered into a co-partnership under the title of Osborn & Little.

ROBERT MAYNARD, Cords, Tassels, &c., (page 4,) has removed from No. 419 to No. 451 Pearl-st.

Dr. C. MILLER, Dentistry, (page 62,) 141 Grand-st., is now at 157 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

J. J. MOONEY, Sealing wax, Wafers, &c., (page 23,) has removed from No. 61 Church-st. to No. 18 Ninth Avenue.

TUNIS MORRELL, Furniture, &c., (page 16,) has removed from No. 8 to No. 88 Broadway.

J. C. NIXON & SONS, Cutlery, (page 8,) have removed from No. 91 2Nassau-st. to 44 Chatham-st.

THOS. PAINE, Dentistry, (page 62,) has removed from 219 Grand-st. to 472 1-2 Broadway.

Mesdames PALMER & FARR. Gentlemen's Linen, (page 45,) have removed from No. 476 to No. 459 Broadway.

A. D. PENNIMAN, Artificial Limbs, (page 67,) has removed from No 10 Cortlandt-st. to No. 118 Chambers-st.

Mrs. J. M. PHELPS, Gentlemen's Linen, (page 45,) 186 Grand-st. is now at 200 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

REA & POLLOCK, Stoves, Tin-Ware, (page 160,) have removed from No. 46 1-2 to No. 48 Cortlandt, corner of Greenwich-st., and have added Plumbing to their business.

JOHN ROACH, Optical Instruments, (page 27,) has removed from No. 82 to No. 79 Nassau-st.

SCHMIDT & MAUL, Musical Instruments, (page 28,) have removed from No. 412 1-2 to 385 Broadway.

JOHN G. SEMON, Painting, (page 14,) 142 Grand-st., is now at 154 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Corroborant Plasters, (page 65,) has removed from No. 353 Bowery to No. 28 Fifth-st.

The firm of SMITH & SHIERS, Military Goods, (page 7,) is dissolved, and the business is now carried on by ANDREW M. SHIERS.

M. SOLOMON & CO., Gold and Silver Refiners, (page 33,) 29 Ann-st, are now at 45 Ann-st., the number having been changed.

MRS. SOUDER, Gentlemen's Linen, (page 45,) has removed from No. 52 East Broadway to No. 5 Pike-st.

H. TAFT, Refectory, (page 58,) has removed from No. 310 Pearl-st. to No. 155 Madison-st.

I. WATTS, Intelligence Office, (page 42,) No. 226 Grand-st., is now at 240 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

JAMES L. WAUGH, Gold Leaf, &c., (page 31,) has removed from No. 92 Reade-st. to No. 112 Franklin-st.

WILHELM & LAING, Window Blinds, (page 19,) 194 Grand-st., are now at 210 Grand-st., the numbers of that street having been changed.

WILLIAMS & CO., Upholstery, (page 18,) have removed from No. 293 to No. 290 Pearl-st.

ALBERT L. WINSHIP, Drugs and Medicines, (page 68,) has removed from No. 77 East Broadway to No. 114 Canal-st.

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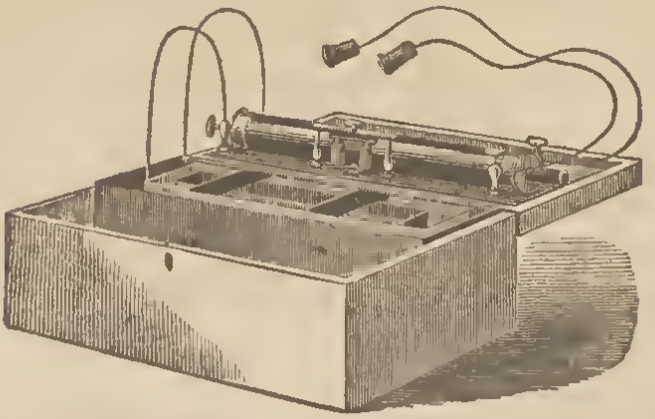
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NEW-YORK, February 10, 1848.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, to state candidly my opinion of your Magnetic Machines, it affords me pleasure to say, that I highly approve of their simplicity and convenience, and that, after numerous trials of those manufactured by others, I have been induced to adopt yours in my practice, and to recommend them to others who consult me on the subject. I find your machines to be perfect in many little matters in which others are deficient, and I have to commend the ingenuity which you exhibit in the arrangement of the instrument, which renders it very portable, and at the same time exceedingly powerful. I should also state that I have never found the least trouble in keeping your instrument in perfect order, and the simplicity of their construction is such that I should suppose no person would find any difficulty in this respect. This is not the case with other instruments, many of which are complex in their construction, and therefore liable to derangement. In a few words, I consider the general excellence of your Magnetic Machines worthy of commendation, and believing that they are of high remedial value, not only with Medical Practitioners, but in the hands of any intelligent person, you are free to use my name and influence if it can be of any service.

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Petersburg, Va., Thomas H. Rosser, Druggist.
Charleston, S. C., P. M. Cohen, M. D., 19 Hayne-st.
Savannah, Ga., A. A. Solomons, Market Square.
Mobile, Ala., Moseley & Tucker, Druggists.
New Orleans, Guinness & Bush, 12 Camp street.
Cincinnati, O., J. D. Doughty, cor. Main and Fifth sts.
Louisville, Ky., Geo. W. Noble, 66 Fourth street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., W. W. Wilson, 57 Market street.
St. Louis, Mo., McCloud & Wheaton, Druggists.
Chicago, Ill., J. Keen, Jr., 146 Lake street.
Milwaukie, W. T., W. M. Cunningham, 151 East Water street.
Cleveland, O., Handerson & Punderson, 73 Superior-st
Columbus, O., S. Clark & Co., Ohio Drug Store.
Zanesville, O., Maginnis & Graham, Druggists.
Hartford, Conn., C. L. Covell, sign Good Samaritan.
New Haven, Conn., C. B. Whittlesey, 158 Chapel-st.
Springfield, Mass., B. K. Bliss, 7 Burt's Buildings.
Northampton, Mass., J. Hannum, 3 Granite Row.
Norfolk, Va., M. A. Santos, Druggist.
Newark, N. J., R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad street.
Nashville, Tenn., H. G. Scovel, North side Public Sq're.